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REPORT

ON THE

Public Health Administration of the Punjab

DURING THE YEAR 1934

BY

KHAN BAHADUR DR. K. A. RAHMAN, O.B.E.,
M.B., CH.B. (EDIN.), D.P.H. (LOND.),
Director of Public Health, Punjab,

TOGETHER WITH

The Report on Sanitary Works

BY

D. A. HOWELL, ESQUIRE, M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab,

AND

A SUMMARY OF

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Proceedings of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) in the Public Health Department No. 73-M.-3/5001, dated 13th February 1936.

READ :

THE report on the Public Health Administration of the Punjab for the year 1934.

Except for some recrudescence of plague the year on the whole was a healthy one. There were no abnormal climatic conditions and food prices showed a distinct decline. The number of births registered fell from 1,042,624, in 1933, to 938,630, during the year under report. The figure for 1933 was, however, abnormally high. In 1932 the number was 970,236. The birth rate in the province is still the highest in India with the exception of the Central Provinces. The number of deaths registered was 649,775 as against 660,542 in 1933. The number is higher than in any of the years 1927 to 1932. There was a decrease of 24,860 in the number of deaths registered of children under one year of age. In the year 1933, however, the figure was exceptionally high, showing an increase of 27,551 over the previous year. The rate per mille for such deaths in 1934 was 187·40, which is not abnormal. It will, therefore, be seen that the number of registered births exceeded the number of registered deaths by 288,855, which represents the estimated increase in population for the year. The estimated increase since the census of 1931 is 1,223,141. This steady increase in the population may perhaps be considered satisfactory from the Public Health point of view, but it has less gratifying reactions in other directions, and if continued indefinitely may become alarming.

2. *Cholera.*—The infection from cholera was again very mild and the number of seizures is the lowest on record. As the Director of Public Health remarks, this decrease is all the more remarkable because there was a marked increase in the year 1934 in other provinces including the neighbouring province of the United Provinces, which was heavily infected. There has been a steady decrease in the mortality from this disease in the province since 1928. A grave situation was presented by infection brought to the village Pharal (Phalgu) in Kaithal Tahsil at the end of August by a pilgrim from Hardwar. This caused anxiety in view of the important fair held at the village at the end of September. Drastic precautionary measures were taken with the result that no case of cholera occurred at the fair. It is, therefore, evident that the efforts of the Department with regard to cholera in recent years have met with a great measure of success.

3. *Smallpox.*—It will be seen from the figures given for mortality for smallpox during the years 1923 to 1934 that the disease tends to show an increase over a period of years till it reaches a peak, after which a corresponding decrease is shown. The year 1933 was a peak year, though the number of deaths was 11,626 only, as compared with 17,595 in 1926. In 1934 there was a sudden drop to 1,692, which is the lowest figure since 1923. Thirty per cent. of the deaths occurred among children under one year of age and 44 per cent. among children between the ages of one and ten years, which, as is remarked in the report, emphasises the need for re-vaccination.

There was a decrease in the total number of vaccinations from 3·2 to 3·1 millions. In view of the small number of cases of smallpox this is not remarkable and the number of vaccinations per death from smallpox is the highest on record. The report shows that the experiment of employing women vaccinators has so far proved somewhat disappointing.

4. *Plague.*—There was a marked recrudescence of plague in the province. The number of cases rose from 3,047 to 10,335 and of deaths

from 1,789 to 8,069. Sixteen districts were infected, of which Gujrat and Hoshiarpur supplied by far the greater number of cases. There are, therefore, indications that a period of plague activity is beginning of which the main focus is the Hoshiarpur District. The report ascribes the heavy incidence of the disease in the sub tahsil of Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur District partly to the conditions brought about by heavy rainfall in the autumn. It is said that the humidity of the atmosphere was favourable both to the activity and vitality of the flea and also of the plague baccilli carried by it. In addition to the usual preventive operations a special campaign was carried on in the infected areas for deratting and improvement of village sanitation.

5. *Other diseases.*—The number of deaths under the head of fevers, which was noted to be abnormally high in the review on the report for 1933, again rose slightly. Director of Public Health concludes from the fact that the heaviest mortality was in the months of December and January, that the figures probably include deaths which were really due to pneumonia and other diseases.

Malaria only occurred in a mild epidemic form.

The measures against hookworm were continued in the Shakargarh and Batala Tahsils of the Gurdaspur District, and preventive treatment administered to 43·9 thousand persons. The hookworm survey was also extended to the districts of Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Sialkot. Hoshiarpur was found to be heavily infected. The campaign will be carried on on the same lines.

The leprosy campaign was continued and a number of villages in Karnal, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Multan Districts were surveyed, as a result of which 266 cases were detected in addition to 37 new cases detected in Kangra District. Thirty-one doctors were trained in modern methods of diagnosis and treatment making a total of 129 doctors so trained up to date. The report shows that there is a welcome increase of interest in the campaign against the disease among the public.

6. *Urban Sanitation.*—Rupees 1,37,000 were allotted to the Sanitary Board at the beginning of the year for works in urban areas and were spent on the Montgomery and Bhiwani drainage schemes, which are being carried out by the Public Health Circle of the Public Works Department. The Superintending Engineer's report shows the progress made in a long list of works being carried out by that department for Government and local bodies. New schemes to the value of 25 lakhs have also been prepared. In spite of restricted grants to local bodies for such works the Superintending Engineer reports that very good progress has been maintained in the construction of works and that new schemes involving mechanical installations to the extent of over 400 Brake horsepower have been started. The expenditure on public health measures by Municipal Committees, including grants from Government, amounted to Rs. 42·4 lakhs as against 38·7 lakhs during the previous year. The Director of Public Health considers that there has been some improvement in the upkeep of municipal works though there is room for much more. The Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, is not so hopeful and reports that in most towns the plant of the sanitary installations continues to deteriorate through neglect of repairs and renewals and even of lubrication. His remarks illustrate the vital importance of maintaining a thoroughly competent technical staff and the dangers of allowing valuable machinery to remain in charge of persons lacking the necessary skill.

The report emphasises the need for improvement in conservancy, and it is apparent that most committees lose an important source of income by neglecting to make good arrangements for the disposal of sullage and street sweeping.

7. *Rural Sanitation.*—Rupees 75,000 were allotted to the Sanitary Board for works in rural areas of which Rs. 40,000 were actually spent, mainly on water-supply schemes.

It may be said that village sanitation is still largely in the propaganda stage, but the report gives interesting statistics of practical work done, in cleaning wells, constructing parapets, making pacca drains and manure pits, and opening ventilators. An important part of the work of the department in rural areas consisted as usual in making sanitary arrangements for fairs. The success in preventing cholera at the Pharal fair in Karnal District has already been mentioned. The report shows in detail the measures taken. This phase of the work of the department will be increased by the extension of the list of important fairs at which the aid of the department is called in.

8. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—The number of Health Centres rose from 58 to 64, eight new centres being opened and two being closed owing to the difficulty in finding lady health visitors. This seems to indicate that the number of visitors trained at the Punjab Health School is insufficient to meet the demand. The 8 stipendiary students trained during the year were posted shortly after qualifying. In the new course 8 stipendiary and 3 paying students were admitted. The statistics for work done at the Health Centres show that progress is being made though the total number of dais, trained or under training, amounts only to 2,196. Regular inspections were made by the Inspectress who was satisfied with the way the work was being done.

9. *Conclusion.*—K. B. Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E., D.P.H., held charge of the office of Director of Public Health throughout the year. The Government thank him for his full and detailed report and note with satisfaction that the department under his guidance has maintained its reputation for enthusiastic and successful working. The Government further concurs in the tribute paid by the Director to the members of his staff and the officers of other departments whose efforts have contributed to a good year's work.

Order.—Ordered that copies of this review be circulated with the report, and be furnished with the usual number of copies of the report to the Government of India, also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

Ordered further that a copy be furnished to the Director of Public Health, Punjab, for information.

By order of the Punjab Government
(Ministry of Education),

FIROZ KHAN NOON,
Minister for Education.

W. G. BRADFORD,
Secretary to Government, Punjab,
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CHAPTER I.—Climatic and Economic Conditions.

Chief meteorological data.

1. The following brief account is taken from the report of the Director-General of Observatories, and the monthly figures in respect of temperature, relative humidity and rainfall are given in Appendix V.

The cold weather period—January and February.—In the month of January rainfall was received between the 1st and 5th, the 8th and the 12th, and on the 28th and the 29th. In the beginning of the second fortnight of February, widespread thundershowers fell and a few thundershowers occurred on the 24th and 26th. The total rainfall was consequently in moderate to large defect in both the months.

Skies were less clouded than usual in both the months. Humidity was in defect in February. The temperatures were below the average in January and above it in February.

The hot weather period.—March to May.—In the month of March widespread rainfall occurred from the 5th to 7th and between the 8th and 11th, while light showers were received in the last week. The total rainfall of the month was in large excess in the whole province. In the month of April only a few falls were received in the first week, local falls on the 10th with a few falls on the 12th. The weather was dry for the next ten days but widespread rain fell between the 22nd and 25th with a few falls on the 30th. The total rainfall in April was in large defect. In the month of May local rain fell only in the Punjab hills and the adjoining plains on the 12th with a few falls in the hills on some other days in the month. A few falls also occurred in the South-West Punjab on the 10th and 11th in the whole province on the 27th and in the East and North Punjab on the 31st. The total rainfall was in large defect in May also.

Cloud amount was above the average and humidity was in defect in April and May. Maximum temperature was below the average in May.

The monsoon period—June to September.—In the month of June local thundershowers occurred between the 6th and 8th, scattered thundershowers on many days in the third week and widespread rain on the 17th. The monsoon extended into the East and North Punjab at the beginning of the fourth week. It caused local rainfall in the Punjab hills on the 22nd and in east and north Punjab on the next two days. Thereafter widespread rainfall was received in the East and North Punjab practically upto the end of the month. In the beginning of July the monsoon was fairly active. It strengthened further and caused widespread rainfall between the 5th and 8th. Thereafter its activity was confined to the Punjab hills upto the 23rd with temporary extensions into the East and North Punjab on a few occasions. A revival in the activity of the monsoon took place on the 24th and local rain fell almost daily in the East and north Punjab upto the end of the month. The activity continued in the first week of August when rainfall occurred on most days. In the second week widespread and locally heavy rain fell on the 10th. In the third week widespread rainfall was also received in the East and North Punjab from the 16th to 19th with local rain in the South-West Punjab on the 17th and 18th. In the fourth week local rain fell only in the Punjab hills and the adjoining plains. The monsoon continued weak in the beginning of September and caused a few local falls. A temporary revival took place in its activity towards the end of the first week ; it withdrew from the province after causing fairly widespread rain in the Punjab hills and the adjoining plains on the 6th and 7th. Thereafter the weather was dry except for widespread rainfall in the East and North Punjab on the 25th.

The percentage departures of rainfall in the two sub-divisions during the monsoon period are as follows :—

—	June.	July.	August.	September.	Monsoon period from June to September.
Punjab East and North	+14	—8	+15	—81	—11
Punjab South-West	+98	—24	+35	—89	0

Cloud amount was in excess in June and August and in defect in September. Humidity was in defect and maximum temperature was above the average in September.

The retreating monsoon period—October to December.—The weather was dry in October and November except for a few light showers in the Punjab hills on the 9th, and the 19th of October, and 5th of November.

Conditions, however, improved towards the middle of December and light local rain or showers were received from the 13th to the 19th. Fairly widespread rain fell in the East and North Punjab on the 22nd and 23rd with a few falls there on the 20th and in the Punjab on the 27th and 28th. Consequently the total rainfall of December was normal in the East and North Punjab and in moderate excess in the South-West Punjab.

Cloud amount was below the average in October and about it in December. Humidity was in defect in October and November. Minimum temperature was below the average in October and above it in December.

Economic conditions.

2. The average wholesale prices of the staple food grains of the Province expressed in terms of rupees per maund, prevailing in the four principal markets during 1934 and the two previous years, are shown in table I :—

TABLE I.

Locality.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			JOWAR.		
	1934.	1933.	1932.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1934.	1933.	1932.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ambala ..	2 4 1	2 11 3	2 12 1	1 9 0	1 13 2	2 3 5	..	..	..
Lahore ..	2 6 4	3 0 9	2 11 9	1 9 1	2 0 0	1 11 9	2 2 8	2 2 6	2 4 7
Rawalpindi	2 11 6	3 2 8	2 15 9	1 12 10	2 1 3	1 14 1	1 14 3	2 4 6	2 3 6
Multan ..	2 1 10	2 13 1	2 8 11	1 8 11	1 15 11	1 12 3	1 12 1	2 1 10	1 15 4

Locality.	BAJRA.			MAIZE.			GRAM.		
	1934.	1933.	1932.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1934.	1933.	1932.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ambala ..	..	..	..	1 8 3	2 1 3	1 13 2	1 10 3	2 0 2	2 3 1
Lahore ..	1 12 8	2 13 1	2 1 0	2 0 4	2 13 8	2 6 6	1 15 9	2 4 8	2 0 3
Rawalpindi	1 12 7	2 11 8	2 4 11	1 15 11	2 12 10	2 5 10	2 2 8	2 5 9	2 3 6
Multan ..	1 11 8	2 12 1	2 0 10	1 14 4	2 13 8	2 2 8	2 0 5	2 5 9	2 0 10

From a scrutiny of the above figures it will be seen that the prices of all food-grains were easier in the year under report than the preceding one. The general decline in prices is ascribed to slackness in demand from outside for Indian products and to the economic depression throughout the world.

The wages of agricultural labourers were in most places stationary.

Fodder and water were generally adequate.

CHAPTER II.—Vital Statistics.

3. **Population.**—The census enumeration (23,460,267) of the Punjab (excluding the Anglo-Indians and the military population of cantonments) carried out in 1931 forms the basis in the calculation of the birth and death rates given in this report. The estimated mid-year population for the year 1934 which was calculated upto 30th June 1934, in accordance with the instructions received from the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and was arrived at by adding the births and substracting the deaths since the enumeration

of the last census of 1931, worked out to 24,683,408 (13,443,644 males and 11,239,764 females). The number of males thus exceeded the females by 2,203,880 as compared with 2,205,073 at the end of the preceding year. The natural increase in the population during the year under review was 288,855 which is indicative of the usual recuperative powers of the people of the Punjab.

All the districts in the Province shared this increase which was most conspicuous in Lyallpur (25,341) and least evident in Multan (366). The fact that the natural increase in the population in the year under report is 93,227 less than in the preceding year, is mainly attributed to the direct or indirect effects of the epidemics of malaria and plague in certain districts during the previous year.

Annual Form No. I.

4. **Births.**—The total number of births registered during the year 1934, reached the figure of 938,630 of which 495,767 were males and 442,863 were females as compared with 1,042,624 of which 549,975 were males and 492,649 were females in 1933. The provincial birth-rate was 40·0 *per mille* (21·1 *per mille* males and 18·9 *per mille* females) as compared with 44·4 *per mille* (23·4 *per mille* males and 21·0 *per mille* females) in the previous year and a mean birth-rate of 41·0 *per mille* during the preceding quinquennium. The birth-rate calculated on the estimated population was 38·0 *per mille* or 2·0 *per mille* less than the rate based on the census figure. The birth-rate exhibited the usual seasonal variations being highest in the autumn, December (4·29) and November (4·10) and lowest in June (2·43).

The male and female birth and birth-rates during the year under review are shown in table II :—

TABLE II.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Excess of male over female births.	Rate of excess.	Ratios calculated on estimated population.		Excess of male over female death-rate.
	Births.	Birth-rate.	Births.	Birth-rate.			Males.	Females.	
1934 ..	495,767	21·1	442,863	18·9	52,904	2·2	20·1	17·9	2·2
1933 ..	549,975	23·4	492,649	21·0	57,326	2·4	22·4	20·1	2·3
1929—33 ..	..	21·7	..	19·3	..	2·4	..	..	..

The male birth-rate in 1934 was, as usual, higher than the female birth-rate, the excess being 2·2 *per mille*, as compared with 2·4 *per mille* in the preceding year and 2·4 *per mille* in the previous quinquennium.

The number of males born to every 100 females was 111·9, the corresponding figures being 111·6 in the year 1933.

5. **The District Birth-rate.**—The district birth-rate varied between a maximum of 46·6 *per mille* and a minimum of 26·9 *per mille*. The five highest birth-rates were registered in Gurdaspur (46·6), Jullundur (46·5), Amritsar (46·2), Sialkot (46·1), and Ambala (45·3) whilst the five lowest birth-rates were recorded in the districts of Multan (26·9), Jhang (32·0), Muzaffargarh (32·5), Dera Ghazi Khan (33·5) and Attock (33·6).

The birth-rate in all the districts exceeded the death-rate, the excess being greatest in Lyallpur (22·0), Jullundur (19·3), Amritsar (18·6), Sialkot (18·2) and Gurdaspur (17·3).

6. **Urban and Rural Birth-rates.**—The birth-rate of 57 towns with a population of 10,000 and more was 38·0 *per mille* as compared with 40·4 *per mille* in the preceding year, while the birth-rate of all towns, 177 in number, was 37·3 *per mille*. The birth-rate of the cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Multan was 32·42, 35·70 and 40·82 *per mille*, respectively.

The birth-rate in rural areas was 40·4 *per mille*, being thus, as usual, appreciably higher than the urban birth-rate. It will also be seen that the rural birth-rate exceeded the provincial birth-rate and the urban birth-rate by 0·4 and 3·1, respectively.

7. **Still Births.**—The number of still births registered in the districts of the Punjab, during the year under report was 10,190 (5,805 males and 4,385 females) showing a proportion of 10·86 *per mille* to total births. The districts recording the highest number of still births were Lahore (1,030); Multan (838); Lyallpur (751); Jhang (607) and Ambala (601).

8. **Deaths.**—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 649,775 as compared with 660,542 recorded during the preceding year and was less by 10,767 as compared with the figure for 1933.

Annual Form No. II.

The provincial death-rate was 27·7 *per mille* as compared with 28·2 in the preceding year and a mean death-rate of 26·0 *per mille* during the preceding quinquennium. The death-rate calculated on the basis of estimated population was 26·3 or 1·4 *per mille* less than the figures based on the census enumeration. The number of deaths recorded under the eight main heads of mortality during the last ten years is given in table III :—

TABLE III.

Head of mortality.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
Cholera ..	178	160	614	391	1,181	2,309	2,034	11,286	87	3,049
Smallpox ..	1,692	11,626	5,184	3,646	5,341	7,763	8,764	9,920	17,595	7,038
Plague ..	8,069	1,789	2,003	1,150	554	2,053	8,282	8,452	108,287	37,630
Fevers ..	461,317	460,731	388,427	416,974	422,377	402,429	316,235	358,679	436,156	401,775
Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	12,411	12,345	13,287	14,284	12,247	13,208	10,503	11,136	11,181	9,475
Respiratory Diseases.	55,570	55,337	60,251	55,317	51,678	51,877	52,639	56,915	57,426	54,270
Injuries ..	6,585	7,013	6,633	6,110	6,103	6,636	7,306	6,776	6,514	6,449
Other causes ..	103,953	111,541	102,983	111,344	109,101	103,688	101,471	100,185	112,146	95,166
Total ..	649,775	660,542	579,382	609,216	608,582	589,963	507,234	563,349	749,392	614,852

A perusal of the above statement would show that while the mortality from Smallpox dropped to the lowest figure during the last 10 years, the deaths from Plague shot up to a figure the parallel of which had not occurred since 1928. There was no appreciable change in the mortality under Cholera, Fever, Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Respiratory Diseases. The deaths under "Other Causes" were comparatively low.

Out of the provincial death-rate of 27·7. "Fevers" were responsible for 19·7, Other Causes 4·4, Respiratory Diseases 2·4, Dysentery and Diarrhœa 0·5, Plague 0·3, Small-pox 0·1 and Cholera 0·01.. The male and female deaths and death-rates during the year as compared with those in the preceding year and the mean for the last 5 years are given in table IV :—

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Excess of female over male death-rate.	RATIOS CALCULATED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION.		Excess of female over male death-rate.
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Male.	Female.	
1934 ..	346,156	27·1	303,619	28·5	1·4	25·7	27·0	1·3
1933 ..	343,398	26·8	317,144	29·7	2·9	25·7	28·4	2·7
1929—33 ..	..	25·1	..	27·0	1·9	..	..	..

The figures given in table IV, indicate that the female death-rate, as usual, exceeded the male death-rate by 1·4 *per mille* when calculated on the census population and by 1·3 *per mille* on estimated population as compared with 2·9 and 2·7 *per mille,* respectively, in the year 1933 and a mean of 1·9 *per mille* in the preceding quinquennium.

Annual Form No. II.

9. **District Death-rate.**—The district death-rate varied between a maximum of 36·6 *per mille* and a minimum of 19·7 *per mille.* The five districts recording the highest death-rates were Gurgaon (36·6) ; Karnal (34·4) ; Ambala (33·6) ; Hoshiarpur (33·3) and Gujranwala (33·1) ; while the five districts exhibiting the lowest death-rates were Jhang (19·7) ; Lyallpur (22·0) ; Montgomery (22.1) ; Lahore (22·2) and Dera Ghazi Khan (23·7).

Annual Form No. VI.

10. **The Urban Death-rate.**—The number of deaths recorded in towns, 177 in number, was 66,954 which was 1,496 less than the figure in the previous year. The death-rate in 1934 was (22·91) as compared with (23·52) in 1933 (showing a decrease of 0·61 *per mille*) and a mean of 21·67 *per mille* during the previous 5 years. Table V gives a comparative statement of the number of deaths recorded under each head of mortality during the years 1934 and 1933 :—

TABLE V.

Head of mortality.	1934.	1933.	Increase or decrease.
Cholera	38	45	—7
Smallpox	191	1,646	—1,455
Plague	318	109	+209
Fevers	31,272	30,794	+478
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	3,472	3,748	—276
Respiratory Diseases	13,762	13,305	+457
Injuries	790	823	—33
All Other Causes	17,111	17,980	—869
Total ..	66,954	68,450	—1,496

From a scrutiny of the figures contained in the above table it will be seen that the deaths from Cholera, Smallpox, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Injuries and All Other Causes show a reduction during the year 1934, as compared with the previous year, while a slight increase of mortality occurred under the heads of Plague, Fevers and Respiratroy Diseases. The death-rate of the cities of Lahore, Amritsar and Multan was 21·21 , 23·45 and 25·47, respectively.

Annual Form No. VI-B.

In the 13 towns under the charge of whole-time Medical Officers of Health, the total number of deaths recorded from different causes was 18,401, the details of which are given below :—

Fevers	6,638
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	2,080
Respiratory Diseases	9,683

Annual Form No. VI.

11. **The Rural Death-rate.**—The number of deaths recorded in the rural circles during the year under report was 582,821 or 9,271 less than the number recorded in the previous year. The death-rate in the year under review was 28·38 *per mille* as compared with 28·81 in the previous year and a mean death-rate of 26·57 *per mille.*

The number of deaths in rural circles, under each main head of mortality, during the year 1934 and 1933 is recorded in table VI :—

TABLE VI.

Head of mortality.	1934.	1933.	Excess or decrease in 1934.
Cholera	140	115	+25
Smallpox	1,501	9,980	—8,479
Plague	7,751	1,680	+6,071
Fevers	430,045	429,937	+108
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	8,939	8,597	+342
Respiratory Diseases	41,808	42,032	—224
Injuries	5,795	6,190	—395
All Other Causes	86,842	93,561	—6,719
Total ..	582,821	592,092	—9,271

The figures given in the above table show that in the rural circles the mortality was considerably low during 1934, under the heads Smallpox and All Other Causes and appreciably less under Respiratory Diseases and Injuries. There was a conspicuous rise in mortality under the Head "Plague".

12. **Seasonal Incidence of Mortality.**—The monthly incidence of mortality showed little marked variation, the lowest rate being recorded in July (1·88), August (1·95) and the highest in December (2·92) and January (2·53)

Annual Form No. III.

13. **Age Incidence of Mortality.**—(*a*) *Children.*—Among infants not exceeding one month in age, the total mortality was 75,732 (41,005 males and 34,727 females) as compared with 85,631 (46,307 males and 39,324 females) in the preceding year. The mortality in this age group was, therefore, 9,899 (5,302 males and 4,597 females) in defect of the figures of the previous year.

Annual Form No. IV.

The districts of Ferozepore (4,653), Hoshiarpur (4,642), Amritsar (4,546), Jullundur (4,301) and Karnal (4,071) recorded largest number of deaths among infants during the first month of life.

Among Muhammadans the total number of deaths was 39,386, of which 21,711 were males and 17,675 females ; among Hindus 34,597 (18,325 males and 16,272 females); among Indian Christians 1,122 (612 males and 510 females) and among other classes 627 (357 males and 270 females).

(*b*) *Children over one month and not exceeding six months.*—The total deaths in this age group in the year 1934 numbered 50,136 (27,564 males and 22,572 females) as compared with 57,749 (31,009 males and 26,740 females) in the preceding year.

The decrease in the year under review was, therefore, 7,613 (3,445 males and 4,168 females). The districts registering the largest number of deaths in this age group were Lahore (2,840), Lyallpur (2,400), Ferozepore (2,399), Gurgaon (2,388) and Sialkot (2,375).

Figures according to different classes were as follows :—

> Among Muhammadans the total number of deaths was 27,651 of which 15,666 were males and 11,985 females ; among Hindus 21,365 (11,282 males and 10.083 females); among Indian Christians 775 (457 males and 318 females); among other classes 345 (159 males and 186 females).

(*c*) *Children over six months and not exceeding twelve months.*—The total number of deaths in this age group in the year under report was 50,027 (26,790 males and 23,237 females) as compared with 57,375 (30,002 males and 27,373 females) in the preceding year. The decrease in the year under review was, therefore, 7,348 (3,212 males and 4,136 females).

Among Muhammadans, the total number of deaths was 26,906, of which 14,352 were males and 12,554 females ; among Hindus 21,717 (11,705 males and 10,012 females); among Indian Christians 940 (514 males and 426 females) ; among other classes 464 (219 males and 245 females).

(*d*) *Total deaths in infants not exceeding one year in age.*—Total deaths in this age group numbered 175,895 of which 95,359 were males and 80,536 females as compared with 200,755 of which 107,318 were males and 93,437 females in the preceding year.

The decrease in the year 1934 was, therefore, 24,860 (11,959 males and 12,901 females).

(*e*) *The Infantile Mortality rate.*—The infantile mortality rate or the number of deaths of infants, under one year of age per thousand births was 187·40 or 5·15 less than the corresponding rate for the previous year. The comparative incidence of Infantile Mortality according to sexes in Urban and Rural areas was as follows :—

YEARS.	URBAN AREAS.			RURAL AREAS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	**Total.**
1932 ..	207·03	199·43	202·58	179·71	170·19	174·05	182·80	173·72	178·52
1933 ..	196·60	190·46	193·69	194·95	189·56	192·40	195·13	189·66	192·55
1934 ..	189·84	181·27	185·77	192·67	181·93	187·61	192·35	181·85	187·40

During the last 3 years there has been a steady decrease in infant mortality in the Urban areas.

The distribution of mortality amongst the different religions was as follows :—

Muhammadans	93,943 or 182·95
Hindus	77,679 or 193·59
Christians	2,837 or 165·24
Other Classes	1,436 or 213·66

(*f*) *Death-rate at different age periods.*—The death-rate of males and females by age periods calculated on the census and estimated population of each age group during the year 1934 is given in table VIII :—

TABLE VIII.

Age periods.	DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND CENSUS POPULATION.			Excess or defect of female mortality.	DEATH RATE PER THOUSAND ESTIMATED POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one year	192·35	181·85	187·40	—10·50	192·35	181·35	187·40
1—5 years	39·14	37·07	38·13	—2·07	37·20	35·23	36·24
5—10 years	12·71	13·12	12·90	+0·41	12·08	12·47	12·26
10—15 years	9·95	11·26	10·54	+1·31	9·46	10·70	10·02
15—20 years	12·73	14·40	13·48	+1·67	12·10	13·69	12·81
20—30 years	9·61	11·58	10·51	+1·97	9·14	11·00	9·98
30—40 years	12·97	15·82	14·22	+2·85	12·33	15·04	13·52
40—50 years	20·32	21·82	20·98	+1·50	19·31	20·74	19·94
50—60 years	33·10	36·36	34·51	+3·26	31·46	34·66	32·80
60 years and upwards ..	72·52	81·31	76·25	+8·79	68·92	77·28	72·47

A perusal of table VIII will show that the infantile mortality rate and the death-rate during the age period 1—5 years amongst females was lower than that of males. The death-rate amongst females at subsequent age periods was invariably higher.

14. **The Death-rate by Religions and Classes.**—The main features, so far as they are available, in respect of the incidence of mortality amongst the chief religions and classes by age and sex groups, are given in table IX :—

TABLE IX.

Age periods.	MUHAMMADANS.		HINDUS.		CHRISTIANS.		OTHER CLASSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under one year ..	205·09	169·52	236·60	215·73	182·77	146·60	90·17	90·72
1—5 years ..	39·51	35·63	40·06	41·07	35·86	30·70	10·29	6·59
5—10 years ..	13·05	12·79	12·61	14·15	10·95	11·13	5·91	4·02
10—15 years ..	10·09	11·40	10·06	11·39	10·06	11·63	3·45	3·74
15—20 years ..	13·05	14·07	12·67	15·22	10·79	16·04	5·65	4·17
20—30 years ..	10·20	11·73	9·19	11·73	7·06	10·72	3·22	3·35
30—40 years ..	13·58	15·95	12·52	16·15	12·38	15·93	3·89	3·20
40—50 years ..	20·81	21·30	20·33	23·07	18·55	23·42	5·29	6·32
50—60 years ..	32·30	35·07	34·87	38·73	36·72	47·61	9·42	9·64
60 years and upwards.	76·20	78·82	70·38	86·38	61·31	88·45	18·52	37·69
Total ..	27·14	27·30	27·38	30·78	23·82	26·81	9·33	9·93

From a study of the figures given in table IX, it will be seen that the death-rates in males and females among Hindus was slightly higher than among Muhammadans, the excess being 0·24 in males and 3·48 in females. It will be observed also that female death-rate amongst all classes was higher than the male death-rate, in the case of Muhammadans and Hindus the difference being 0·16 and 3·40 *per mille,* respectively, as compared with 2·59 and 3·64 in the previous year.

15. **Railway Employees.**—During the year under report 26 births (14 males and 12 females) and 11 deaths (6 males and 5 females) were reported from railway stations not included within municipal limits, as compared with 37 births (22 males and 15 females) and 27 deaths (21 males and 6 females), respectively, in the previous year. Out of 11 deaths, 3 were due to " Fevers," 7 to " All Other Causes " and 1 to " Smallpox ".

16. **Europeans and Anglo-Indians.**—During the year under report there were 324 births and 78 deaths amongst Europeans and Anglo-Indians against 170 births and 87 deaths during the previous year. The deaths were classified as follows :—

All Other Causes	57
Fevers	11
Respiratory Diseases	7
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	3

17. **Cantonments.**—Amongst 155,286 persons forming the civil Indian population of cantonments, 4,724 births and 2,627 deaths were registered, as compared with 4,635 births and 2,464 deaths in the previous year. These figures represent an increase of 89 in the number of births and of 163 in the number of deaths. The birth-rate was 30 *per mille* and death-rate 17 *per mille* as compared with 30 and 16 in the previous year. Out of 2,627 deaths " Fevers " were responsible for 1,226, Respiratory Diseases 718, All Other Causes 559, Dysentery and Diarrhœa 94, Injuries 20, Cholera 5, Plague 4 and Smallpox 1.

18. **Summary of the State of Public Health in 1934.**—During the year under report the natural increase in the population of this province was the highest in the whole of India. The birth-rate in this province was highest in India with the exception of the Central Provinces. Although the Central Provinces recorded a higher birth-rate (44·80) as compared with this province (40·01), its death-rate (37·22) was considerably higher than that of the Punjab, *i.e.*, 27·70.

During the year under report Cholera was kept well under control and mortality from Smallpox was brought to the lowest level ever recorded in previous years. The death-rate from Dysentery and Diarrhœa and Respiratory Diseases was practically the same as last year. There was a slight rise in the mortality under the head "Fevers", but as in this respect the deaths were highest in the winter months of December and January than in autumn, the cause of rise in mortality was most probably Pneumonia or other Respiratory Diseases. The only distressing feature of the health of the year was a sudden recrudescence of an epidemic of plague and mortality under this head shot up to a figure not reached since the year 1928. Without the least intention of playing the role of an alarmist, it may be stated that after the quiescent period of five years it appears that the sudden rise in plague may be the beginning of another wave of recrudescence of infection in the province, warning us not to relax our anti-plague efforts but to reorganise thorough schemes of deratting as well as other preventive measures to avoid imminent danger. Incidence of malaria was very low and but for plague, the health conditions of the province were fairly satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.—Chief Diseases.

19. **Cholera.**—During the year under report infection from cholera was very mild and accounted for 279 seizures and 178 deaths. The extent to which the control of cholera has been brought about through the endeavours of the Department during recent years is well illustrated in the following table :—

Annual Form No. VII.

Year.	*Seizures.*	*Deaths.*
1928	3,070	2,034
1929	4,510	2,309
1930	2,040	1,181
1931	706	391
1932	1,119	614
1933	288	160
1934	279	178

It will be evident from the above that although mortality was comparatively a little higher than the year 1933, the number of seizures was the lowest on record during the year under report. This decrease is all the more remarkable because there was a marked increase in cholera in India in 1934. In some provinces the mortality figures were nearly double than those of either in 1932 or 1933. Not only the neighbouring province of United Provinces was heavily infected, but in Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay also the disease was widespread.

Cholera death-rate was 0·01 as against 0·01 *per mille* in the previous year and a mean cholera death-rate of 0·04 in the preceding 5 years. Calculated on the basis of estimated population, the cholera death-rate was 0·01 *per mille.*

The figures given in Annual Form No. VII show that out of 29 districts, 11 remained free from infection throughout the year. Mortality was greatest in Ambala District where 38 deaths were registered, Gujranwala came next with 31, Jullundur and Lahore 22 each, Amritsar 16, Karnal 14, Kangra 8, Sheikhupura 6 and in the remaining districts the mortality varied between 5 and 1.

Out of 177 towns, only 13 were involved and returned 38 deaths. The towns chiefly infected were Kalka (15) ; Ambala Cantonment (5) and Lahore (4).

The average mortality per town was the lowest on record as will appear from the following table :—

Year.	Number of towns which reported cholera.	Number of deaths.	Average number of deaths per town.
1928	40	156	3·90
1929	66	780	11·82
1930	60	700	11·67
1931	28	198	7·07
1932	35	234	6·69
1933	11	45	4·09
1934	13	38	2·92

In rural areas cholera was reported from 78 villages in 16 districts of the province and the total number of deaths registered was 140.

The average incidence of cholera per village during recent years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of villages which reported cholera.	Number of deaths.	Average number of deaths per village.
1928	215	1,878	8·73
1929	407	1,529	3·76
1930	194	481	2·48
1931	97	193	1·99
1932	168	380	2·26
1933	70	115	1·64
1934	78	140	1·79

It will be evident from the above that in spite of difficulties, a successful attempt has been made to control the spread of cholera in the rural areas during the last few years. Under the present conditions, although it is not possible to prevent the importation of infection in a locality, nevertheless when once the existence of infection is known, suppression is both prompt and effective.

Seasonal Incidence.—The province remained free from infection during the first quarter of the year with the exception of one death reported from Amritsar District. The disease manifested itself early in April and during the month 5 deaths were registered in four different districts. The further progress of the disease was as follows :—

Months.	Number of districts reporting cholera.	Number of deaths from cholera.
May	7	12
June	10	30
July	9	43
August	7	47
September	7	36
October	2	4

It will be seen from the above figures that the disease was at its highest in the month of August and gradually subsided in October.

The epidemic in Ambala district was due to importation of infection from outside. In three out of the five localities that were infected in the rural area, there was direct importation of infection from the neighbouring State of Kalsia. In the urban area Kalka town fared the worst, as the infection which was imported from Hardwar got a temporary foothold in the town due to delay in reporting. Although stiffled, the infection lingered on for over a month and was most probably fly-borne, and resulted in 33 cases and 15 deaths. Prompt measures were adopted and the infection kept well under control.

In Gujranwala district, 31 deaths were recorded in 5 villages and 3 towns. The disease first appeared on the 7th June in the village of Naushera Virkan. It was imported from Hardwar and was responsible for 8 cases and 7 deaths in the village.

In Jullundur district infection was confined to one town and 7 villages, resulting in 32 cases and 22 deaths.

In Lahore town 15 cases and 4 deaths were reported from cholera during the period extending from 9th May to 26th June 1934, in which no history of importation of infection could be traced. In the rural area of Lahore district 18 deaths were recorded due to cholera but the diagnosis was doubtful.

The outbreak of cholera in Karnal district was due to importation of disease from Hardwar—four times in urban area and 3 times in the rural. The first locality infected was the small town of Radaur in Thanesar Tahsil which by virtue of its situation acts as a gate-way to Hardwar in the district. The next place which got infected was the village Pharal (Phalgu) Kaithal Tahsil to which the infection was brought by a pilgrim from Hardwar on 20th August 1934. These outbreaks created a grave situation because the great Phalgu Fair was to be held at village Pharal from 24th September to 8th October 1934. The Public Health Department took exceptionally strong measures to eradicate the disease in the district and it is very satisfactory to note that the fair with a recorded attendance of nearly 2 lacs of pilgrims passed off successfully without a single case of cholera.

The total number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the year was 22,091 as against 30,077 in the previous year, the decrease in number being due to a relatively lesser prevalence of the disease.

Annual Form No. VIII and Chart III.

20. **Smallpox.**—The recorded mortality from smallpox during the year under report was 1,692 as compared with an average annual mortality of 6,712 during the preceding five years and 11,626 deaths during the previous year. This mortality was the lowest on record since the year 1923 as will appear from the subjoined table :—

Year.	Deaths.	Average *per mille.*
1923	2,140	0·10
1924	4,040	0·20
1925	7,038	0·34
1926	17,595	0·86
1927	9,920	0·48
1928	8,764	0·43
1929	7,763	0·38
1930	5,341	0·26
1931	3,646	0·16
1932	5,184	0·22
1933	11,626	0·50
1934	1,692	0·07

The smallpox death-rate in 1934 calculated on the census population was 0·07 *per mille* as compared with an average death-rate of 0·29 *per mille* during the preceding five years and 0·50 *per mille* in the year 1933. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population was 0·07 in the year under review as compared with 0·47 in the preceding year.

The infection lingered on throughout the year, and, as usual, it attained its maximum prevalence during the month of May. The diagram attached to Chart III displays the conspicuous decline of smallpox in the months from September to November, whilst it remained fairly distributed during the remaining portion of the year. Every district in the province, with the exception of Dera Ghazi Khan reported infection but the only district exhibiting a higher death-rate than the provincial figures for the last 5 years (0·29) was Hoshiarpur with a death-rate of 0·54. The lowest figures were recorded in the districts of Gurgaon, Ambala, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Multan and Muzaffargarh, each having a death-rate of 0·01. The districts showing death-rate above the provincial ratio of the year under report (0·07) were Ludhiana (0·08) ; Ferozepore (0·08) ; Attock (0·11) ; Mianwali (0·11) ; Rohtak (0·13) ; Hissar (0·19) and Rawalpindi (0·27).

In regard to age distribution only 30 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst children under one year of age whilst in the case of children over one and under 10 years of age the percentage was 44 which once more stresses the fact that it is not possible to reduce the spread of infection to an appreciable extent till re-vaccination becomes as common as primary vaccination.

As regards sex incidence, the male death-rate (0·07) was the same as the female death-rate as against the male death-rate of 0·47 and female death-rate of 0·53 recorded in the preceding year.

Out of 1,692 deaths registered from smallpox, 1,501 deaths occurred in rural circles in which 567 villages were involved giving a death-rate of 0·07 and an average of 2·6 deaths per village. The five districts (Rural Circles) showing the highest death-rates were Hoshiarpur 0·53, Rawalpindi 0·30, Hissar 0·21, Rohtak 0·12, and Attock 0·10. The death-rate from smallpox in Urban areas was 0·07 as compared with 0·57 in the preceding years. Of the 177 towns 141 remained free of infection, while in the remaining 36 towns 191 deaths were registered as against 1,646 in the previous year and gave an average of 5·3 deaths per town.

The death-rate from smallpox was highest in Dasuyah (3·97) followed by Isakhel (1·73), Chunian (1·21), Ballabgarh (0·96) and Mehm (0·88).

Amongst the three largest towns in the Province Lahore headed the list with a death-rate of 0·08 followed by Amritsar and Multan with 0·01 each, the corresponding figures for the previous year for these three towns being 0·64, 0·27 and 0·21, respectively.

The progress made in vaccination during the year under report is dealt with in Chapter IV and it is only necessary to remark here that the measures adopted to combat the infection as detailed in the report for the last year were vigorously pushed on during the year with gratifying results.

Annual Form No. IX (*a*) and (*b*).

21. **Plague.**—Mortality under this head during the year under report shot up to a figure not reached since the year 1928. After a period of comparative quiescence this abrupt rise points to the beginning of another wave of recrudescence of infection in the Province. The incidence of plague infection during recent years is shown in the table below :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1928	11,799	8,282
1929	3,622	2,053
1930	923	554
1931	1,751	1,150
1932	3,263	2,003
1933	3,047	1,789
1934	10,335	8,069

The total number of deaths reported from plague in the Punjab for the year was 8,240 (8,069 in British districts and 171 in Indian States) as compared with 1,804 in the previous year and an average of 1,687 deaths during the preceding quinquennium. Plague death-rate was 0·34 *per mille* in British districts as against 0·08 in the previous year and a mean death-rate of 0·06 in the preceding five years. The death-rate calculated on the basis of estimated population was 0·33 as compared with 0·07 for the year 1933.

The districts infected with plague together with the number of deaths in each case is shown below in order of severity of the incidence of infection :—

Gujrat	3,469	Karnal	70
Hoshiarpur	2,863	Gujranwala ..	13
Amritsar	625	Kangra	12
Sialkot	427	Simla	4
Gurdaspur	283	Lyallpur	4
Jullundur	124	Shahpur	3
Ambala	95	Rohtak	1
Lahore	75	Sheikhupura ..	1

It would appear from the above that the infection flared up in the districts of Gujrat and Hoshiarpur, while in the districts of Amritsar, Sialkot and Gurdaspur (and partly in Jullundur) the infection was greatly intensified. At Lahore, Gujranwala and Lyallpur the epidemic remained well under control. The recrudescence in the district of Ambala together with its neighbour Karnal was also marked. In other places the incidence was very mild.

The following table gives the details of plague infection in more important places :—

Districts.	Deaths.	Death-rate *per mille.*	Average of last 5 years.	Inoculations.
Gujrat	3,469	3·76	0·15	32,418
Hoshiarpur	2,863	2·77	0·45	80,354
Amritsar	625	0·56	0·01	76,016
Sialkot	427	0·44	0·24	32,614
Gurdaspur	283	0·29	0·39	27,820
Jullundur	124	0·13	0·01	22,076
Ambala	95	0·13	0·22	5,564
Lahore	75	0·06	0·001	10,171
Karnal	70	0·08	0·09	6,615

Of the Punjab States Nabha and Kapurthala were infected contributing 1 and 170 deaths, respectively.

Of the 3 large cities in the Province, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan, only the last named was free from infection throughout the year.

The towns suffered less than the rural areas the urban death-rate being 0·11 *per mille* as compared with rural death-rate of 0·38 *per mille.*

The extent of incidence of infection in the urban and rural areas is shown in the following tables :—

URBAN AREAS.

Year.	Number of towns which reported plague.	Number of deaths.	Average number of deaths per town.
1934	21	318	15·14
1933	7	109	15·57
1932	14	132	9·43
1931	10	110	11·00
1930	2	12	6·00
1929	9	106	11·78
1928	34	870	25·59
1927	46	922	20·04
1926	113	9,910	87·70
1925	76	4,642	61·08
1924	107	14,225	132·94

RURAL AREAS.

Year.	Number of villages infected.	Total number of deaths.	Average number of deaths. per village.
1934	423	7,751	18·32
1933	174	1,680	9·66
1932	325	1,871	5·76
1931	101	1,040	10·30
1930	89	542	6·09
1929	259	1,947	7·51
1928	856	7,412	8·66
1927	1,194	7,530	6·31
1926	5,024	98,377	19·58
1925	1,724	32,988	19·13
1924	6,646	237,036	35·67

The above statements show that while the number of localities involved was considerably less during the year under report as compared with the year 1928, the mortality from infection was practically the same. It leads one to suspect that while in the year 1928 we were dealing with the fag end of an epidemic cycle, during the current year we are perhaps at the threshold of the recrudescence of a threatening wave of the epidemic.

The female death-rate (0·43) *per mille* exceeded as usual the male death-rate (0·27) *per mille*.

Seasonal incidence of the disease.—Since the beginning of the year mortality from plague indicated a sudden rise till it reached its peak in the month of May with a sudden drop in the month of June. Stray cases continued to occur in the month of July and there was a sudden unusual rise in the month of August registering 109 deaths. September and October were barely free and the epidemic began to show signs of recrudescence in November when Gujrat and Hoshiarpur districts were specially involved. In December 40 deaths recorded were only in Hoshiarpur district where infection was confined chiefly to those localities which were either infected late or had experienced an incomplete epidemic during the spring. Infection has become almost endemic in Hoshiarpur district now and has formed a focus which under favourable meteorological conditions would be capable of infecting the surrounding districts also. The apathy and indifference engendered by familiarity with the disease in this endemic area together with the density of the population characteristic of the district makes the problem of the control of infection very difficult.

Preventive operations.—In addition to the usual methods of inoculation, evacuation and disinfection, which were carried out with great vigour in all the infected localities, special endeavours were made to deal with the situation in the two most heavily infected districts of Gujrat and Hoshiarpur.

In Gujrat district a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,570 was given by the Government for extensive deratting operations.

Owing to its very bad history of plague the district of Hoshiarpur received considerable attention. A grant of Rs. 9,200 was given to meet the cost of a special scheme of deratting during the off season which consisted of :—

(1) *Deratting.*—The deratting operations in 336 listed villages included :—

(*a*) Each and every rat hole in each and every house of a village to be treated at least 3 times during the off season either by Cyano dust or by Bhoosa batties during the day, and

(*b*) On the night following, each and every room in the house to be baited with sufficient number of Barium Carbonate pills, each time.

(2) *Improvement in Rural Sanitation.*—Along with the deratting operations the same staff organised a vigorous endeavour to improve rural sanitation with special reference to mitigate conditions which encourage incidence of plague. The general principles observed were :—

(*a*) General cleansing up of the village.

(*b*) Mitigation of those conditions in the homes of the people which tend to harbour rats or augment flea infestation.

(*c*) Removal of manure, dung heaps and other rubbish to a place outside the village abadi and, if possible to pit them.

(*d*) Opening out of ventilators to admit sun shine and fresh air.

(*e*) Inculcating habits of sleeping and living out in the open and of exposing clothes and beddings daily for solar disinfection.

In addition to rat destruction efforts were also made to mitigate the causes of endemicity of plague in Sub-tahsil Mukerian of Hoshiarpur district. It had been found that in this sub-tahsil infection was intense, obstinate and persistent and was the cause of the spread of infection to the rest of Dasuya tahsil. In addition to the meteorological and topographical features of the areas the chief contributory factors were the unhealthy conditions brought about by water-logging which were accentuated by the heavy rainfall in the autumn. The supersaturation of the atmosphere thus brought about was the main cause of the endemicity. The dampness of the atmosphere promoted flea activity, aggravated their multiplication, prolonged their life, rendered them more numerous and more active in feeding. Their long life helped in their transmission in live dangerous conditions from village to village situated very close to one another, the area being thickly populated. High humidity not only favoured the acquiring of infection by the flea itself but also led to the rapid multiplication of plague bacilli in its body and thus considerably enhancing its power to transmit infection.

A special Conference was held on the 6th August, 1934 at Hoshiarpur to consider the question of waterlogging and drainage in Mukerian Sub-Tahsil. This Conference was presided over by the Director of Public Health and was attended, among others, by the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, Superintending Engineer, Drainage Circle, Assistant Director of Public Health, Ambala Circle, Executive Engineer, Drainage Circle and the Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur. The question of waterlogging was gone into and the proposals made by the Superintending Engineer, Drainage Circle, considered. The conclusions arrived at this Conference are under consideration.

Interesting experiments were carried out in Jullundur district by Dr. B. L. Joshi, D. P. H., with Kerosene Oil Emulsion as a disinfecting and pulicidal agent in plague infected houses. The ingredients of the formula used are very simple which makes the emulsion of great practical value in the rural areas during the time of epidemics. The results obtained so far are encouraging.

Annual Form No. X and Chart V.

22. **Fevers.**—There were 461,317 deaths recorded under the head Fevers during the year under report which showed an increase of 586 deaths as compared with the previous year when the mortality under this head was 460,731. The fever death-rate worked out at 19·66 as compared with 19·64 in the preceding year and a mean death-rate of 17·82 during the previous quinquennium.

The most insalubrious month in respect of mortality from Fevers was December in which month 48,163 deaths were recorded. The next was January with 42,681 deaths, November followed with 41,541, May 41,303, October 40,522, June 38,318, April 36,675, March 36,540 and February 36,493. The lowest mortality from this disease was recorded in August 31,634, July coming next with 31,707 and September with 35,740.

The districts exhibiting a fever death-rate below the provincial mean figure were Simla (4·76), Jhang (11·76), Lahore (12·92), Kangra (13·24), Rawalpindi (15·24), Lyallpur (15·64), Gurdaspur (16·20), Ludhiana (16·97), Amritsar (17·30) and Montgomery (17·74).

The fact that the largest number of deaths under this head were recorded in the winter months of December and January points to the probability that the rise in mortality registered may have been due to pneumonia and other chest diseases. This opinion is further corroborated by a study of Annual Form No. X wherein it will appear that the districts of Mianwali, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, which exhibit a fever death-rate in excess of the Provincial mean, registered the largest number of deaths under this head in the winter months of January to March.

The abnormally high number of deaths from fevers in the month of May also points to the same conclusion that mortality from other diseases is included under this head.

Amongst the mortality figures for the months of October and November are, no doubt, included deaths consequent on the mild epidemic of malaria which prevailed in certain districts of the Province.

The urban and rural death-rates from fever were 10·70 and 20·94 as compared with 10·58 and 20·92 in the preceding year and 11·83 and 19·82, respectively during the previous 5 years. The three largest cities of the Punjab, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan recorded fever death-rates of 8·41, 6·96 and 12·38 *per mille* respectively, as compared with 7·70, 10·23 and 6·66 *per mille* in the preceding year and a quinquennial average of 8·95, 13·16 and 9·33.

In the case of smaller towns rates as high as 48·90 were recorded in Bakloh Cantonment, 39·88 in Dharamsala Cantonment, 33·96 in Kot Mithan and 30·67 in Jagadhri. The lowest rates were recorded in Ambala Civil Lines (0·98), Budhlada (1·08), Simla (1·82), Sanawar Civil Lines (1·84).

23. **Malaria.**—The Malaria Forecast issued on 15th September predicted that localised epidemic foci of mild intensity were anticipated to develop in certain parts of Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Gujranwala,

Gujrat, Shahpur and Attock districts. On the basis of this knowledge arrangements were made to carry out anti-malaria measures on an extensive scale in these parts as well as in the remaining districts with a view to reduce the incidence of malaria during the autumn months. In this connection 1,088 lbs. 8 ozs. of quinine and 208 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge were distributed in the Province through 624 depôts and 4,507 sub-depôts organised for the purpose. Besides, propaganda was carried out by the Public Health Staff in rural areas by means of lectures, posters and informal talks to educate the masses in respect of the causes and prevention of malaria. The use of mosquito nets was also advocated and special efforts were made to popularise them.

24. **Cerebrospinal Fever.**—Cerebrospinal fever prevailed in the Punjab during the year under review in a mild epidemic form and was responsible for 275 cases and 152 deaths giving a case mortality of 55 per cent. The infection was reported from every district of the Punjab but the disease was comparatively more prevalent in the Ambala Division due, in most cases, to importation of infection from the Delhi Province which reported no less than 464 cases and 318 deaths during the year.

An outbreak of cerebrospinal fever occurred in Simla town in March, 1934 and lingered on till the end of July. Altogether 10 cases were reported of which 7 proved fatal. The cases were mostly of an acute type.

In Jails the total number of cases and deaths registered from this disease was 57 and 28, respectively and the details were as under :—

	Cases.	*Deaths.*
District Jail, Ferozepore ..	2	1
Borstal Institution, Lahore ..	34	10
Central Jail, Lahore	5	3
Central Jail, Sialkot	3	1
District Jail, Jhang	10	10
Central Jail, Multan	3	3
Total ..	57	28

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the disease did not assume severe epidemic proportions anywhere in the province. Every effort was made by the officers of the Department to keep the disease under control. A pamphlet in English as well as in Urdu containing instructions for dealing with the disease was prepared by the Department and widely distributed.

25. **Relapsing Fever.**—During the year under report 28 cases from the disease were detected in four districts only, *viz.*, Amritsar (12), Sialkot (1), Mianwali (3) and Montgomery (12) but no death was registered.

The total number of recorded cases during the previous year was 25.

26. **Influenza.**—6,986 cases and 17 deaths were recorded from influenza during the year under report as compared with 2,311 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding year. Out of 29 districts 14 were infected and reported cases of a mild form of influenza. The disease was chiefly prevalent in the south-west and the central districts of the Province as will appear from the subjoined table :—

District.	Cases.	Deaths.
Montgomery	2,614	5
Muzaffargarh	1,352	..
Amritsar	815	..
Sialkot	719	..
Mianwali	538	..
Kangra	461	4
Sheikhupura	415	..
Ludhiana	30	1
Lyallpur	20	2
Gujrat	12	1
Multan	3	3
Rawalpindi	3	1
Jhelum	3	..
Ferozepore	1	..

The infection was localised in almost all the cases and no reports were received of the spread of the disease to adjoining localities.

27. **Dysentery and Diarrhœa.**—There were 12,411 deaths recorded under this head of mortality as compared with 12,345 in the previous year, the death-rate being 0·53 *per mille* (0·52 males and 0·54 females) as against 0·53 *per mille* (0·51 males and 0·54 females) in the previous year and a mean death rate of 0·56 during the preceding quinquennium. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population amounted to 0·50 in the year under review. The death-rate under this head in the urban areas was greater than that in the rural areas, the figures being 1·19 and 0·44 *per mille*, respectively.

Annual Form No. XI.

The death-rate of the 10 largest towns of the Province was as follows :—

Lahore	1·28
Amritsar	0·74
Jullundur	1·41
Ferozepore	1·44
Ludhiana	2·13
Ambala	1·71
Sialkot	1·93
Lyallpur	0·54
Rawalpindi, and	1·21
Multan	3·33

A striking feature exhibited in Annual Form No. XI is the high death rate recorded in the Sub-Himalayan districts of Simla, Kangra and Rawalpindi.

Dysenteries are more common in the towns and no appreciable reduction of mortality from the disease is to be expected until the methods of conservancy are improved and brought up-to-date. It is remarkable that most of the municipalities in the province, which are content to entrust their conservancy arrangements to the contractors for the removal of town refuse, record a comparatively higher toll to these diseases.

Mortality under this head shows a maximum rise during the months of autumn and is to a certain extent determined by the incidence of malaria.

28. **Respiratory Diseases.**—The total number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 55,570 deaths or 2·37 *per mille* which shows an increase of 0·01 *per mille* when compared with the figures for the last year. The provincial death-rate was exceeded in 11 districts but the excess was most marked in Simla where the rate was 8·71 *per mille*, followed by Amritsar 6·56, Kangra 5·44, Sialkot 3·71, and Ludhiana 3·70. It was as low as 0·56 in Dera Ghazi Khan, 0·62 in Hissar, 0·83 in Mianwali, 0·85 in Multan and 0·86 in Sheikhupura. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population amounted to 2·25 in the year under review.

Annual Form No. XII.

The urban and rural death-rates were 4·71 and 2·04 *per mille*, respectively, as against 4·57 and 2·05 in the previous year. The respiratory diseases death-rate of the 10 largest towns of the Province was as follows :—

Lahore	5·26	Amritsar	9·45
Ferozepore	8·05	Jullundur	6·75
Ludhiana	6·11	Ambala	6·15
Sialkot	6·71	Lyallpur	4·03
Rawalpindi	4·57	Multan	3·81

The urban death-rate, as usual, was higher than the rural death-rate and was indicative of overcrowding, vitiated atmosphere and other conditions obtaining in the towns which result in higher incidence of lung diseases.

29. **Pulmonary Tuberculosis.**—The enquiry into the incidence of Tuberculous diseases and the environmental and economic conditions associated therewith, which was being conducted in a part of Mozang, Lahore, was completed in December, 1933, and the report thereon was submitted by the end of July 1934. The report after circulation to the members was laid before the Anti-Tuberculosis Sub-Committee at its meeting held on 13th December, 1934, wherein it was decided to refer the report to a Technical Committee. The Technical Committee redrafted the report from the material collected during the course of the enquiry. The redrafted report has been approved by the Sub-Committee and is being published.

Propaganda Work.—(1) Special posters for propaganda work in this connection were distributed in all the districts of the province and the District Medical Officers of Health carried out vigorous propaganda in this connection.

(2) The dispensary which was opened at Mozang under the supervision of Dr. Wazir Singh, D.P.H., for the diagnosis of Tuberculous cases and giving treatment to the sufferers continued to function till the afternoon of the 20th January, 1934. Three-hundred and twenty-four cases in all attended the dispensary during the few days that it was working in January, 1934. As the purpose, for which the dispensary had been originally started, was achieved, it was closed subsequently.

(3) A synopsis of magic lantern lecture on Tuberculous Diseases was drafted by Dr. Wazir Singh and a set of slides is under preparation.

(4) Thirty-eight photographs on Tuberculosis were displayed at the Health Section of the Indian Empire Exhibition held in December 1934 in which Tuberculosis received special attention.

30. **Diphtheria.**—During the year under report the disease was detected in 19 districts, *viz.*, Rawalpindi (28 cases, 6 deaths), Lahore (25 cases, 6 deaths), Kangra (19 cases, 5 deaths), Simla (18 cases, 3 deaths), Amritsar (15 cases, 13 deaths), Lyallpur (10 cases, 4 deaths), Montgomery (8 cases, 3 deaths), Ludhiana and Gurdaspur (6 cases, 3 deaths each), Ferozepore and Attock (5 cases, 3 deaths each), Jhang and Multan (4 cases, 3 deaths each), Muzaffargarh (3 cases), Sialkot (2 cases), Rohtak and Dera Ghazi Khan (1 case and 1 death each) and Gujrat and Mianwali only 1 case in each, in none of which it assumed epidemic proportions.

The total number of recorded cases and deaths during the year was 162 and 60, respectively, as compared with 134 cases and 54 deaths reported in the preceding year.

The case mortality was 37 per cent. as against 40 per cent. in the year 1933. Vigorous efforts were directed to combat the disease and the preventive measures taken kept the infection under control.

The little increase in the incidence of the disease is mostly due to detection of cases through a greater vigilence on the part of officers of the Department and facilities provided for making correct diagnosis.

31. **Injuries.**—This is the only cause of death which admits of no misclassification and the deaths registered annually show slight variation from year to year, as will appear from the subjoined table :—

1925	6,449	1930	6,103
1926	6,514	1931	6,110
1927	6,776	1932	6,633
1928	7,306	1933	7,013
1929	6,636	1934	6,585

During the year under report 6,585 deaths (0·28) *per mille* occurred as the result of injuries, as compared with 7,013 (0·30) *per mille* in the previous year and an average death-rate of 0·28 during the previous five years.

The deaths were classified as follows :—

Suicide	385	(187 males and 198 females.)
Wounds	921	(748 males and 173 females.)
Accidents	4,412	(2,586 males and 1,826 females.)
Rabies	160	(116 males and 44 females.)
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	707	(501 males and 206 females.)

These figures show a small increase under the heads of Suicide and Wounds as compared with the figures of the previous year, but it is particularly satisfactory to record that an appreciable decrease of 468 under the head Fatal Accidents was registered during the year under review.

32. Hydrophobia.—The number of deaths ascribed to rabies was 160 (116 males and 44 females) which show an increase of 1 and 37 as compared with the figures of the last year and the mean figures of preceding five years, respectively. As usual, the number of deaths from rabies amongst the males greatly exceeded the number of deaths amongst the females.

During the year 1934, 1,730 patients (70 Europeans and 1,660 Indians) in the districts of the Punjab underwent anti-rabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, as compared with 2,729 (82 Europeans and 2,647 Indians) in the previous year. In addition 3,305 persons (183 Europeans and 3,122 Indians) underwent treatment at the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, as compared with 3,669 persons (270 Europeans and 3,399 Indians). Anti-rabic treatment was given to 349 patients (230 Europeans and 119 Indians) at Rawalpindi Centre, against 309 (201 Europeans and 108 Indians) in the previous year.

The large number of cases under this head emphasises once more the pressing need of adequate arrangements being made under the local bodies in the province for the destruction of stray dogs, in regard to which frequent complaints are brought to the notice of the officers of the Department.

33. All Other Causes.—The total number of deaths registered under this head was 103,953 (55,488 males and 48,465 females). This figure represents a death-rate of 4.43 *per mille* which is 0.32 *per mille* in defect of that for the previous year as well as 0·16 *per mille* of the quinquennial average.

The death-rate calculated on the estimated population amounted to 4·21 *per mille* in the year under report.

The highest death-rates were recorded in the districts of Simla (10·3), Ludhiana (9·2), Gurdaspur (8·7), Gurgaon (8·4), Karnal (7·0), Ferozepore (5·8), Ambala (5·7), while lowest rates were recorded in Muzaffargarh (1·5), Attock (1·9) and Dera Ghazi Khan (2·0). The variation in these rates in different districts is due to misclassification.

34. Ankylostomiasis.—During the year under review anti-hookworm measures were continued in Shakargarh tahsil of Gurdaspur district, on the same lines as were adopted in the preceding year, up to the end of July, 1934, when the Punjab Government accorded sanction to a scheme of mass treatment campaign in Shakargarh tahsil and a survey of hookworm infection in the rest of the province. The campaign was organised on an extensive scale and was conducted with the aid of four treatment units, two investigating units and one laboratory unit. The whole work in connection with hookworm in the province was directed by the Epidemiologist to Government under the general control of the Director of Public Health.

The treatment units dealt with 489 villages and treated 43,942 persons. The investigating units carried out a detailed survey of Shakargarh and Batala tahsils. Surveys were also done in the districts of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Ambala. The laboratory unit examined during the year 11,695 specimens of stools by the D. C. F. methods and 2,901 by Stoll's method—a total of 14,596 stools.

35. Leprosy.—Leprosy work presents a record of continued progress that was maintained throughout the year in the province. The Treatment Propaganda Centres functioned well and attracted a large number of patients indicating a marked improvement in attendance as well as better results. There has been appreciable awakening among the public who now evince an increased interest in the eradication of the disease and the patients have begun to take continued treatment to obtain better results. The only obstacle that hindered further progress of the work was lack of sufficient funds at the disposal of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

During the year under review, 326 villages in Karnal, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi and Multan districts were surveyed by the Propaganda Treatment and Survey Method and 172,276 persons examined by the Provincial Leprosy Officer. Out of 326 villages surveyed, 266 cases (177 males and 89 females) of leprosy were detected in 66 villages in different stages of the disease. In addition, 27 villages in Kangra district were resurveyed by the District Leprosy Officer, Kangra, and 37 new cases of leprosy detected. Anti-leprosy Committees were formed at Kangra, Ludhiana and Murree with a view to administer to the local requirements.

It was considered advisable to consolidate the control of the disease in a limited area only to start with and very few new clinics were opened during the year. Only 15 new out-door clinics were organised in the areas surveyed during the year under report. Thus the total number of out-door clinics functioning in the province is 34, as against 19 in 1933, besides the clinics at the five Leper Homes.

During leprosy surveys, the Leprosy Officer trained 31 doctors in the diagnosis, treatment and the measures designed for the prevention of leprosy. The total number of doctors so far trained in the province in the mordern methods of treatment of leprosy is 129. In addition, 4 Sanitary Inspectors and one Health Officer have also been trained.

Propaganda has been mainly directed towards removing the ignorance and superstition in respect of the disease. Its chief objective is to teach the elementary rules of health, to explain the infectious nature of the disease, its early signs, the mode of spread, the danger to children and the measures necessary to safeguard against infection.

CHAPTER IV.—Vaccination.

(This chapter and all the statistical tables connected with vaccination refer to the period—April 1st, 1934, to March 31st, 1935, instead of the calendar year 1934.)

Statement No. 1.

36. Administration.—The administrative and other arrangements in connection with vaccination during the period under review remained the same as in the previous years. The total number of vaccinators employed by local bodies during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 was as follows :—

	1934-35.	1933-34.
Vaccinators	538	533

The increase of 5 among the vaccinators employed by the local bodies was due to the entertainment of 18 additional vaccinators, 4 in Rohtak, 3 in Lyallpur, 2 each in Amritsar and Gujranwala, 1 each in Hissar, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Jhelum and Attock, and a reduction of 13 vaccinators, 4 in Multan, 3 in Karnal, 2 in Mianwali and 1 each in Ferozepore and Lahore, Sheikhupura and Jhang. No change took place in the strength of the special provincial staff of vaccinators during the year under review.

The average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator during the year 1934-35 was 5,609. This figure has varied as follows during the recent years :—

Year.	*Number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.*
1929-30	3,084
1930-31	3,356
1931-32	3,236
1932-33	6,350
1933-34	5,880
1934-35	5,609

Statement No. I.

37. Number of vaccination.—The total number of vaccinations performed by all establishments was 3,113,487 as compared with 3,206,356 in the preceding year and 3,607,285 in the year 1932-33. There was thus a decrease of 92,869 operations in the year under review as against the decrease of 400,929 in the previous year. The number of primary and revaccinations were less by 32,803 and 60,066 operations, respectively. The total number of deaths registered from small-pox during the year 1934-35 was 1,495 only, giving a death-rate of 0·06 as against 6,990 indicating a death-rate of 0.30 in the preceding year. There were 938,630 births and 175,895 deaths (under 1 year of age) registered in the province in the year 1934.

From a scrutiny of the statement given below it will, however, appear that although the intensity of infection was much less than in the preceding year, the relative record of vaccination was the highest ever achieved before.

Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Number of total vaccination operations.	Number of vaccinations per deaths of small-pox.
1932-33	9,726	3,607,285	370·9
1933-34	6,990	3,206,356	458·7
1934-35	1,495	3,113,487	2,082·6

The decrease in the number of operations during the year is distributed between the municipal and rural areas in the Province as follows :—

Year.	Total No. of operations in the Province.	Number of operations performed by the Municipal staff.	Number of operations in rural areas.
1933-34	3,206,356	305,178	2,901,178
1934-35	3,113,487	304,276	2,809,211
Difference	—92,869	—902	—91,967

The reduction in the municipal areas in primary vaccination was as follows :—

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination operations.
1933-34	99,044	206,134
1934-35	97,926	206,350
Difference	—1,118	+216

The decrease in the number of operations performed is consequent on great fall in the prevalence of the disease and the smaller number of births in the province during the period under review. The influence of vaccination on the incidence of small-pox is shown in Chart VIII, where small-pox death-rate of each district and the proportion of population successfully vaccinated are contrasted.

(1) *District and Municipal Staff.*—The total number of operations performed by the vaccination staff of District Boards and Municipalities was 3,037,254 as compared with 3,124,403 in the previous year. The number of primary and re-vaccinations was 893,650 and 2,143,604 which shows a decrease of 30,773 in the number of primary vaccinations and 56,376 in the number of re-vaccinations.

The number of males and females re-vaccinated during the year 1934-35 was 1,438,434 and 705,170, respectively, as compared with 1,454,543 and 745,437 in the year 1933-34.

Eleven districts showed an increase in the number of primary vaccinations as compared with the preceding year, conspicuous being Karnal (3,893), Dera Ghazi Khan (3,161), Lahore (3,100) and Kangra (2,540).

On the other hand, in 18 districts the figures were less than those reported in the preceding year, the decrease being most marked in Montgomery (7,140), Gurgaon (6,146), Jhelum (5,871) and Jhang 5,264.

The figures in respect of re-vaccination show an increase over the figures of the preceding years in 15 districts, the largest figures being recorded in Rohtak (40,907), Hoshiarpur (36,150), Gujrat (24,303) and Lyallpur (21,940). The decrease in re-vaccination was most marked in Jhang (97,978), Montgomery (39,324), Amritsar (33,959) and Muzaffargarh (30,193).

A study of Appendix II to Vaccination Statement No. 1 will show that the largest number of vaccination operations were performed in Gurgaon (162,091), Gurdaspur (161,575), Montgomery (150,181) and Multan (142,580).

(2) *Municipal Staff.*—In the case of Municipal towns the total number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators during the period under review was 304,276, of which 97,926 were primary and 206,350 re-vaccinations as compared with 305,178 , of which 99,044 were primary and 206,134 re-vaccinations in the previous year.

(3) *Special Staff.*—The total number of vaccinations performed by the special staff (provincial) during the year under review was 52,154 (17,081 primary and 35,073 re-vaccinations) as compared with 62,910 (20,495 primary and 42,415 re-vaccinations) in the preceding year. The decrease of 3,414 in the primary and 7,342 in the re-vaccinations is ascribed to the fact that 8 posts of vaccinators were retrenched in January, 1934, for the reason that some of the States have made their own arrangements for vaccination within their respective territories.

(4) *Dispensary Staff.*—During the year 1934-35 the number of primary and re-vaccinations performed by medical officers incharge of dispensaries was 3,816 (636 primary and 3,180 re-vaccinations) as compared with 2,785 (644 primary and 2,141 re-vaccinations) in the previous year.

(5) *Cantonment Staff.*—In cantonments the total number of operations carried out during the year was 18,935 (5,673 primary and 13,262 re-vaccinations) as compared with 16,258 operations (4,823 primary and 11,435 re-vaccinations) in the previous year.

The small increase both in the primary and re-vaccination operations over the figures of the last year is an evidence of the measure of success achieved in the endeavour to protect the civil population residing in cantonments.

(6) *Railway Staff.*—During the year under review 1,328 vaccinations (542 primary and 786 re-vaccinations) were carried out by the medical officers amongst persons residing in areas under the jurisdiction of North-Western Railway in the Punjab. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,430 total operations of which 458 were primary and 972 re-vaccinations.

Statement No. I.

38. Cost of Vaccination.—Total expenditure on vaccination including the cost of the Punjab Vaccine Institute and the Provincial Vaccination Staff, as detailed in Statement No. 1 during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,78,596-10-1 as compared with 3,79,816-4-3 incurred during the previous year. The decrease is due to the less incidence of small-pox and a corresponding reduction in the supply of the vaccine lymph. Calculated on these figures the average cost of each successful vaccination in the Punjab was Re. 0-3-0 as against Re. 0-2-10 in the preceding year.

The average cost of each successful vaccination performed by the vaccination staff of Municipal Committees and District Boards and Cantonments was Re. 0-2-7 as compared with Re. 0-2-5, the increase of Re. 0-0-2 being due to the smaller number of successful operations (134,606) performed during the year under review.

High rates of average cost were reported from rural areas of Shahpur Re. 0-4-3, Sheikhupura and Montgomery Re. 0-3-7 and Ludhiana Re. 0-3-5. In urban areas rates were as high as Re. 1-6-11 (Simla), Re. 0-15-7 (Patti), Re. 0-13-10 (Sharakpur), Re. 0-12-10 (Sirsa) and (Gojra) Re. 0-10-11. The average cost of each successful operation carried out by the Special Staff was Re. 0-9-6 as compared with Re. 0-10-4 in the preceding year, the decrease of Re. 0-0-10 being due to the fact that the rate of the pay of the officer who held charge of the office of Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination for the greater part of the year was higher than the rate of pay of the present officer.

39. Success of Vaccination.—The potency of the vaccine lymph was, as usual, extremely satisfactory. The percentage of success in the case of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations reported by all establishments was 98.54 and 64·91 as compared with 98·14 and 69·30, respectively in the preceding year. The results reported by the various establishments were as follows :— Statement No. 1.

	Primary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
District and Municipal Staff ..	98·57	64·92
Special Staff	97·10	56·32
Cantonment Staff	98·50	81·34
Dispensary Staff	98·74	92·01
Railway Staff	98·31	60·81

40. Vaccination in Indian States.—The reports received from the Indian States that employ their own vaccinators are summarised below :—

State.	NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS.		SUCCESS RATE.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
1. Patiala	59,692	53,657	97·99	60·95
2. Bahawalpur	22,337	610	99·66	75·69
3. Nabha	10,811	1,859	92·73	60·31
4. Jind	9,765	1,638	99·13	30·24
5. Kapurthala	8,615	4,887	96·49	43·56
6. Faridkot	5,457	5,694	98·56	46·16

41. During the year the provisions of the Vaccination Act were extended to the following localities :—

Hissar District ..	Hissar Municipal Committee.
Karnal District ..	Pundri and Radaur Small Towns.
Jullundur District ..	Such parts of the local area within the jurisdiction of Nakodar tahsil and the Police Stations of Kartarpur and Adampur in Jullundur tahsil and Police Station of Rahon in Nawanshahr tahsil as are subject to the authority of District Board, Jullundur.
Ludhiana	Local areas in the Ludhiana and Samrala tahsils as are subject to the authority of the District Board, Ludhiana.
Attock	Fatehjang Small Town.

42. Women Vaccinators.—In the year under review women vaccinators were employed by the Municipal Committees of Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Kasur, Amritsar, Sialkot and Multan. Lady Health Visitors who are trained in the technique of vaccination also performed vaccination operations during the course of their routine duties in Rohtak, Ambala, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lyallpur and Jhang districts.

The total number of vaccinations performed by all of them was 17,109 (2,944 primary and 14,165 re-vaccinations) against 25,256 in 1933-34, out of which 9,465 were primary and 15,791 were re-vaccinations.

The employment of a female agency for purposes of vaccinating purdah women is still in an experimental stage. The amount of work done during the year under report was not commensurate with the number of vaccinators employed and the amount of expenditure incurred. Howsoever promising the prospects of the employment of women vaccinators may look, the results so far obtained are rather disappointing. The woman vaccinator has still got to prove her utility in the province. Should greater stress be laid on the employment of such vaccinators, there is the danger of a demand to employ women vaccinators only for women irrespective of local requirements in this connection. Enquiries so far made are far from convincing and the need of a woman vaccinator does not seem to be very pressing.

CHAPTER V.—Urban and Rural Sanitation.

43. Urban Sanitation.—The details of the sanitary works completed or under construction during the year 1934 are given in Statement A attached to the Annual Report of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab (Appendix I) which shows that 10 Sanitary Projects (9 detailed projects and one preliminary project) on behalf of Government and 14 Contribution Works (11 detailed projects and 3 preliminary projects) on behalf of the local bodies were prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, during the year 1934. Bearing in mind the financial distress under which the province has been passing during the last few years this list of sanitary works may be considered as satisfactory. There seems to be some improvement in the upkeep of Municipal Works. The general standard of maintenance and operation of these works has been somewhat better although there is still room for considerable improvement. The arrangements for drainage, water-supply and conservancy made by municipal towns are still far from what is desired, in spite of the fact that attention of local bodies is repeatedly drawn towards the defects and short-comings by the officers of the Public Health Department as well as of the Public Health Engineering Department.

Income and Expenditure.—The total income of municipal committees (115 in number) after excluding the opening balance of Rs. 24,86,445 and Rs. 9,02,849 under the head Extraordinary Debts amounted to Rs. 1,38,09,142 as compared with Rs. 1,33,30,167 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on public health measures including the amount of grant-in-aid given by the Government amounted to Rs. 42,44,639 as compared with Rs. 38,78,078 in the previous year which recorded considerable improvement. The percentage of income spent upon public health measures was 30·74, while the cost per head of public health measures was Re. 1-11-1 as compared with Re. 1-8-11 in the previous year and Re. 1-8-10 in the year 1932.

The details in respect of the expenditure on public health measures during 1933-34 and the previous year are given in the table below :—

	Expenditure.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
PUBLIC HEALTH.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Direction	2,68,295	2,91,592
B.—Vital Statistics	17,172	22,190
C.—Infant Welfare	52,748	57,227
D.—Vaccination	59,893	61,087
E.—Plague and other Epidemic Diseases	61,191	74,003
F.—Conservancy—		
(1) Removals	13,33,103	13,80,517
(2) Disposals	1,09,947	1,34,380
G.—Drainage	6,28,640	8,07,386
H.—Control of food supplies—		
(1) Markets	16,105	18,336
(2) Slaughter-houses	39,465	46,285
(3) Licensing of food supplies	4	1
(4) Public Analyst	6,416	6,009
J.—Burning and burial of paupers	10,828	11,621
K.—Miscellaneous	20,476	39,574
Total	26,24,283	29,50,208
WATER-SUPPLY.		
A.—Direction	56,132	69,689
B.—Collection of revenue	31,322	36,200
C.—Cost of canal water	36,521	35,208
D.—Maintenance	8,16,267	7,52,611
E.—Loans	1,75,523	1,92,582
F.—Water-analysis	4,083	2,053
G.—Capital expenditure	1,33,947	2,06,088
Total	12,53,795	12,94,431

From a perusal of the foregoing table, it will be seen that there was increase in expenditure under almost all the heads. The total expenditure excluding opening balance in small towns, 114 in number, was Rs. 9,29,053, whereas their expenditure on public health measures including grants-in-aid was Rs. 2,66,017 or 28·63 per cent. of their income.

Water-supply.—A statement showing the income and expenditure incurred in connection with municipal water-works is shown in statement C. Piped water-supply is provided in 43 towns uptil the year ending 31st March, 1934, as compared with 42 towns during the previous year. The imposition of water-tax is still resented by the public in general and the metering of water supplies is unpopular, which implies waste and loss of income from the sale of water in municipal towns. Unless the public realize their civic duty in this respect no improvement or extension in water-supply is possible.

Conservancy.—The arrangements for the collection, removal and disposal of human excreta and street sweepings are still more or less primitive in many towns, although a little improvement has been made in a few where modern sanitary methods are being introduced gradually.

In the case of 9 towns in charge of whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health, the total income derived from the sale of sullage and street sweepings amounted to Rs. 1,29,205-2-9 as compared with Rs. 1,78,150-2-0 in the previous year.

The number of acres of land irrigated by sewage in 9 towns with whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health was 1,665·34 as compared with 2,362·81 acres in the previous year. Thus, a fall was recorded under both these heads. In fact, during the year under report the total income derived from Municipal sewage farms, sale of sewage and sullage as well as sale of street refuse was the lowest realised during recent years. It is a pity that this valuable source of income is neglected in an unhealthy anxiety to perpetuate obsolete, insanitary and unbusiness-like modes of disposal.

Slaughter-houses and Markets.—Most of the slaughter-houses and markets are of old type lacking in modern sanitary requirements. Through the efforts of the Department, however, the conditions are improving in certain places although no material improvements can be made until the local bodies choose to incur the necessary expenditure in this connection. The Mutton Slaughter-house at Lahore is not only an eye-sore but a disgrace to the capital of the province.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals.—At present infectious diseases hospitals exist in only 4 towns, *viz.*, Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur and Simla, and the cost of maintenance of each of these during the year under report was Rs. 27,282-5-1, Rs. 5,188-7-3, Rs. 1,631-3-9 and Rs. 7,527-8-0, respectively. The need of the province is that there should be one fully equipped and adequately staffed infectious diseases hospital at each of the district headquarter towns in the Punjab. The hospital at Lahore has been the subject of adverse comment and steps are being taken to carry out the necessary improvements.

44. Rural Sanitation.—During the year under report, the work done by the Public Health Department may be summarised under the following heads :—

(*a*) *Propaganda.*—The district staff including District Medical Officers of Health, Sub-Assistant Health Officers and the Sanitary Inspectors did a good deal of propaganda work in each and every district in all branches of public health administration by means of lectures, public health shows, and the free distribution of pamphlets and posters prepared by the Department. At all the fairs held in the Punjab, special efforts were made to teach the general laws of health and simple mode of healthy living. Special efforts were directed to educate people in regard to prevention of such epidemic diseases as cholera, plague, smallpox, cerebrospinal fever and hookworm. The use of bored hole latrines as an experimental measure at fairs, was also greatly stressed, and a good deal of propaganda was carried out in this connection. It is gratifying to note that this type of latrine is becoming popular in many rural areas. Another item under the head propaganda was the preparation of coloured posters on various diseases. A coloured poster on Rabies and Anti-rabic treatment in India was prepared and printed. Similarly, coloured posters on smallpox, cholera and malaria are under preparation. These posters should serve a long-felt want to educate the public in an attractive and impressive manner. In addition to this, the officers of the Department contributed articles on common topics of public health in the newspapers published in several districts in the province. The Department is indebted to the Education Department, to the various Rural Community Councils and to the Red Cross Society for their willing co-operation in Public Health propaganda.

(*b*) *Village cleansing and Sanitation.*—The Public Health staff have orders that whenever a village is visited a general cleaning up of the locality should be the objective and every effort put in to get it done during the period of stay. The people are repeatedly persuaded to give their houses and their villages a clean and sanitary look and the success achieved in this direction has made a promising start. The details of the work done in each district are given in appendix VII but a brief summary is given below :—

(1) The number of villages where work was done 11,775.
(2) 171,794 rubbish heaps were removed outside the village abadi.
(3) 98,975 manure pits were dug.
(4) 161,012 feet of pucca drains were constructed.
(5) 325,229 ventilators were opened.
(6) 769 bored hole latrines were made.
(7) 534 sanitary sub-committees were formed.

(*c*) *Control of Infectious Diseases.*—The work done in connection with plague, cholera, smallpox, &c., and the results obtained under each head, have already been given separately under each disease during the year under report. Plague prevailed in an epidemic form in the Punjab, more especially in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Gujrat and Shahpur, and took a heavy toll of human life. Anti-plague measures were, therefore, extensively adopted. Houses in infected areas were thoroughly disinfected, people were inoculated and determined endeavours were made to improve domestic hygiene and home conditions of the people. Additional staff was detailed wherever required and special campaigns were organised by the public health staff for the destruction of rats and other preventive measures.

Incidence of cholera and small-pox was very mild, the suppression of the former being prompt everywhere, while vaccination was pushed on to mitigate the prevalence of the latter.

(*d*) *Improvement of Water-supply.*—To improve water-supply in villages, 1,619 parapet walls were constructed, 13,237 wells were cleansed and 2,059 hand-pumps were installed. In addition to this, new wells and hand-pumps were constructed by private individuals at their own cost, the detail of which is given in appendix III.

(*e*) *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—District Boards were given assistance in the opening and maintaining of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and the training of village dais. The Inspectress of Health Centres visited these institutions from time to time and every effort was made to improve them. The cases conducted by dais were supervised by the Lady Health Visitors and instructions and advice was freely given to women in child bearing and general mother-craft. The number of Health Centres and Sub-Centres in rural areas during the year under report was 40 as compared with 35 in the last year. One hundred and fifty-five trained dais are at present known to be in practice in the rural areas, while a much larger number is under training.

(*f*) *Rural Fairs.*—The sanitary arrangements of all the fairs held in the province during the year were, as usual, supervised by the personnel of the Public Health Department, those of the important fairs by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, while of the others, by the District Medical Officers of Health and their staff. The general sanitation of all these fairs showed marked continued improvement and constant endeavour is being made to reach the desired standard. Pucca pan latrines are replacing the old trench system and incineration of nightsoil and rubbish is becoming more and more common at all the fairs. At all the fairs held in the province, where the soil permits, bored-hole latrines are being tried and the reports on their working show that in addition to being popular amidst rural population, they constitute a great success from the public health point of view. Arrangements for the supply of water at fairs are supervised very carefully and every effort is made to supply only chlorinated water during the fair days. Every precaution is taken to prevent contamination during storage and distribution. With a view to prevent the importation into the fairs of any infection, inspection posts are established where necessary and elaborate precautions are also taken in this respect within the fair area itself. The schedule of important fairs held in the various districts of the Punjab is under revision and a large number of important fairs have been added to the list in certain districts. The result of the revision of the schedule would be that several fairs at which little or no sanitary arrangements used to be provided previously would be properly attended to in future, and the consequent danger of the spread of infectious diseases at fairs would be further minimised. No case of cholera was reported at any of the fairs held in the province during the year.

(*g*) *Enforcement of Sanitary Regulations and formation of Sanitary Committees in villages.*—During the year under report, new and revised sanitary regulations were introduced in 6 districts of the Punjab. The number of sanitary committees formed in villages was 534 and applications from 317 villages were awaiting sanction of the local bodies in 11 districts at the close of the year.

(*h*) *Improvement of General Sanitation in the Rural Areas.*—There is marked activity in this connection in almost all the districts of the province and with the help of the Civil and Revenue authorities, appreciable effort is noticeable everywhere, the nature of work varying, no doubt, according to the characteristic local conditions and needs of the locality.

The success achieved during the year has been the greatest on record although it is realised that we have just touched the fringe of a problem which is stupendous and beset with great difficulties.

The officers of the Department have, everywhere, endeavoured to put in their best efforts consistent with their other responsibilities which needed immediate attention. Special mention is made of the following officers who took great pains in the rural uplift work during the year under report :—

(1) Dr. Jaimal Singh.
(2) Khan Sahib Dr. Riaz Ali Shah.
(3) Rai Sahib Dr. Harnath Singh.
(4) Dr. Kapur Singh.
(5) Dr. Q. M. Said.
(6) Dr. M. L. Dhir.
(7) Dr. Abdul Hamid.

45. Religious Fairs.—Amongst religious fairs held during the year, Phalgu Fair held at village Pharal, tahsil Kaithal in Karnal district, deserves special mention. Next to the Solar Eclipse Fair at Thanesar, this is the biggest important fair held periodically in the province and fell due during the year under review from the 24th September to 8th October. There was a record attendance which is estimated by different authorities at 1½ to 2 lacs of pilgrims.

The sanitary administration was organised on the same lines as adopted at the Solar Eclipse Fair, 1933 (report published separately) and by repeated inspections and constant watch a very successful endeavour was made to maintain a very high standard of sanitary efficiency. Vigorous efforts were put in to clean up the Pharal village which included removal and disposal of hundreds of cart loads of accumulated rubbish. The fair area proper was kept scrupulously clean and free from offensive odour. A camp bacteriological laboratory under the charge of an Assistant Epidemiologist was set up on the fair ground and the Public Health Chemist was detailed to examine milk, ghee and other food stuffs as well as to advise and supervise chlorination of the water of the sacred tank and well water-supply.

Arrangements for water-supply were made on a much more extensive scale than ever before. In all 11 wells were sanitated. Of these, 3 wells were in the charge of the Public Health Engineering Department, two of which were fitted with steam pumps and one with a portable electric motor. The remaining 8 wells were mounted with Persian Wheels and run by the District Board. Fifty-eight tanks were set up which provided a storage capacity of 21,311 gallons, Throughout the fair the water used was freely chlorinated and was of a very high degree of purity as repeated bacteriological examinations proved. The sacred tank was cleaned out thoroughly, repeatedly chlorinated and every effort made to prevent its contamination.

For the convenience of the public 50 pan and 200 bored-hole latrines were provided, of which the latter proved their utility both from the administrative and economic point of view.

The danger from cholera was real as the village Pharal itself was infected with cholera a few weeks before the commencement of the fair. Elaborate anti-cholera precautions were taken and an Isolation Hospital commodious enough to meet all requirements was set up and organised to function with a high standard of efficiency. It is a matter for congratulation that not a single case of cholera was registered either in the fair or amidst the thousands of the returning pilgrims throughout the province.

Special thanks of the Department are due to Mr. Hogg and the valiant band of Boy Scouts who carried out strenuous duties in connection with sanitation of the fair and prevention of cholera with exemplary promptitude and remarkable alacrity.

Sanitary arrangements in connection with all other fairs, religious or otherwise, were organised by the Assistant Directors of Public Health or District Medical Officers of Health, and carried out under their personal supervision. The sanitary proposals made in connection therewith were generally carried out by the local bodies concerned as far as financial position permitted. Necessary measures for prevention and control of epidemic diseases, protection and purification of water supplies, inspection of articles of food and drink, incineration of nightsoil and public health propaganda were taken. Where the soil permitted, bored-hole latrines were also tried. No case of cholera nor of any other epidemic disease was reported at or as the result of the fairs.

46. School Hygiene.—During the year under report adequate attention was paid by the Assistant Directors of Public Health and District Medical Officers of Health and Municipal Medical Officers of Health to the improvement of school hygiene. The Assistant Directors of Public Health inspected 2 schools whilst 590 schools were inspected by the District Medical Officers of Health and 210 by Municipal Medical Officers of Health. As usual, the inspection reports of District Medical Officers of Health were sent to Deputy Commissioners through Assistant Directors of Public Health for transmission to the managing authorities for necessary action, whereas the reports of Assistant Directors of Public Health on Government institutions were forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and the reports on private schools were sent to the Divisional Inspectors of Schools for transmission to the governing bodies. These inspection reports brought out the main defects in the sanitation of schools as well as of their environments.

CHAPTER VI.—Administration.

47. Public Health Staff.—Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A. Rahman, O.B.E., D.P.H., held charge of the office of Director of Public Health, Punjab, throughout the year 1934.

The post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination was held by Khan Bahadur Dr. A. H. Butt, D.P.H., from 3rd January, 1934, to the end of the year and, in addition to his own duties, he carried out the work as Assistant Director of Public Health, Rawalpindi Circle (now Western Range) up to the 17th December, 1934. The post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Rawalpindi Circle, was revived from 18th Decemeber, 1934, and was held by Major C. M. Nicol, I.M.S., from that date to 31st December, 1934.

The post of Assistant Director of Public Health, Lahore Circle now (Central Range)was held from 5th January, 1934, by Dr. G. R. Vohra, D.P.H., who also acted as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Health, throughout the year. Dr. A. B. Arora, D.P.H., held charge of the office of Assistant Director of Public Health, Ambala Circle (now Eastern Range) throughout the year 1934.

Dr. R. B. Lall, D.P.H., worked as Epidemiologist to Government only up to 8th January, 1934, when he was deputed to Foreign Service at the All-India Institute of Hygiene at Calcutta, after handing over charge of the post to Dr. M. Yacob, D.P.H., who held it from 9th January to the end of the year.

The sanctioned cadre of the District Medical Officers of Health remained the same as in the last year. Dr. Abdul Hamid, D.P.H., whose services were lent to the Indian Red Cross Society in 1932, reverted to his substantive appointment as District Medical Officer of Health on 1st July, 1934, when he proceeded on 3 months' leave, and Dr. K. S. Shah, D.P.H., returned back to duty on 23rd April, 1934, after finishing his Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in the United States of America.

Owing to shortage of officers the headquarters of the District Medical Officers of Health, Rawalpindi and Gurdaspur, as was done last year, were transferred to Murree and Dalhousie, respectively, during summer to enable them to work as Municipal Medical Officers of Health there in addition to their own duties, thus saving the posting of whole-time officers from the reserve staff.

The subordinate provincial Public Health Staff employed under the District Medical Officers of Health in the rural areas remained unchanged and consisted of 28 Sanitary Inspectors assisted by a small anti-epidemic staff, comprising 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors. Two out of the 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers were posted for 7½ months during the summer at the Tara Devi and Cart Road (below Boileaugunj) Medical Inspection Posts, Simla.

The question of provincialisation of the services of the Municipal Medical Officers of Health remained still under consideration. The number of whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health employed by the larger Municipalities was the same as for the last year, *i.e.*, 13 including Simla, except that the Municipal Committee, Ambala, failed to select an officer for appointment as its Medical Officer of Health. The Government eventually exempted this municipality from the employment of a whole-time Municipal Medical Officer of Health due to its poor financial position for a period of 3 years. Municipal Committee, Ambala Saddar Bazar, was created in October, 1934, and its public health arrangements were made over to the District Medical Officer of Health, Ambala, who held the charge till the end of the year. The Municipalities of Rohtak and Gujranwala have not yet been able to make up their mind to appoint a whole-time Medical Officer of Health of their own, although an offer of a subsidy of 50 per cent. was made to them towards their pay for 5 years. The number of Municipalities which employed Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of local dispensaries as their Municipal Medical Officers of Health increased by 2, making a total of 28 as compared with 26 in the preceding year. The number of municipalities which engaged private Medical Practitioners and Civil Surgeons as their part-time Medical Officers of Health remained the same as in the previous years, *viz.*, five and six, respectively. The public health arrangements of Ludhiana Civil Lines, Gujranwala and Gujrat were looked after by the District Medical Officer of Health of the districts concerned.

Appendices VI (A) and VI (B) which have been introduced at the instance of the Government of India, show in detail the strength and distribution of the Health Services in Rural and Urban areas of the Punjab during the year 1934.

48. Punjab Vaccine Institute.—Khan Bahadur Dr. Abdul Hamid Butt, D.P.H., held administrative charge of the Punjab Vaccine Institute and Major H. C. Phillips, I.M.D., continued to work as the Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute, throughout the year except for 4 months from 7th May to 6th September, 1934, when the latter officer remained on leave and Dr. K. S. Shah, D.P.H., acted for him.

The total number of vaccine lymph tubes issued from the Punjab Vaccine Institute during the year 1934-35 was 102,929 which were equivalent to 6,690,385 doses as compared with 104,260 tubes or 6,776,900 doses issued in the preceding year.

The decrease of 1,331 tubes was due to decrease n the prevalence of smallpox during the year under report. The details of the tubes issued during the year are as below :—

Punjab	72,294
North-West Frontier Province	6,009
Special Staff, Punjab	1,153
Punjab States	5,708
North-Western Railway	711
Military Department in India	3,976
Indian States and Foreign countries	13,078
Total	102,929

The net profit to Government from the sale proceeds of vaccine lymph was Rs. 57,518-9-9 as against Rs. 63,807-3-0 recorded in the preceding year. The decrease in the profit is chiefly due to the charges on account of pay, &c., of the Additional Superintendent having been included in the total expenditure of the Punjab Vaccine Institute for the year under report.

Vaccine lymph was prepared, propagated and despatched as in the previous years. The detection of the presence of chloroform which used to be done by "smell test" was, however, replaced by a more accurate chemical test, the details of which were sent for publication in a scientific journal.

The experiment for supplying vaccine lymph in collapsible metal tubes in place of glass tubes was discontinued as it was found that the lymph being of a fluid consistency, a slight pressure on the tube resulted in the expulsion of larger quantities of the material than was required. This resulted in considerable wastage of the lymph and consequently higher cost per vaccination. The Punjab Vaccine Institute continued to maintain its reputation for supplying lymph of a very high standard.

During the year under review 206 buffalo calves, 22 cow calves and 29 rabbits were used in the preparation of vaccine lymph. Of these 164 buffalo calves, 17 cow calves and 18 rabbits were successfully vaccinated. The large number of failures was due to the prevalence of cowpox in the province, which was very prevalent round about Lahore and the adjoining districts.

The average yield of pulp per animal vaccinated during the year under report as also for the preceding three years is given in the table below :—

Year.	Buffalo calf.	Cow calf.	Rabbit.
1931-32	123·10	25·80	1·9
1932-33	119·18	26·72	1·73
1933-34	140·53	31·46	1·69
1934-35	129·4	31·2	1·4

Each brew of vaccine lymph was carefully examined for the presence of pathogenic organisms—both ærobic and anærobic. Its potency was then tested on at least three children by primary vaccination. The results were inspected by the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination and the Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute. No brew was issued from the Institute until it gave a cent. per cent. case and insertion success.

The following investigations were carried out by Dr. K. S. Shah, D.P.H., D.Sc., Additional Superintendent, Punjab Vaccine Institute :—

(1) Cultivation of Vaccinia Virus on the Chorioallantoic membrane of chick embryo.

(2) The duration and degree of immunity against smallpox by infantile vaccination and its relation to the size and number of insertions.

During the period from November, 1934, to March 1935, 6 Vaccinators, 115 private individuals and 38 students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia Colleges, Lahore, were trained in the Punjab Vaccine Institute in the technique of vaccination, principles of elementary hygiene and the methods of preparation of vaccine lymph. In addition, one Sanitary Inspector, 41 students of the Sanitary Inspectors Class, 10 Lady Health Visitors and 72 M.B., B.S. Class students of the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, were given a course of lectures in vaccination during the year under review.

49. The Punjab Epidemiological Bureau.—Laboratory and field work constituted, as usual, the main function of the Epidemiological Bureau during the year under report. The work done may be classified under the following heads :—

(1) Malaria Surveys.
(2) Malaria Forecast.
(3) Spleen Census.
(4) Epidemic Malaria.
(5) Epidemic Investigations.
(6) Examination of water supplies.
(7) Hookworm campaign in the Punjab.
(8) Phalgu Fair, Karnal district, in October, 1934.
(9) Propaganda and educational work.
(10) Routine work.
(11) General Considerations.

(1) Malaria surveys were carried out in the undermentioned areas and remedial measures suggested :—

(*a*) Malaria survey of the area in the vicinity of Namal Lake, Mianwali district.
(*b*) Anopheline larval survey of the ponds on the outskirts of Gujranwala town.
(*c*) Anti-larval measures at Pharal, Phalgu Fair, September, 1934.
(*d*) Mosquito larval survey of Chota Ravi and of the area in the vicinity of Lady Willingdon Maternity Hospital, Lahore.

(2) The data required for the preparation of the Provincial Malaria Forecast were collected from various sources, checked and analysed. As usual, both the annual preliminary and final malaria forecasts were issued on August 30th and September 15th, respectively. A subsequent study of incidence of malaria and of the malaria forecast (based on a study of the epidemic figures and the November spleen rate) proved that the forecast was almost entirely accurate. No widespread or severe epidemic of malaria was recorded in any part of the Province.

(3) The spleen census of school-going children under 10 years of age, was carried out in accordance with the usual procedure in June and November 1934.

At the census in June, 83,833 scholars attending 766 schools were examined, whilst 92,006 children belonging to 824 schools were examined at the census taken in November 1934.

The mean spleen rate of districts as determined in these months is shown in Chart IV. The results of the bi-annual spleen census since the inauguration of the scheme in 1914 are shown in Chart III.

(4) The epidemic figure in connection with malaria was worked out, as usual, for each town and rural registration circle in the province. During the year under review there was very little malaria. There were only two districts, namely, Gujranwala and Gujrat, where the epidemic figure was 2.

(5) The work in connection with the suppression of cerebrospinal fever in Lahore Jails was continued during the year under report. The special staff consisting of three Assistant Surgeons worked under the supervision of the Epidemiologist to Government and were provided with all the necessary facilities and requisite technical advice. The work was, however, taken over from the special staff by the Epidemiologist to Government, with effect from the forenoon of June 12th, 1934, and continued by him during the rest of the year.

The total number of post-nasal swabs examined was :—

(1) Borstal Institution, Lahore	3,950
(2) Central Jail, Lahore	2,652
Total ..	6,602

During the year under report 34 cases with 10 deaths and 5 cases with 3 deaths were reported from the former and latter, respectively.

A controlled experiment was carried out amongst the prisoners of Lahore Jails for ascertaining the immunizing value of the Anti-meningococcus Prophylactic Vaccine prepared at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. With this object the population of both the Jails—the Borstal Institution and the Central Jail—was divided into approximately two equal portions. One portion was inoculated with the vaccine, while the other was left as a control. The results of the experiment are being watched with interest.

An outbreak of cerebrospinal fever was reported from Simla in March, 1934, and Dr. D. R. Mehta, D.P.H., Assistant Epidemiologist, was detailed in June to proceed to Simla and carry out the necessary investigation in collaboration with the Municipal Medical Officer of Health there.

In addition to the above, investigations regarding the following were also carried out :—

(*i*) An outbreak of chickenpox in Bharauli Ilaqa, Simla district—June, 1934.

(*ii*) An outbreak of skin disease in Rohtak district—November, 1934.

(*iii*) An outbreak of cholera in Baghi Circle, Mastgarh tahsil, Rampur Bashahr State—June, 1934.

(6) During the year under report bacteriological examinations of the water supplies of Ludhiana town, Lyallpur town, Chak Jhumra town and Gojra town in Lyallpur district were carried out.

(7) The anti-hookworm campaign in tahsil Shakargarh, district Gurdaspur, was continued upto the end of July, 1934, on the same lines as in 1933, that is to say, stools of the inhabitants of a number of villages were examined and treatment was given to persons whose stools were found positive for hookworm ova. In this way, stools of 4,060 persons from 27 villages were examined and treatment was given to 3,100 persons. Towards the end of July the scheme for the mass treatment of inhabitants of Shakargarh Tahsil was introduced and by the end of December, 1934, 489 villages had been dealt with and anti-hookworm treatment administered to 43,942 persons. During the same period a survey to determine the incidence and intensity of hookworm infection in four districts, namely, Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot, was carried out. Of these Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur were found to be heavily infected. In this connection mention may be made of the good work done by Dr. J. R. Chaudhri, D.P.H., Assistant Epidemiologist, who carried out most of the laboratory work in connection with hookworm and assisted the Epidemiologist to Government in the supervision and administration of the mass treatment campaign.

The total expenditure incurred by the Department in connection with the Hookworm Scheme including the cost of medicines, travelling allowance of the staff, &c., came up to Rs. 15,329-11-9 during the period from July to December, 1934. The thanks of the Department are due to the Government for providing the necessary funds and for sanctioning the continuance of the anti-hookworm campaign in Gurdaspur district for a further period of one year.

(8) Dr. D. R. Mehta, D.P.H., Assistant Epidemiologist, was detailed to Pharal on September 24th in connection with the Phalgu fair. He took with him from the Bureau all the necessary equipment for setting up a camp bacteriological laboratory to conduct the bacteriological examination of water supplies, foodstuffs, blood, stools, sputa, urine, &c.

(9) Dr. S. M. Rafi, D.P.H., was detailed to Vaineke to arrange an exhibition on the occasion of the annual gathering of the Young Men's Christian Association held there on the 22nd March. The exhibition which dealt with personal hygiene, epidemic diseases and maternity and child welfare, was visited by a large number of persons and was much appreciated. In addition, magic lantern

lectures were delivered to school teachers on general hygiene and communicable diseases. A similar exhibition was arranged for the Criminal Tribes Settlement and at the S. P. S. K. Hall, Lahore, on the 23rd—24th March and 5th—11th April, 1934, respectively.

(10) The routine work conducted in the Bureau comprised the statistical work for the collection and analysis of data of epidemiological importance, issue of leaflets, posters and notes, &c., on miscellaneous subjects, the laboratory work in connection with the examinations of pathological and entomological specimens received from all over the Province and the preparation of a number of charts, graphs and photographs dealing with health subjects.

(11) The manifold activities of the Bureau during the year under review clearly indicate that the Bureau is now properly functioning as a Hygiene Institute for the Province. The number of specimens examined in the Laboratory during the year—21,716—is an index of the popularity of the Bureau and its usefulness to the Department both in the sphere of routine work as well as in research.

Dr. M. Yacob, Dr. P.H., held charge of the post of Epidemiologist to Government, Punjab, throughout the year except for the period from 1st to 8th January, 1934, when Dr. R. B. Lal, D.P.H., occupied the post. The Bureau is still located in the King Edward Medical College like last year and requires more room in order to accommodate the officers deputed on Hookworm and Cerebrospinal fever enquiries.

For most of the valuable work done at the Bureau, especially in connection with the prevention of cerebro-spinal fever in the Jails and hookworm in Gurdaspur district, credit is due to Dr. M. Yacob, who performed his multifarious duties in a highly commendable manner. Since taking over the charge, he has infused a new spirit in the work connected with epidemiological investigations undertaken under his control.

50. Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under review this work continued to record satisfactory progress.

At the close of the year the total number of Health Centres was 64, out of which 58 were subject to inspection by the Inspectress, Health Centres, Punjab, as compared with 52 in the previous year. Two centres, one at Jhelum and the other at Alawalpur had to be closed because the worker at Jhelum resigned and the one at Alawalpur was invalided, and there were no other Lady Health Visitors available to fill up their posts. Eight new centres were opened, one at each of the following towns : Nakodar, Nawanshahr, Sialkot, Kaithal, Pathankot, Baijnath and Pakpattan. Out of all the 64 centres, 19 were located in purely urban areas, 14 in purely rural areas and 31 in partly rural and partly urban areas.

The Inspectress of Health Centres made 55 visits to the centres for inspection, dais examinations and propaganda work. The work at all the centres was found to be conducted on satisfactory lines. The total number of visits and re-visits to anti-natal cases, infants and toddlers made in the homes was 245,034, and the centre attendances were 184,045. The latter figure bears witness to the fact that mothers are beginning to appreciate the advice and health teaching given at Welfare Centres.

The training of indigenous dais was carried out at each centre in the province, excepting Palwal Mission Hospital Centre. There were 1,483 uncertificated dais under training at the end of the year and residing in areas served by the Health Centres, in addition to 713 certificated dais practising in the same areas, giving a total of 2,196 dais either fully trained or undergoing training. These dais were responsible for bringing 14,295 anti-natal cases to the observation of Health Visitors. They conducted 16,556 confinement cases, of which 6,364 needed supervision by Health Visitors. Medical aid was called in 372 cases only. In addition 315 abortions and 328 still-births came under the notice of the Health Visitors.

The grants-in-aid from Government disbursed in 1934 amounted to Rs. 15,000. This was allotted in the form of contributions towards the salary paid to Health Visitors during the past year. As the number of centres was increasing from year to year and the grant had remained fixed, the result had been a diminishing amount of contributions year after year. On the representation of the Director of Public Health, the Government has been pleased to raise the amount to Rs. 25,000 for the next 4 years. The Provincial Red Cross Society distributed a large sum to the centres under the management of the District Red Cross Societies and Voluntary Health Associations. Equipment grants were also given by the same body to newly opened centres. The financial aid thus received has materially helped in the maintenance of the activities at the centres.

The Punjab Health School continued to perform its valuable work of training Health Visitors with remarked success. Mrs. Mitra returned from deputation on August 14 and resumed charge as Principal, Miss Maula Bakhsh and Miss Lall reverting to their original posts as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively. Mrs. Suri being relieved of her duties, was shortly after nominated to work as Health Visitor at Rawalpindi.

All the students under training during the term ending July 1934, successfully qualified as Health Visitors. All the 8 stipendiaries were posted within a few months of their qualifying. In the new training term which began on the 1st November, 1934, eleven students were admitted to the course, 8 being stipend holders and 3 private paying students. Of those who joined, 3 were Hindus, 3 Sikhs, 1 Muslim and 4 Christians.

The Red Cross Society (Punjab Branch) having increased the number of stipends for midwifery training during the year under review, 9 candidates were sent to various hospitals for this training prior to admission to the Health Visitors' Class.

51. Public Health Chemical Laboratory.—Mr. B. L. Khuller, M.Sc., A.I.C., continued to hold the charge of the Laboratory throughout the year under report. Useful work was done and the year was conspicuous for the variety of samples received for examination. These included water, ice, ghee, milk, kankar, lime, effluents, perchloron, chlorogen, disinfectants, vermicine, carbon-tetra chloride, oil of chenopodium, quinine, sago and vinegar. The total number of samples examined during the year was 1,021 including 739 of milk, 60 of ghee, 162 of water, 14 of kankar lime, 12 of perchloron, 7 of vinegar, 10 of sago and 17 of miscellaneous articles.

As a result of chemical examination of 681 samples of milk carried out at Phalgu (Karnal district) during the last fair, the percentage of adulterated samples decreased gradually from 56 per cent. to 10·5 per cent. during the course of the fair. Out of 58 samples submitted by the local bodies, 24 were found to be adulterated with either water or skimmed milk or both. A very delicate instrument (Hortvert's Cryoscope) has recently been added to the list of equipment and by its aid even traces of added water in milk can be detected by the freezing point method. Out of 32 samples of ghee submitted by the local bodies 22 were found adulterated. Out of 162 samples of water 78 were found, on chemical examination, to be unfit for domestic use on account of their excessive hardness, salinity or contamination. Chemical composition of polished sago which has been put in the market, was found to be identical with that of pure sago, only the appearances were found different under the miscroscope. To stop fraudulent practice in malt vinegar, a standard of its purity was worked out as a result of the examination of a number of samples and notified by Government under the Punjab Pure Food Act. Perchloron was used, with good results, for chlorination of drinking water at Choa during the last Baisakhi fair. During the last Phalgu Fair a camp chemical laboratory was fitted up at the Fair ground to carry out extensive chlorination of water supply and tanks and the examination of food stuffs. Chlorine solution was supplied to the Borstal Institution, Lahore, throughout the year for disinfection purposes, the total volume of the solution being 549 gallons. Chlorine solution was also prepared and supplied to several District Medical Officers of Health whenever and wherever required.

During the year under report, the Chemist, Public Health Department, was appointed Public Analyst for the municipalities of Sargodha, Ferozepore, Pattoki, Kalka, Ambala District Board, Rupar and Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment. The total number of local bodies having the Public Health Chemist as their Public Analyst is 17 now. The number of samples examined during the year under the Punjab Pure Food Act was 43, including 18 samples of ghee sent by the Municipal Committees of Lyallpur, Pattoki, Ferozepore and Kasur and 25 samples of milk sent by the Lyallpur Municipal Committee.

In October last a course of training for Public Analysts was started in the laboratory and 3 candidates were admitted. A fee of Rs. 300 was charged from each candidate for the full course lasting 6 months. Mr. Khuller carried out his onerous duties in connection with the Phalgu Fair in a creditable manner.

52. Public Health Equipment Depot.—The year under review having been remarkable for its healthiness, the demands made upon the Public Health Equipment Depôt, Jullundur, for disinfectants, vaccines and other supplies by the District Medical Officers of Health were consequently small.

The value of the stores in hand on 1st January, 1934, amounted to Rs. 4,302-8-3 as compared with Rs. 5,275-1-8 on the same date in the preceding year. The cost of stores purchased during the year under report was Rs. 22,552-2-9 as compared with Rs. 10,798-5-1 in the year 1933. Thus stock of an aggregate value of Rs. 26,854-11-0 was available for sale during the year under report. The cost price of the articles sold during the year amounted to Rs. 23,421-10-0 and their sale price, after adding Depôt charges, was Rs. 26,484-14-0. There was thus a gross profit of Rs. 3,063-4-0 during the year as compared with Rs. 1,789 in the preceding year. In addition to the articles sold to local bodies, the Depôt issued free of cost certain camp and inoculation equipment and also 246,806 doses of anti-plague vaccine, 58,081 c.cs. of of anti-cholera vaccine and 15 lbs. of quinine tablets, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 131,736 doses of anti-plague vaccine, 72,996 c.cs. of anti-cholera vaccine and 497 lbs. and 8 ozs. of quinine.

The maintenance charges of the Depôt amounted to Rs. 5,504-11-3 as compared with Rs. 5,596-3-0 in the previous year. The Depôt is run at a loss due to small sales. The deficit was Rs. 2,441-7-3 as against Rs. 3,807-3-0 in 1933. As the Depôt constitutes an essential part of the defence scheme to combat epidemics, this loss, however, is negligible.

The post of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Sayyed Mushtaq Ali.

At the end of each quarter the Depôt was inspected by the Epidemiologist to the Punjab Government and a report in regard to its working submitted to the Director of Public Health.

53. Education Bureau and Health Propaganda.—Public Health Propaganda was carried out on the usual lines. Ditsrict Medical Officers of Health gave lectures, either with or without magic lanterns, on health topics to the general public and to school children as well as at fairs and other large gatherings. During the year under review 20,009 lectures were given. Much valuable work amongst women was done by the Inspectress, Health Centres, Punjab, during the course of her tours.

Like last year the Department participated this year too, in the All-India Exhibition, Lahore, and carried out an intensive propaganda on public health matters amongst several lakhs of persons who attended. The public health section of the Exhibition was under the able direction of Dr. M. M. Khan, D.P.H. Full advantage was taken of the opportunity to convey the message of public health to thousands of visitors who came from various parts of the province. The Health Section extending over 20 stalls was arranged in a manner which was both expressive and impressive. It demonstrated vividly the multifarious activities of the Department in the field of preventive medicine. It was designed to convey the maximum practical knowledge to the public—rural as well as urban—on topics of health. Special features of imparting knowledge on the simple principles of Hygiene to the public were by the use of the stereoscope, dramatic performances and cinematographic films. Credit is due to Dr. M. M. Khan, D.P.H., for the manner in which he organised the various sections of the show and for the arduous labour he had to put in to achieve the desired results.

The Photographer attached to the Education Bureau prepared for departmental use 123 new photographs, 212 photographic prints, 146 enlargements and 389 lantern slides during the year under report. He also paid visits to Campbellpur, Kalabagh, Mianwali, Bhakhar, Sher Sultan, Alipur, Muzaffargarh, Pakpattan, Amritsar and Renala Khurd. The services of the Photographer were often placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, Punjab, specially in connection with the working of the cinema apparatus.

The Department is indebted to the Education Department, the Co-operative Department, the Rural Community Councils of the various Districts as well as to the Red Cross Societies for their willing co-operation in the work connected with health propaganda.

54. Inspections.—In spite of the many-sided activities which take up most of the time of the Director of Public Health and render it essential for him to remain at the headquarters, the Director of Public Health visited 17 districts in connection with epidemics, fairs, sanitary inspections and other purposes during the year under report. In addition he attended meetings of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India, Medical Council of India and the Conference of Research Workers at Calcutta.

The Assistant Directors conducted tours to supervise the work of the District Medical Officers of Health in their respective circles, more especially in connection with the suppression of epidemics, fairs, rural reconstruction, vaccination and the registration of births and deaths. They also carried out routine sanitary inspections of 35 towns and 480 villages. In their capacity as Additional Inspectors of Factories, 13 factories were inspected.

District Medical Officers of Health carried out routine inspections of 84 towns and 5,545 villages as against 221 towns and 5,747 villages inspected last year.

55. Remarks made by the Deputy Commissioners on the Public Health Reports of the various districts.—It is satisfactory to record the growing interest which the Deputy Commissioners take in public health matters specially in regard to the improvement of rural sanitation and the Department is grateful to them for the valuable help received.

The Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak, points out the healthy condition in Rohtak Municipality after the recent floods. He draws attention to the fact that one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is not enough for the needs of the town. He mentions the commendable efforts of the Irrigation Department to meet the complaint for shortage of water and deplores the inability of the Civil Surgeon of the district to attend the meetings of the Municipal Committee.

In regard to the district, he commends the efforts of the Public Health Department to control the incidence of sickness and disease as a result of stagnant water in ponds and depressions and points to the adequate steps taken to extend relief in rural areas to suppress tropical ulcers that got prevalent as a result of recent flood conditions. He further refers to the celebration of the District Health Week and District Sanitation Tournament and to the vigorous propaganda that was carried out under the auspices of the District Rural Community Council for the improvement of rural sanitation and uplift of rural population in which the Public Health Department took the most prominent part. Finally, he refers to the complaint in regard to the shortage of drinking water in the much famine stricken tract of Jhajjar tahsil and Pilana in Rohtak tahsil and the work undertaken in this connection, *i.e.*, experimental boring.

The Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, refers to the attention that is paid to the training of dais at the Child Welfare Centres and mentions marked improvement made in rural uplift work which have decidedly improved sanitary conditions in the rural areas as a result of the activities of the Public Health Staff.

The Deputy Commissioner, Montgomery, thanks the District Medical Officer for another satisfactory year of work which has added greatly to the amenities of the district.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lyallpur, whilst mentioning that the work done by the Public Health Staff was uniformly good throughout the year, expresses an opinion that it cannot be said that the report shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in the district. He refers to the high infantile mortality and points to the pressing need of the district for properly trained dais. The large number of deaths from injuries he attributes to the growing sense of lawlessness of the people and hopes that the incidence of tuberculosis will decrease as a result of the propaganda done by Rural Community Councils. He refers to the efforts made to improve water supplies and to creditable promptness with which measures were taken to suppress the spread of epidemic diseases.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, makes a mention of the scheme for the training of indigenous dais recently adopted by the District Board and is of opinion that more magic lanterns are needed for requirements of the district from provincial funds. He commends the interest which the District Board has taken in public health matters by (1) Improvement of rural sanitation (2) adoption of the scheme for training of dais and (3) appointment of additional vaccinators.

The Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, commends the very good work done by the Public Health Department and draws attention to the improvement of sanitation in villages which was undertaken on an extensive scale. He informs us that the District Medical Officer of Health has assumed the functions of the Deputy Commissioner's Secretary for uplift work.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jhang, refers to the fall in prices of agricultural products, increase in the cultivated area and heavy rains, especially during the months of August and September as outstanding features of the conditions prevailing in the district during the year. He records the strenuous efforts made at improving the sanitary conditions of 440 villages in the district.

The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, commends the work done in connection with maternity and child welfare as well as medical inspection of school children in Jullundur town. He deplores the inaction of the Municipal Committee to remove the nuisance caused by the insanitary conditions of the Beef Market and Mandi near the Railway Station.

56. Acknowledgments.—Although the year was comparatively a healthy one yet strenuous efforts were directed to keep under control the severe recrudescence of the epidemic of plague and to make efficient sanitary arrangements for the Phalgu Fair (Karnal district). Incessant vigilence kept cholera successfully under control and the increased activity in the suppression of hookworm infection in Gurdaspur district necessitated constant supervision.

All the Assistant Directors performed their duties with tact, zeal and vigorous enthusiasm. They paid special attention to the rural areas where almost all the District officers did very useful work when free from the emergent calls from outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

Amongst the District officers, Dr. R. C. Kaushash did exceptionally good work at Phalgu Fair, while Rai Sahib Dr. Harnath Singh and Dr. Abdul Hamid rendered meritorious services in the suppression of plague epidemics in Hoshiarpur and Gujrat districts.

Largest number of vaccination operations in the province were performed in Gurgaon district, for which Dr. Mehra's name deserves special mention. Dr. Mathur's work in Gurdaspur district was the second best in this connection.

For work done under Municipalities, officers whose names deserve particular mention are Dr. Tiwari of Jullundur and Dr. Sahni of Sialkot. The efforts made by both these officers in organising medical inspection of school children are a model which may with advantage be followed in other towns.

Special thanks of the Department for the kindly interest taken in public health matters are due to Mr. Cuthbert King, Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, Mr. P. N. Thapar, Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khurshaid Muhammad, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat, and Khan Bahadur Sayyed Bunyad Hussain, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur.

Last, but not the least, the Department is under a debt of gratitude to Mr. F. L. Brayne, Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, for the invaluable impetus given to constructive work in connection with improvement of rural sanitation all over the Province.

LAHORE :
10th Oct. 1935.

K. A. RAHMAN, O.B.E., K.B.,
Director of Public Health, Punjab.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCLE, PUNJAB, FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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1. *Administration.*—Mr. D. A. Howell, M. Inst., C.E., M. I. Mech., E., held the post of Superintending Engineer, Public Health, throughout the year.

Lala Guranditta Mal Khosla, A. M. Inst., C. E., Assistant Engineer, was Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, from the beginning of the year up to September 6th, 1934, when due to financial stringency and reorganization of duties, the post was kept in abeyance.

2. *Executive Offices.*—(*a*) *Divisions.*—Mr. J. B. Vesugar, B. Sc., A. M. Inst., C. E., I. S. E., held executive charge of the Lahore Public Health Division up to September 10th, 1934, when a second Division called the 2nd Lahore Public Health Division was formed and the name of the original Division was changed to 1st Lahore Public Health Division. Mr. Vesugar continued in executive charge of the 1st Lahore Public Health Division till November 2nd, 1934, when Mr. J. A. R. Bromage, M. Inst., C. E., took over charge on his return from leave. Mr. Bromage remained in charge of this Division till the end of the year.

Mr. D. C. Khanna, was in executive charge of the 2nd Lahore Public Health Division from its formation till the end of the year. The charges of the two Public Health Divisions were re-arranged on the following territorial basis :—

(*i*) *2nd Lahore Public Health Division.*—The Government Estates at Lahore with a few other original and maintenance works at Lahore, and the Districts of Mianwali, Attock, Lyallpur, Jhang, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura.

The 2nd Lahore Public Health Sub-Division was placed under this Division.

(*ii*) *1st Lahore Public Health Division.*—All other works throughout the Province.

The Montgomery Public Health Sub-Division, the Bhiwani Public Health Sub-Division and the 1st Lahore Public Health Sub-Division, were placed under this Division.

(*b*) *Sub-Divisions.*—The Bhiwani Public Health Sub-Division remained in charge of Lala Nand Lal, Sub-Engineer, and the Montgomery Public Health Sub-Division was under S. Hukam Singh, B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, throughout the year.

Mr. J. S. Sethi, A. M. Inst., C.E., A.C.G.I., Assistant Engineer, held charge of the 2nd Lahore Public Health Sub-Division till September 9th, 1934, on which date he was relieved by L. Guranditta Mal Khosla, A.M. Inst., C.E., Assistant Engineer, who continued in charge of the Sub-Division till the end of the year.

Mr. D. C. Khanna, Assistant Executive Engineer, held charge of the 1st Lahore Public Health Sub-Division till September 9th, 1934, when he was relieved by Mr. J. S. Sethi, A.M. Inst., C.E., Assistant Engineer, who held charge of the Sub-Division till the end of the year.

3. *Progress of sanitary works in the Province.*—In spite of continued financial stringency and lack of full and adequate funds for grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary works, very good progress has been maintained on development of new sanitary works throughout the year as will be seen from the details given later. Several important schemes have been commenced. These comprise many new pumping plants and other mechanical installations totalling to over 400 Brake horse power and it is estimated that mechanical installations amounting to a total of 8,400 B. H. P. were in existence or in course of installation in connection with public health works throughout the Province at the end of 1934, as compared with 2,250 horse power in 1920.

There are now upwards of 43 important public water-supply schemes with a capacity of 20 millions of gallons daily supply completed, or under construction in the Province, as against 17 such schemes with a capacity of 9 millions of gallons daily supply in existence in 1920.

4. *Borings.*—Eight important borings for water were in hand during the year, besides which a number of shallow tube wells for hand pumps were sunk.

5. *Activities of the Public Health Circle.*—The major activities of the Circle during the year comprised the following classes of work :—

(*i*) Execution of public health works for Government buildings and institutions.

(*ii*) Execution of public health works on behalf of local bodies, such as Municipal Committees, Small Town Committees, Notified Area Committees and District Boards, etc.

(iii) Maintenance and operation of public health works in connection with Government buildings and institutions and management of Government residential Estates at Lahore.

(iv) Maintenance and operation of public health works of local bodies.

(v) Preparation of projects for public health works for Government Institutions, etc.

(vi) Preparation of projects for public health works of local bodies, etc.

(vii) Inspection of water-supply works and other sanitary works of local bodies.

(viii) Inspection of and advising on fire protection of Government buildings and in connection with establishment and maintenance of fire brigades of local bodies.

The more important works done are briefly described as follows :—

I.—EXECUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

(1) *Water borne system of sewerage, etc., for Civil Secretariat and adjoining offices, Lahore — estimated cost Rs.* 23,023.—This work which comprises a complete sewerage system with water carriage sanitary fittings for the Civil Secretariat offices was in hand in 1933, but the scheme has not been completed due to financial stringency. It is anticipated, however, that some further work will be carried out shortly in the provision of certain internal sanitary fittings for lavatories in the Civil Secretariat which are urgently required.

(2) *Water-supply and drainage of additions to City Kotwali, Lahore, to provide better accommodation for troops, etc.— estimated cost Rs.* 15,632.—This work consisting of an independent tube well equipped with oil engine driven and electrically driven pumping plant, with service reservoir and distribution system for the Kotwali, Lahore, and the accommodation for troops nearby has been practically completed and is giving satisfactory service.

(3) *Water-supply, sewerage and sanitary fittings for Normal School for Women and Lady Maclagan Girls' School, Lahore— estimated cost Rs.* 40,411.—This comprehensive scheme which is shortly described in last year's Report has been completed and is working satisfactorily.

(4) *Sanitary installation at Dental Hospital, Lahore—estimated cost Rs.* 14,455.—The completion of this work has been hanging fire for a considerable period due to the delay in making provision of certain furniture without which some sanitary fittings cannot be installed. This furniture is now being prepared and the installation is being finished off accordingly.

(5) *Laboratory equipment, including internal drainage and sinks in Dental Hospital, Lahore—estimated cost Rs.* 10,588.—This work has been held up owing to the reasons given in (4) above, but the work of installing the remaining fittings is now being completed.

(6) *Queen Mary College, Lahore—Water-supply—New tube well—estimated cost Rs.* 9,883.—The new tube well which was commenced in 1933, has been compeleted. The pumping plant and pipelines have been erected and the scheme is working satisfactorily. The water-supply of this Institution has now been placed on a sound footing.

(7) *Installation of water-supply and sanitary arrangements in Clerks' quarters, Brockhurst Estate, Simla—estimated cost Rs.* 16,300.—This work consists of provision of internal water flushed sanitary arrangements in all cottages for accommodation of Government clerks at Brockhurst, Simla. The work was carried out expeditiously in April and May 1934, and was completed before the arrival of the tenants. The system is working satisfactorily.

(8) *Water-supply, New Police Lines, Ludhiana—estimated cost Rs.* 15,890.—This scheme consists of a tube well, with mechanically driven pumping plant and distribution system to supply water for domestic and irrigation purposes throughout the new Police Lines, now under construction. The construction of the tube well has been placed in hand and the distribution system pipes and fittings have been ordered. The scheme will be completed in 1935.

(9) *Refrigeration and cold storage installation at the Vaccine Institute, Lahore—estimated cost Rs.* 9,300.—This is an installation designed to provide cold storage for vaccines, etc., at the Vaccine Institute, Lahore. It will consist of an insulated cold storage room with anteroom and a small duplicate set of SO_2 refrigerators (electrically driven) will be installed to maintain the required low temperature. The plant which will be automatically controlled by thermostats is on order while the construction of the cold storage room is in hand and it is anticipated that the installation will be completed in 1935.

(10) *Water-supply improvements of Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur—estimated cost Rs.* 7,217.—This schemes consists of the provision of a pumping plant over a percolation well with small service reservoir and simple distribution system. The work is in hand and is expected to be completed in April 1935.

(11) *Installing duplicate pumping plant at Lawrence College, Ghora Galli—estimated cost Rs.* 13,200.—This scheme consists of the provision of a duplicate 18 H. P. oil engine driven pumping plant with staff quarters. The staff quarters have been built, and the plant has

been installed. A few minor jobs are in hand, including the provision of an oil storage tank. It is anticipated the job will be finally completed and in running order by April 1935.

(12) *New Legislative Council Chamber, Lahore—Water-supply, Sanitary and Air Conditioning installation—estimated cost Rs.* 99,423.—This important scheme will comprise a complete independent water-supply and sanitary installation with a hot water-supply and evaporative air conditioning system for the New Council Chamber. The water-supply will be derived from a large new tube well sited behind the existing Director of Industries' office, which will yield an ample supply of water both for irrigation as well as domestic purposes. Water will be pumped by float-switch automatically operated, electrically driven pumps in duplicate into roof tanks at the New Council Chamber and hydrants to supply irrigation water for lawns, etc., will be connected to the rising main. Sanitary fittings on the water carriage system will be provided in the building and all sewage will be arranged to gravitate into a septic tank to be conveniently sited while the effluent will be pumped through a rising main into a gravity sewer laid along Montgomery Road discharging into the head of an existing municipal sewer near Kila Gujar Singh.

The water-supply to the new Police Station under construction at Ferozepore Road will be given from the New Council Chamber tube well by means of a 5″ main laid from the new Council Chamber roof tanks to the new Police Station, while the sewage from the new Police Station will be lifted into the Council Chamber septic tank system and disposed of along with the sewage discharged from the New Council Chamber.

The air conditioning plant will be on the evaporative system, with a heating arrangement for winter use to keep the air of the main Council Chamber and tea room in suitable condition and it will be installed in the basement of the New Council Chamber.

Work on the construction of the tube-well and rising main has been started in order to afford a temporary supply of water for construction of the building and to irrigate grass plots.

(13) *New Police Station—Ferozepore Road, Lahore—Water-supply and Sanitary Installation—First instalment—estimated cost Rs.* 39,307.—The purchase of water-supply pipes and fittings, sanitary fittings, manhole covers, etc., is in hand and it is anticipated that good progress will be made on this installation in 1935.

(14) *Arafwala Mandi Drainage Scheme—Nili Bar Colony—Part I,—estimated cost Rs.* 71,827.—This is a scheme comprising the main sewer, main outfall, disposal works and pumping station for Arafwala Mandi, a new market town of the Nili Bar Colony. Work has been started on the main outfall sewer and the pumping plant for the sullage pumping station has been placed on order. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in 1935.

The intramural drainage system which is included in a separate estimate as a contribution work is expected to be taken in hand in 1935.

(15) *Drainage of Kamalia Mandi, District Lyallpur—estimated cost Rs.* 15,212.—This is simple surface drainage scheme carried out of a Colony grant for the Mandi of Kamalia, District Lyallpur. The work was started in 1933, but it has been held up pending completion of land acquisition proceedings for the outfall and disposal works. Land acquisition proceedings are expected to be completed in 1935, when the scheme will be completed.

(16) *Government Institutions in Lahore not provided with independent water-supplies.*—Out of the three important Government Institutions or Estates at Lahore, *viz.*, Rivaz Gardens Estate, the Katcheri and the Vaccine Institute, which are not provided with a good independent water-supply system, it is worthy of note that funds are likely to be forthcoming in 1935, for an independent tube-well for the Vaccine Institute. This will leave only the Rivaz Gardens Estate and the Katcheri to be dealt with. The water-supply arrangements of both of these places are in an unsatisfactory condition at present and it has been advised that the provision of independent water-supply schemes should be taken in hand as soon as funds can be made available.

II.—EXECUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS ON BEHALF OF LOCAL BODIES.

(1) *Nankana Sahib Drainage, District Sheikhupura—estimated cost Rs.* 58,380.—This scheme consisting of a skeleton drainage system with disposal works, has been completed and is ready for operation, but the local body so far has not found the funds to operate the pumping installation. The savings on the original project, with the sanction of the Sanitary Board, Punjab, is being utilized in reconstructing and tarring the main bazar road.

(2) *Shahzada Nangal and Kotli Drainage at Gurdaspur, District Gurdaspur—estimated cost Rs.* 12,670.—This is a scheme for skeleton surface drainage for a suburb of Gurdaspur. Work has been finished up to the extent of funds already deposited by the local body, except for a section of drain along the Grand Trunk Road held up owing to an encroachment. The local body is being pressed to deposit the balance of funds for the work.

(3) *Ludhiana Drainage Scheme, District Ludhiana—estimated cost Rs.* 3,45,009.—The first item of extensions and additional works to be carried out of savings, cost about Rs. 18,690, have been finished except for 2 places where construction of the drains is held up on account

of a dispute over the ownership of land. Further items of work to be carried out from savings will be proceeded with as soon as the order of priority is settled with the local body.

(4) *Hoshiarpur Drainage—flushing arrangements—District Hoshiarpur—estimated cost Rs.* 14,372.—This work consists of a tube well with pumping plant and rising main to discharge the water into the existing service reservoir. The structural work and pipe laying is finished, while the pumping plant is on order and will be installed as soon as it arrives.

(5) *Khanna Drainage, District Ludhiana—estimated cost Rs.* 18,785.—This is a simple skeleton drainage system for the small town of Khanna. Land acquisition proceedings are in hand, on completion of which the work will be taken in hand.

(6) *Jagraon Mandi Drainage—District Ludhiana—estimated cost Rs.* 80,251.—The construction of drains along Railway Road is in hand, out of savings on the main scheme, which is finished.

(7) *Montgomery Drainage Scheme, District Montgomery—Estimated cost Rs.* 5,97,290.—Good progress has been made with construction work on this important scheme during the past year. The intramural drainage system is approaching completion and the flushing arrangements are in hand. Work on the sullage pumping station cannot be proceeded with as, so far, the negotiations between the Municipal Committee and the Punjab Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for pumping at the sewage pumping installation and at the flushing water tube well are not complete.

(8) (*a*) *Multan Drainage Scheme—District Multan—Part I—estimated cost Rs.* 1,22,976.—(*b*) *Multan Drainage Scheme—District Multan—Part II—estimated cost Rs.* 1,34,757.—These works have been complete and ready for operation since 1931-32 but they are still not in use, owing to a protracted dispute between the Multan Municipality and the Multan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in regard to charges for power supply.

(9) *Multan Water-works—District Multan—estimated cost Rs.* 12,57,637.—*Additional* (*fifth*) *tube-well.*—The construction of a fifth tube-well has been completed. The pumping plant has been erected and the new installation has been put into omission.

(10) *Okara Drainage Scheme—District Montgomery—estimated cost Rs.* 2,54,167.—This is a comprehensive scheme of surface drainage for the mandi town of Okara. The scheme consists of a system of surface drains throughout the town and mandi, discharging into egg-shaped intercepting sewers which will convey the sullage into an egg-shaped outfall sewer and discharge it into a disposal works whence it will be pumped on to a sewage farm and used for irrigation of crops. Contracts for the construction of the disposal works and intercepting and outfall sewers have been placed and the construction work is in hand.

(11) *Okara Water-supply Scheme—District Montgomery—estimated cost Rs.* 1,47,120.—This is an important water-supply scheme for the town of Okara. The source of supply will consist of 2 deep tube wells each of about 15,000 gallons per hour capacity and the water will be pumped by borehole type, deep well, turbine pumps into an overhead reinforced concrete service reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity whence it will be passed into the town by means of a distribution system consisting of cast iron pipelines laid in the principal streets. The first tube well boring has been drilled to a depth exceeding 400 feet and sweet water has been proved in the lower section of the borehole, although the upper subsoil strata yielded only brackish water. This tube-well has been completed and the boring for the second tube-well is being taken in hand. The distribution system is being laid while the contract for the construction of the overhead re-inforced concrete service reservoir is being placed. The construction of staff quarters is in hand.

(12) *Mian Channu Drainage Scheme—District Multan—Part I—estimated cost Rs.* 37,196.—This is a skeleton surface drainage system with disposal works, pumping station and sewage farm for the small town of Mian Channu. Construction of the drains and disposal works is in hand. The pumping plant and the pipes and specials for the rising main are on order.

(13) *Khanewal Water-supply—District Multan—estimated cost Rs.* 62,997.—This is a skeleton water-supply scheme for the mandi town of Khanewal. The scheme will consist of a deep tube well, equipped with oil engine driven, air lift pumping plant to discharge the water at ground level from where it will be boosted by centrifugal pumps into a pressed steel overhead reservoir close by. A skeleton distribution system of cast iron pipes with a few standposts will be provided to supply water in the town.

The tube-well has been completed. The staff quarters and reservoir foundations are in hand. The air lift pumping plant is on order and the pipes, specials and valves for the distribution system are being delivered.

(14) *Bhiwani Water-supply Scheme—District Hissar—estimated cost Rs.* 5,90,267.—This scheme was completed in 1933, and put into use. It has functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. Certain works authorized to be carried out from savings are in hand. These include a sand washing installation and a chlorination plant.

(15) *Bhiwani Drainage Scheme—District Hissar—estimated cost Rs.* 4,62,441.—This important scheme consists of a comprehensive system of surface drainage for the town, with 2 main outfalls discharging into 2 disposal works, whence the sullage will be pumped on to sewage farms and disposed of by broad irrigation. The construction of the egg-shaped intercepting sewers has been finished and contracts have been let for the bulk of the surface drainage system inside the town. Work on disposal works and pumping station cannot be started pending acquisition of land for disposal works and sewage farms which is in the hands of the local body.

(16) *Jagadhri Drainage Extensions—District Ambala—estimated cost Rs.* 21,827.—Additional works of surface drainage, pavements and road construction have recently been taken in hand and will be completed in 1935.

(17) *Ferozepore Town Drainage Extensions—District Ferozepore—estimated cost Rs.* 82,944.—This scheme was completed 2 years ago and has functioned satisfactorily. A small amount of work has recently been sanctioned to be carried out of savings. This will be completed in 1935.

(18) *Rohtak Water-supply Extensions—District Rohtak—estimated cost Rs.* 1,472.—An estimate for Rs. 1,472 for extension of the existing distribution system in a Mohalla of the town has been sanctioned and work is about to be commenced.

(19) *Water-supply at Suketri—District Ambala—estimated cost Rs.* 4,509.—This is a small rural scheme consisting of a percolation well for the village. The work has been completed.

(20) *Sheikhupura old town drainage scheme—District Sheikhupura—estimated cost Rs.* 41,224.—The works included in the sanctioned estimate have been completed but certain additions and extensions of drains and pavements have been sanctioned by the local body and the Sanitary Board and these will be carried out in 1935.

(21) *Sialkot drainage scheme—District Sialkot—estimated cost Rs.* 4,49,881.—These works have already been practically completed and in operation since some time. The sewer and screening chamber on the southern intercepting drain passing the Imam Sahib and intramural drains and pavements at the Bijli Garh Mohalla, have been carried out during the year under review.

(22) *Sialkot Water-works Extensions—Rangpura tube-well and pumping station—District Sialkot—estimated cost Rs.* 22,595.—A second tube-well has been sunk and the yield has been tested and proved satisfactory. An electrically driven vertical spindle borehole pumping set has been ordered and is expected to arrive early in 1935, when it will be installed and put into use.

(23) *Choa and Katas fair water-supply improvements—District Jhelum—estimated cost Rs.* 31,232.—The work has been finally completed. Two small steam pumps for the main supply have been installed and the works are functioning in a satisfactory manner.

(24) *Hafizabad and Garhi Awan drainage scheme and dewatering of ponds—District Gujranwala—estimated cost Rs.* 1,19,502.—The possession of the land for Garhi Awan disposal works and sullage farm and for the Hafizabad disposal works, has been given by the local body. The disposal works for Garhi Awan are nearing completion while those for Hafizabad have been started. Arrangements for acquisition of the sullage farm for Hafizabad are in hand. The North-Western Railway has been requested to complete the new culvert for the storm water channel under the Railway but has not done so yet, so the completion of the dewatering drain of the ponds in the vicinity of Garhi Awan is held up.

(25) *Tamman water-supply—District Attock—estimated cost Rs.* 78,894.—This important rural water-supply scheme which was completed in 1932, entirely out of Government grants is still lying idle, due to failure of the District Board, Attock, to find the money for maintenance and operation, but it is expected that funds will be forthcoming to enable the scheme to be put into operation in 1935.

(26) *Reconstruction of Shishmahal drainage pumping station, Lahore—estimated cost Rs.* 40,411.—The reconstruction of the pumping station and installation of 2 sets of electrically driven vertical spindle sewage pumping sets, automatically operated by float switches and the renewal of the rising main has been completed and as a result, the serious nuisance in this area caused by the insanitary conditions into which the works had been allowed to get under charge of the Lahore Municipal Committee, has been abated. The works are still operated under the charge of the Public Health Circle and are functioning satisfactorily.

(27) *Reconditioning of Isakhel water-supply scheme—District Mianwali—estimated cost Rs.* 13,984.—The headworks and part of the rising main of this scheme were eroded by the river Indus in 1932. The river Indus has continued to cut in towards the east bank of the Khadir, that is towards Isakhel, with the result that action has had to be taken to salve further lengths of the rising main. In the meantime an alternative source of supply has been sought for and a contract for a tube well sited near the town has been placed on the basis of " no water no pay". The tube-well has been sunk but the water is of very doubtful quality. The contractors, however, are arranging to instal pumping plant to test the tube-well. An

earthquake occurred at Isakhel on 4th January, 1935, and the service reservoir was slightly damaged.

(28) *Kamoke Mandi Drainage Scheme—District Gujranwala—estimated cost Rs.* 40,470.—This is a surface drainage scheme for the new mandi town of Kamoke. The sullage is intended to be disposed of by broad irrigation. Land acquisition proceedings are in hand and work on the intramural section of the works is being commenced.

(29) *Thal Ilaqa rural water-supply-extensions to Lilla, Dhudi and Jethal—District Jhelum—estimated cost Rs.* 53,042.—This work consists of pipe line extensions 4", 3" and 2" *i/d* from the existing service reservoir 3 miles north of Lilla to serve the villages of Lilla, Dhudi and Jethal. The pipe lines have been laid and tested. Work on the service reservoirs at each village is being started and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed by June 1935. In the meantime water is being supplied by temporary connections.

(30) *Canalization of river Leh, Rawalpindi—estimated cost Rs.* 87,376.—This scheme consists of the construction of a katcha channel 6 miles long along the bed of the river Leh from upstream of Rawalpindi city to a rock fall near Topi Park downstream of the Rawalpindi Cantonments and a tunnel outfall through the rock fall so as to discharge the dry weather flow downstream of the fall, thus reducing the present pools of filthy water stagnating in the river bed.

The construction of the scheme, commencing with the outfall tunnel, is being commenced.

III.—MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Almost all public health and other cognate works in connection with Government buildings and institutions throughout the Province were maintained, repaired and operated by the Public Health Circle, for the year.

The works comprised over a hundred mechanically or electrically operated plants and included water-supplies based on shallow and deep percolation wells, tube wells and rivers, with the distribution pipe lines and reservoirs provided in connection therewith; sanitary installations of all types, with the drains, sewers, septic tanks and other treatment and sewage disposal works connected therewith; heating, hot water-supply, steam disinfection and sterilization plants, steam boilers and air conditioning installations, chlorination apparata, laboratory installations and gas plants.

The three Government Estates at Lahore comprising upwards of 443 residential bungalows and quarters with the roads, lawns, drainage, water-supply systems and conservancy arrangements thereof were maintained and administered by the Executive Engineer, Lahore Public Health Division and subsequently, after September 10th, 1934, by the Executive Engineer, 2nd Lahore Public Health Division. This work included the realization of rents and water and conservancy charges, and the making of allotments of residential buildings in the Rivaz Gardens and Chauburji Estates.

IV.—MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS ON BEHALF OF LOCAL BODIES.

The following important water-supply and drainage schemes, supplying water to local bodies were maintained and operated during the whole of the year under review :—

(1) Murree Joint Water Board—Murree Water-supply.
(2) Bhiwani Municipal Committee—Bhiwani Water-works.
(3) Dera Ghazi Khan Municipal Committee—Dera Ghazi Khan Water-works.
(4) Multan Municipal Committee—Multan Water-works.
(5) Rawalpindi District Board—Nurpur Fair water-supply.
(6) Jhelum District Board—Thal Ilaqa Water-supply.
(7) Jhelum District Board—Choa and Katas Water-supply.
(8) Mianwali District Board—Musakhel Water-supply.
(9) Pathankot Municipal Committee—Pathankot Water-supply.
(10) Kangra District Board—Jawalamukhi Water-supply.
(11) Ambala Municipal Committee—Sarangpur subsidiary water-supply.
(12) Pind Dadan Khan Municipal Committee—Pind Dadan Khan Water-supply.
(13) Lahore Municipal Committee—Shishmahal drainage scheme.

Further information in regard to these installations is given in statements " B " and " C " annexed.

V.—PREPARATION OF PROJECTS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS.

The demand for projects for Government public health works was restricted during the year, owing to general financial stringency. The total estimated cost of such projects prepared was as under :—

		Rs.
(1)	Major works	3,02,465
(2)	Minor works	2,96,234
(3)	Maintenance and repair works	4,06,674
	Total ..	10,05,373

Details of these projects are given in statement " A " annexed.

VI.—PREPARATION OF PROJECTS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS FOR LOCAL BODIES.

A considerable number of schemes for Major and Minor public health works of local bodies were prepared during the year.

A list of these is appended in statement " A " annexed.

A number of projects which had been got out of the staffs of local bodies were examined, and those found in order were technically sanctioned ; others were corrected or altered and technically sanctioned, while the remainder were returned for further amendment or amplification in the light of detailed instructions and technical notes recorded by the officers who examined them.

A list of such projects is given in statement " B " annexed.

VII.—INSPECTIONS OF WORKS OF LOCAL BODIES.

About 150 inspections of public health works of local bodies were made by officers of the Circle during the year and reports prepared or advice tendered thereon as required.

VIII.—INSPECTION OF AND ADVISING ON FIRE PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND IN CONNECTION WITH ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF FIRE BRIGADES BY LOCAL BODIES.

A comprehensive note was prepared dealing with chemical fire extinguishing appliances and the printed circular prepared in 1928 on establishment and equipment of fire brigades in Punjab towns was revised and brought up-to-date, while advice was tendered to nearly all local bodies in the Province on the most suitable arrangements and equipment for establishment of fire brigades.

6. *Condition of water-supply and drainage works of Municipal bodies.*—It is a matter of regret to note that inspections made in course of the year, have shown that there has been no tangible improvement in the general standard of maintenance and working of Municipal schemes throughout the Province. In the majority of towns repairs to construction works are still not being carried out punctually ; steel and iron work is not regularly painted and protected against corrosion with the result that its life is liable to be shortened considerably ; and machinery is hardly ever maintained in proper order but is allowed to deteriorate through negligence and failure to supply proper spares and renewals, to carry out running repairs and maintenance and to provide correct lubrication and adjustments. One of the main causes of the troubles above described lies in the tendency of local bodies to employ incompetent or negligent persons in connection with their installations. Some of these appear to be able to secure their posts owing to influence and not because of any qualifications for the work. Conscientious employees frequently obtain no credit for their work. As a result they get discouraged and their work progressively deteriorates out of sheer despondency ; while other employees, probably due to special influence, are able to maintain themselves in their jobs in spite of their unsatisfactory work.

Municipal officers in charge of public utility schemes under these conditions cannot be expected to maintain proper discipline or exact obedience from their subordinates and the result is chaos. The works of some of the larger municipalities, not even excepting Simla itself the summer capital of India, are as discreditable if not more so than those of some of the smaller local bodies.

No advancement in the development of the universal metering system for private house connections for water-supply has been observed during the year.

The general standard of cleanliness in regard to drainage systems, disposal works, pumping stations, etc., as generally observed in almost all towns in the plains is still very low and is likely to remain so until public opinion bestirs itself and demands a higher and more worthy standard of municipal administration. Notes of interest in regard to a number of important municipal water-supply and drainage installations are given as follows :—

(1) ABOHAR—POPULATION 14,035.

This small town still maintains its position as one of the most progressive in the Province from the sanitary point of view. It possesses very good water-supply and drainage works.

(*i*) *Water-works.*—These works were completed in 1929, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,25,357. They are based on canal water from the Sirhind Canal as a source of supply. The water is stored in sedimentation and storage tanks, then passed through slow sand filters and pumped into an overhead service reservoir of re-inforced brick-work, from which it is distributed into the town through cast iron pipelines. There are now upwards of 225 house connections, all of which are metered with " Glenfield " or " Kent " rotary meters, and 40 public standposts. The designed capacity of the scheme is 150,000 gallons per diem or 12 gallons per head for an estimated population of 12,000. The average daily supply for the year 1934-35 was nearly 120,000 gallons ; the average daily supply in June 1934 being 157,000 gallons. A further 25 metered private house connections have been sanctioned and the local body has been recommended to proceed at once with the extension of the water-supply headworks to enable the daily supply to be increased to 225,000 gallons.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—A comprehensive surface drainage scheme with pavements, estimated cost Rs. 2,45,209, was constructed just before the Water-works. The sullage gravitates to sullage collecting tanks about 500 yards away from the town and is pumped on to land and utilized for irrigation of a sewage farm.

(2) AMBALA CITY—POPULATION 35,193.

Water-works.—The main water-works based on well headworks at Handesra 8 miles north-east of Ambala, were constructed in 1895, at a cost of Rs. 3,49,680. This supply has been failing for many years due to clogging of the wells, and in 1923, a 40 feet diameter percolation well was put down at Sarangpur near the Tangri torrent 2 miles from Handesra to supplement the supply, the water being pumped by a subsidiary pumping plant at Sarangpur to Handesra. The works are in a parlous condition and a proposal is on foot to hand them over to Government for maintenance and operation. It is estimated roughly that an expenditure of Rs. 65,000 will be required to put the works in order, without increasing the supply. In addition an estimate amounting to Rs. 38,282 for a second 40 feet dia. well with additional pumping plant at the Sarangpur subsidiary headworks has been prepared and Government has agreed to provide funds for its construction subject to the condition that the Municipal Committee hands over the water-works to the Public Health Engineering Circle for maintenance and operation.

The daily supply for the year 1933-34 averaged about 258,348 gallons or 7·34 gallons per head, as against 241,855 gallons per diem for the previous year.

(3) AMBALA SUDDER BAZAR—POPULATION ABOUT 26,000.

The area which previously formed part of the Ambala Cantonments was constituted as a separate municipality from October 1934.

A new water-supply scheme consisting of 2 tube wells each equipped with vertical spindle borehole pumps driven by oil engines, with an overhead pressed steel reservoir about 340,000 gallons capacity close by, was constructed by the Military Engineering Service and handed over to the local body when it was constituted.

The tube-wells have a total yield of about 10,000 galllons per hour or say 100,000 gallons per diem with 10 hours pumping. This only permits of a daily supply per head of population of less than 4 gallons which is inadequate. The life of the existing tube-wells is likely to be very short due to excessive depression heads caused by pumping and the local body has been advised to instal at least one more tube well immediately otherwise there will be risk of complete failure of water-supply. The headworks site is not in a sanitary condition as it adjoins a hide and tannery concern and a refuse dump, while the distribution system requires to be completely overhauled. The local body should make efforts to augment the water-supply works so as to guarantee a daily supply of not less than 10 gallons per head of population—say 260,000 gallons per diem.

(4) AMRITSAR—POPULATION 263,210.

(*i*) *Drainage works.*—Except in one area (the Dhab Sant Singh and Khatikan area) where a form of sewerage has been in existence for about 19 years, the city is drained on the surface drainage system. The drains are old and a complete reorganisation of the drainage of the municipal area and its reconstruction on modern lines is needed. A preliminary project, estimated cost Rs. 33,04,173, for a new sewerage scheme was prepared in 1925, but it is still in abeyance owing to financial considerations.

(*ii*) *Water-supply.*—An Expert Committee appointed to advise on the best means whereby the water-supply of the existing water-works headworks could be placed on an efficient economical and satisfactory footing, and to review the existing supply to the whole municipal area and make suitable recommendations as to how best it could be augmented, presented its Report to the Municipality on the 1st November 1934.

Its recommendations comprised the provisions of eight new tube-wells at the main water-works headworks and nine additional independent tube-wells with storage reservoirs to deliver water direct into the distribution system, scattered throughout the municipal area, so as to provide a daily supply of 25 gallons per head of prospective population (300,000) or 7,500,000 gallons per diem.

The local body considered the report and it is hoped that it will commence work in earnest in 1935 on the construction of the tube-wells recommended to be put down at the main water-works headworks.

In the meantime, the town is suffering from a scarcity of water-supply—the average daily quantity of water for the year 1933-34 being 3,627,636 gallons, or only 13·78 gallons per head of population as against 3,229,764 gallons or 12·27 gallons per head of population recorded for the previous year.

(5) BHIWANI—POPULATION 35,866.

(*i*) *Waterworks.*—The Bhiwani water-works scheme, estimated cost Rs. 5,90,267 has been described in last year's report.

The works which are designed for a daily supply of 204,000 gallons or 6 gallons per head for an estimated population of 34,000, were operated throughout the year in charge of the Public Health Circle, and functioned satisfactorily. The average daily supply was 87,145 gallons or 2·42 per head of population, for the year 1933-34.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—The construction of a surface drainage scheme with 2 outfall and disposal works and sullage farms at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,62,441, was commenced early in 1934, and by the end of the year good progress had been made with the intramural sections inside the town. Work on the construction of the outfalls and pumping stations is held up pending completion of land acquisition proceedings, which the local body have in hand.

(6) ARAFWALA MANDI—POPULATION 3,119.

This is a new mandi town in the Nili Bar Colony. A surface drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 71,827, and a water-supply scheme, based on tube-wells, estimated to cost Rs. 1,07,639, have been prepared.

The extramural and outfall section of the drainage scheme is under construction and it is anticipated that the water-supply works will be put in hand early in 1935.

These works are being constructed out of Colony grants.

(7) BATALA—POPULATION 33,204.

A scheme of surface drainage improvements for this important town of the Gurdaspur District is under preparation. There is no protected water-supply. This is an urgent necessity in the interests of public health.

(8) CAMPBELLPUR—POPUALTION 7,997.

The water-supply works are based on a deep percolation well in the bed of which a borehole with tube-well was sunk about 12 years ago. Duplicate deep well ram type pumping plant, operated by oil engines discharge the water from the well into a pair of re-inforced brickwork overhead reservoirs whence the water is passed into distribution pipelines of cast iron laid in the town. The present yield is only about 5,000 gallons per hour as against 9,000 gallons per hour obtained when the works were built and the well has cracked owing to over-pumping. Out of upwards of 300 metered house connections in existence, over 100 meters were actually out of order in June 1934.

The local body has been advised to rectify all defects and dilapidations and put the works into proper condition. An estimate for Rs. 20,144, has been prepared to cover the cost of putting down a second tube-well with access shaft and connections so as to restore the yield to its original figure, but no effective action has been taken by the local body to mend matters and it will be only a matter of time before the supply fails entirely unless this local body takes early action in these matters.

(9) CHAK JHUMRA—POPULATION 4,094.

This is a small town situated in the Lyallpur District. It possesses a simple surface drainage scheme, carried out in 1927-28, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,04,735, and a small water-supply system based on the Rakh Branch of the Lower Chenab Canal as source of supply.

The water is sedimented, filtered and pumped into an overhead reservoir whence it is delivered into the town through a skeleton distribution system. The local body has been managing its waterworks in a negligent manner and the works have been allowed to become dilapidated and dirty as a result of which the filtered water does not attain the required standard of purity laid down by the Director of Public Health, Punjab.

The average daily supply for 1933-34, was 34,678 gallons or 8·47 gallons per head, as against 30,000 gallons per diem and 7·32 gallons per head for the previous year.

(10) DALHOUSIE—POPULATION 1,030 (WINTER).

This is a hill station serving the Central Punjab. It is situated on the slopes of the Himalayas in the Gurdaspur District, and lies about 19 miles from Chamba. The water-supply is derived from springs in a preserved catchment on the slopes of Kala Tope the water being conveyed through a 4″ trunk pipeline about 2½ miles long into a small distribution reservoir at Hurst Lodge on Lower Bakrota hill whence the water is distributed through 2″ and 1″ pipelines to the Potreyn and Terah hills and the Bazar, etc. A storage reservoir of masonry holding about 100,000 gallons is built in the catchment area, on the line of the trunk pipeline. In dry years this does not suffice to tide over the dry hot season preceding the outbreak of the monsoon. An additional source of complaint is that the distribution pipeline, 1″ diameter, from Hurst Lodge Reservoir to Terah Reservoir is too small.

There are a few residences sited on the higher levels of Upper Bakrota hill which are not supplied with water, and proposals for overcoming these difficulties are under investigation at present. The average daily supply for the year 1933-34 was 20,000 gallons, the same as for the previous year.

(11) DHARAMSALA—POPULATION 6,359.

This is a first class Municipality and the head-quarter town of the Kangra District. There is a small military cantonments adjacent. The town is very scattered and extends along the precipitious slopes of the Dhaula Dhar Range from Lower Dharamsala (elevation about 4,000 feet above sea level) to Upper Dharamsala (elevation nearly 7,000 feet above sea level) over a distance of about 6 miles.

The water-supply is derived from a precipitious nallah fed from melting snows and springs, and in addition a small subsidiary spring at Glenmore above Forsyth Ganj at Upper Dharamsala supplements the supply to the Cantonments area. The water from the nallah is rough filtered and then passed through pipelines to the Cantonments and to Upper and Lower Dharamsala respectively. The population of the area has gradually been increasing with the result that the water-supply distribution and storage system, filters, etc., require to be enlarged and reconstructed. Until this is done the present chronic shortage of water will continue and gradually get from bad to worse as the population figures expand further. Advice has been given as to the lines of proceedings with the re-organization of the water-supply system, but nothing tangible has been done so far by the local body.

The water-works are controlled by the Executive Engineer, Kangra Provincial Division, Public Works Department, Dharamsala.

The average daily supply for the year 1933-34, was 49,321 gallons or 12·40 gallons per head the same as for the previous year.

(12) DERA GHAZI KHAN—POPULATION 23,468.

(*i*) *Water-supply.*—The water-supply works were originally built some 25 years ago, but after they were handed over to the charge of this Circle some 7 years ago, the headworks had to be wholly reconstructed, owing to the dilapidated condition they had been allowed to fall into, while extensive repairs and renewals to the distribution system were also necessitated.

As reconstructed, the present water-works head-works consist of the old head-works on the east side of the Manka Canal, in which 2 tube wells are provided, and a new head-works on the west or town side of the canal where four 20 feet dia. percolation wells are placed, together with a pumping station equipped with a duplicate set of oil engine driven three-throw deep well pattern reciprocating pumps.

The suctions of the pumps draw the water not only from the percolation wells at the new headworks close by but also from the two tube wells at the old head-works through a 6″ i/d cast iron suction main laid under the canal.

The water is pumped through a long rising main of 6″ i/d and 9″ i/d cast iron pipes, into a pair of reinforced brickwork over head service reservoirs, each of 50,000 gallons capacity situated on the west side of the town, whence the water is distributed through a skeleton system of cast iron and G. I. distribution pipe lines and public standposts.

There are a certain number of private water-supply connections which are metered.

The works are operated direct by the staff of the Public Health Circle on behalf of the local body and are maintained in very good condition.

The average daily supply pumped during the year 1933-34, was 136,368 gallons or 5·81 gallons per head as against 148,338 gallons or 6·32 gallons per head for the previous year.

(ii) *Drainage.*—There is no drainage system and the town is laid out on an extravagant scale with exceedingly wide roads and thoroughfares which render the cost of such works prohibitive. Proposals for sullage drainage works and for storm water drainage works have been worked out but they are pending with the local body and it is unlikely that anything will be done in the early future, owing to the expense involved.

(13) EMINABAD—POPULATION 7,329.

A simple surface drainage scheme was completed in this small decaying town of the Gujranwala District in 1926. The water-supply is derived from open wells and hand pumps, liable to pollution, but the Municipal Committee is too poor to initiate a scheme for protected water-supply.

(14) FEROZEPORE—POPULATION 34,337.

(i) *Drainage.*—The Ferozepore drainage extensions scheme comprising a main storm water channel to carry flood water overflowing from the city drainage system to the river Sutlej, and also the provision of surface drains and pavements in the suburbs known as Basti Roda Manda, Roda Bhatti, Mamnewali, Bhattian and Khai Road, which was completed in 1933, functioned satisfactorily in the monsoon of 1934.

(ii) *Water-supply.*—No improvement has been initiated by the Municipal Committee in regard to the water-supply of the town, which is derived from open wells, liable to surface pollution. The provision of a system of protected water-supply is an urgent necessity here in the interests of public health.

(15) FAZILKA—POPULATION 18,463.

This is an important town of the Ferozepore District. The drainage of the town is defective and a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 23,775 for improvements was prepared in 1933, but nothing further has been done and the project is still pending with the local body.

A protected water-supply system for this town is a necessity in the interests of public health but the local body has made no effort to initiate such proposals so far.

(16) GOJRA—POPULATION 9,779.

This growing market town has a surface drainage system and a protected water-supply works based on canal water as a source of supply but it has outgrown the capacity of the water-supply works which are in urgent need of expansion.

A project estimated to cost Rs. 1,02,118, was prepared in 1931, for the enlargement of the works. This is lying pending with the local body.

In the mean-time the existing waterworks is heavily overloaded and in a dilapidated condition. It is small wonder, therefore, that the filtered water is of a very low standard of purity and liable to cause the spread of water-borne diseases.

The average daily supply for 1934 was 70,000 gallons or 7·15 gallons per head, the same as the previous year's figures.

(17) GUJRANWALA—POPULATION 58,716.

This important Municipality continues to earn an unenviable notoriety of being one of the backward centres of population of the Province so far as absence of sanitation is concerned. It has no protected water-supply, while its drainage system is old, inadequate and defective.

The local body, however, seems content to let matters remain in their present hapless state and no effective steps have been taken to improve the existing chronic insanitary conditions of the town.

(18) GUJRAT—POPULATION 25,604.

This town possesses a rudimentary surface drainage system built in 1906 and extended in 1912, when the population was only 18,692. A considerable suburban area has sprung into being since then. These suburbs are devoid of all drains and waste water stagnates in the streets.

A drainage extension scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 2,05,002, was prepared in 1927, but nothing has been done and the scheme is still pending with the local body.

There is urgent need of carrying out these drainage extension works and in addition a protected water-supply system should be installed as soon as possible.

(19) GURDASPUR—POPULATION 11,116.

This town has an old rudimentary surface drainage system which, however, is in need of expansion and modernization. A skeleton drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 12,670, was sanctioned in 1933, for providing essential drains in the suburbs of Shahzada Nangal and Kotli. So far works up to the value of Rs. 10,000 have been put in hand as the local body has not provided the rest of the funds.

The question of a protected water-supply system was first mooted in 1915, but no practicable advance has been made so far although the town is in real need of such a scheme.

(20) GIDDERBAHA MANDI—POPULATION 3,626.

This important little mandi is in urgent need of a protected water-supply as well as a drainage scheme.

(21) GURGAON—POPULATION 7,208.

Due to the absence of a drainage system the sanitary condition of the town is very unsatisfactory.

A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 89,440, was prepared in 1930, in detail, but it is still lying pending with the local body.

(22) HANSI—POPULATION 18,356.

This is a backward town in regard to sanitation. There is a very old rudimentary surface drainage system in existence which requires to be reconstructed and the question of preparing a suitable scheme has been under consideration since 1929, but the matter is still lying pending with the Committee for decision.

(23) HASSANABDAL—POPULATION 5,682.

This town is in need of both drainage and water-supply improvements. A small drainage improvement scheme was prepared in 1929, and revised in 1934, the revised estimated cost being Rs. 8,663. The scheme is pending with the local body.

The question of providing an improved water-supply for the town including the area occupied by an annual fair, is under investigation at present.

(24) HAFIZABAD—POPULATION 14,431.

The surface drainage scheme under construction for the town and its suburbs is gradually approaching completion after having been long delayed owing to difficulties in land acquisition.

The advent of the drainage works has brought a great deal of improvement in the sanitation and cleanliness of the streets of the municipal area particularly Garhi Awan, which is mostly katcha.

(25) HISSAR—POPULATION 25,179.

This is another backward town in urgent need of drainage extensions and a protected water-supply system.

A water-supply project estimated to cost Rs. 3,88,000, was prepared in 1925, and has been pending with the Municipal Committee for the past 10 years.

(26) HOSHIARPUR—POPULATION 25,925.

The last drainage extension work was carried out in 1933-34 at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,180.

The drainage system is functioning fairly satisfactorily, but it is ripe for further extensions.

A protected water-supply system is an essential necessity for this town and the local body would do well to take early steps to initiate such scheme.

(27) JARANWALA—POPULATION 7,510.

A rudimentary water-supply scheme was built in 1912, based on canal water as a source of supply. Since then the population has increased three fold from 2,500 to 7,510 and a project for radical reconstruction and extensions of water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,36,255, was prepared in 1929, but no work has been carried out so far, the scheme being still pending with the local body.

The average daily supply for the year 1933-34 was 94,300 gallons or 12·55 gallons per head, which is the same as for the previous year.

A simple drainage system exists in the older parts, but the drains are dilapidated, badly graded and in an insanitary condition, while the disposal works have been allowed to get into a neglected condition.

A new drainage project estimated to cost Rs. 2,77,687, was prepared in 1929, and forwarded to the local body where it is still lying and no practical results have appeared so far.

(28) JAGADHRI—POPULATION 13,268.

An intramural drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,34,966 was commenced in 1927, but had to be stopped in 1932, as the local body failed to deposit the funds roughly amounting to Rs. 25,000, needed to complete the works.

These funds have since been deposited and the remaining works have been put in hand and are expected to be completed early in 1935. In the meantime a scheme for extramural drainage and disposal work, estimated to cost Rs. 61,473, which was prepared in 1926, is still lying with the local body.

The water-supply of the town is derived from percolation wells scattered throughout the town. These are liable to surface pollution and a protected water-supply system should be carried out in the interests of public health.

(29) JAGRAON—POPULATION 27,108.

The surface drainage system which was constructed for the Jagraon Mandi in 1929—1932, at an estimated cost of Rs. 80,251, has been functioning but the local body does not pay the proper amount of care and attention to maintenance and thus the full benefit to public health is not being derived from the scheme. An extension of the surface drainage along the Railway Bazar Road is under construction. The provision of a protected water-supply for the town and mandi is much to be desired.

(30) JANDIALA—POPULATION 8,888.

A surface drainage system with flushing installation was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,378, about 11 years ago, but through inattention to repairs and maintenance, the works have been allowed to get into a dilapidated condition. Advice has been given to the local body in regard to rectification work.

(31) JHELUM—POPULATION 17,266.

This is another backward, insanitary town. It is situated on the banks of the river Jhelum and is in need of a protected water-supply system, which, however, does not appear to have been mooted up to date. There is a simple surface drainage system discharging into the river and considerable heading up takes place in time of flood, the river level being higher than the discharge level of the outfall drains.

The town suffered severely from a heavy flood in 1929 and a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6,03,592, for flood protection and drainage improvement works was prepared in 1930. This scheme is still in abeyance.

(32) JHANG-*CUM*-MAGHIANA—POPULATION 36,035.

A comprehensive surface drainage system was executed in 1923-25, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,97,605. The arrangements for the operation of the scheme by the local body have not been good in spite of advice given from time to time in regard to repairs and maintenance of the works and the operation of pumping machinery. There is no protected water-supply system. This is eminently desirable if water-borne diseases are to be prevented.

(33) JULLUNDUR—POPULATION 74,295.

(*i*) *Water-supply.*—A project is under preparation for a comprehensive protected water-supply for this important town. The source of supply will be tube-wells.

This scheme is needed more particularly in view of the risk of pollution and the spread of water-borne diseases with the existing system of open percolation wells scattered throughout the town, coupled with the fact that the sub-soil water level is gradually sinking. This will cause all surface wells to become dry in course of time.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—The main drainage scheme built in 1920—26, at a cost of Rs. 7,33,412, is functioning satisfactorily. The outfall works, pumping installation and sewage farm have been found, on inspection, to be in good order for which credit is due to Dr. Tiwari, the Medical Officer of Health to the town, who has consistently devoted much attention to these works.

Proposals for extensions of the drainage scheme to certain suburban areas under development are under investigation.

(34) KAITHAL—POPULATION 19,418.

This is a backward town in the Karnal District, where no appreciable advancement in sanitation has been made since many years. A preliminary water-supply scheme was got out in 1927, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,32,667, but this has been lying in abeyance ever since.

(35) KHANEWAL—POPULATION 11,205.

A skeleton water-supply scheme is in course of construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 62,997, and will be completed in 1935. An estimate for Rs. 1,49,662, for surface drainage is pending with the local body and it will be necessary to proceed with these works at an early date in view of the increase of waste water due to introduction of the water-supply.

(36) KHANNA—POPULATION 6,555.

This is a thriving and growing little town in the Ludhiana District which is in a backward state of sanitation, but a skeleton surface drainage scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 18,785, has been sanctioned and work will be put in hand after land acquisition proceedings are settled.

(37) KHUSHAB—POPULATION 14,194.

A protected water-supply system based on two percolation wells on the bank of a creek of the river Jhelum was carried out in 1922—24, at a cost of Rs. 1,28,000 approximately, and a third percolation well was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,085 in 1928-29.

The town has an old-fashioned surface drainage system which is in need of reconstruction and extensions. An estimate for Rs. 38,022 for this work, revised in 1933, is pending with the local body.

(38) KALKA—POPULATION 7,937.

This town lies at the plains terminus of the Kalka-Simla Railway and Cart Road, and is of importance by virtue of its position.

The water-supply is derived from a spring and cistern above the town on the Kalka-Simla Road and also from the Taksal nallah above the town, the catchment of which is not preserved, from which water is piped into a masonry tank at the mandi on which a range of taps is fitted. In the dry hot season when water is short, a subsidiary supply is given into the tank from the Railway water-supply based on the Kasaulia nallah.

The local body does not pay due attention to the repair and maintenance of the water-supply system, but administers it in a haphazard manner, and the works are kept in a dilapidated condition. A scheme for a new water-supply system estimated to cost Rs. 1,48,531 was prepared in 1926. It was intended to tap the Kasaulia nallah about 5 miles up from Kalka from which point the water was to be delivered through a pipeline to slow sand filters and another pipeline was to carry the water to the town where it would be distributed through 20 standposts, the designed capacity being 64,000 gallons per diem or 8 gallons per head for a population of 8,000. The scheme has been held up due to a refusal of the Patiala State to allow the pipeline to cross its territory. There is a surface drainage system discharging by gravity into a nallah below the town. The drains are dilapidated in places and need systematic repair and attention.

(39) KARNAL—POPULATION 25,371.

The skeleton surface drainage system constructed in 1929—31, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,46,851, has functioned satisfactorily except that, owing to rise of sub-soil water level the floors of the pumping chambers at the tube-well and sullage disposal pumping stations are a little below sub-soil water level. This is being remedied by the provision of water-tight flooring and lining.

(40) KASUR—POPULATION 46,815.

This large town is still in the same backward condition as described in last year's report, being without any form of protected water-supply, while the drainage arrangements need effective overhauling and re-organization.

(41) LAHORE—POPULATION 400,075.

(*i*) *Waterworks.*—During the year the town water-supply has been augmented by the installation of two large tube-wells at Badami Bagh main headworks to supplement the supply from the trench wells system, while the Ferozepore Road and Lake Road independent tube-wells have been renewed. Two additional independent tube-wells have been sanctioned to be put down near the Masti Gate and the Railway station, respectively, and the Davies Road tube-well is in course of replacement.

As a result of the six new independent tube-wells put down in 1933, the average daily supply from the Municipal water-supply sources for the year 1933-34, was 7,680,233 gallons or 19·19 gallons per head as against 5,520,233 gallons or 13·78 gallons per head for the previous year.

This is a noteworthy improvement and it is anticipated that a further increase will be registered next year. The Municipal Committee, however, should not abate its efforts—old tube-wells need replacing ; at least four more large tube-wells are urgently needed at Badamibagh to cut out the trench wells system which is dangerous to health, and at least two more large tube-wells equipped with vertical spindle borehold pumping units should be put down in the vicinity of the Hira Mandi reservoir in the city without delay.

One out of the four compartments of the steel service reservoir at Hira Mandi has been emptied for painting and its condition has been found to be so corroded that heavy expenditure on welding in all pitted and corroded holes has had to be incurred.

This is the result of neglect on the part of the local body to see that the reservoir was properly protected internally against corrosion.

It is likely that the three remaining compartments of the reservoir are in similar or even worse condition to that of the compartment which has been emptied and no time must be lost in dealing with them, before they get into yet a more dangerous state. It is pleasing to note that the Municipal Waterworks Engineer has improved the general condition of many of the independent tube-wells in his charge this year.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—The Shishmahal sewage pumping station, taken over in a derelict condition by the Public Health Circle in 1932, has been re-constructed and re-equipped with new plant and is functioning satisfactorily.

The re-construction of the Rajgarh sewage pumping station on the Chauburji outfall is now to be taken in hand and tenders will be called for the construction work and machinery, very shortly.

(42) LUDHIANA—POPULATION 66,098.

(*i*) *Water-supply.*—As described in last year's report, the existing waterworks, which were built in 1906—09, need to be extended to meet the demands of the growing population, while the existing steam pumping installation has outlived its period of usefulness and should be replaced at an early date. Proposals for the re-organization of the works and re-equipment of the pumping station have been investigated and detailed designs and estimates for two independent tube-wells in the town each fitted with an electrically driven vertical spindle borehole pump to discharge 15,000 gallons per hour into the existing service reservoirs, two new electrically driven ram pumps at the main waterworks, each to deliver 34,000 gallons per hour through the existing rising main to the service reservoirs and two tube-wells to supplement the yield of the existing percolation wells system, have been sent to the local body.

These schemes will enable a maximum daily supply of about 1,250,000 gallons, or 17½ gallons per head for a prospective population of 72,000 for the year 1941, to be maintained for the town and the estimated cost is Rs. 1,54,775. The existing steam pumping plant is intended to be kept as a standby for emergencies.

The local body has, so far, only provided funds for a trial boring at the main headworks. This work has been put in hand. The average daily supply recorded by the local body for the year 1934 was 775,244 gallons or 11·19 gallons per head. These figures are based on pump displacement and are probably 20 per cent. too high.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—The Ludhiana drainage extensions scheme was practically completed in 1932, but as there were savings amounting to Rs. 39,166, further odd extensions have been under preparation for utilization of these savings. The first section of these extra works has been carried out.

(43) LYALLPUR—POPULATION 42,923.

(*i*) *Water-supply.*—It was explained in last year's report that the existing raw water storage and sedimentation tanks—capacity 16,674,000 gallons—were far too small to tide over maximum periods of canal closures and that the Municipal Committee had been advised to extend the tanks to provide for 30 days' storage.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 85,368, has been put forward by the Municipal Committee and sanctioned to cover the cost of enlarging the storage and sedimentation tanks to a capacity of about 29,000,000 gallons which will provide for 24 days storage. As soon as these extensions are completed the risk of water famine in the town during canal closures will be much reduced, but further extensions to bring the total raw water storage up to 30 days' supply should be arranged for as soon as possible. Provision for a seventh slow sand filter has also been made in the estimate. The control gears of the six existing slow sand filters are in need of modernization.

A mechanically or hydraulically operated sand washing machine is a necessity, while the entire town distribution system should be re-organized, and the quality of standposts, taps and fittings needs to be improved.

The average daily supply for the year 1934, was 911,500 gallons or 21·23 gallons per head as against 692,800 gallons or 16·14 gallons per head for the previous year.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—Due to the gradually increasing population, a well designed outfall sewer, storm water escape channel, sullage pumping station and contingent works have become a pressing matter which demands the special attention of the local body.

(44) MOGA—POPULATION 17,581.

(*i*) *Drainage.*—The surface drainage system completed in 1930, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,76,204, has been maintained and operated by the local body and the condition of the drains and outfall works are good.

The pumping machinery, however, has been so abused that a complete breakdown to the plants took place in 1934, necessitating special measures to carry out repairs and re-newals.

A project, estimated to cost Rs. 11,998, for improvement of storm water drainage arrangements has been prepared and is pending with the local body.

(*ii*) *Water-supply.*—The public water-supply of the town is derived from percolation wells and Abyssinian tube-wells. It is not protected against pollution and there is a risk of spread of water-borne diseases, hence the provision of a simple protected water-supply system is a matter of some urgency. A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,54,170 was drawn up in 1929, and is still pending with the local body.

(45) MIAN CHANNU—POPULATION 4,349.

This is a growing mandi town on the main North-Western Railway line between Montgomery and Khanewal. The first instalment of its surface drainage system consisting of intercepting and outfall drains, disposal tanks, sullage pumping station and sullage farm is now under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 37,196. A complete surface drainage system is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,05,000. A small protected water-supply should be carried out as soon as circumstances permit.

(46) MUKTSAR—POPULATION 14,839.

(*i*) *Waterworks.*—The waterworks, completed in 1925, are based on the Sirhind canal as a source of supply. The water is stored and sedimented in large storage tanks, passed through slow sand filters, pumped into a reinforced brickwork service reservoir, capacity 38,500 gallons and distributed through cast iron pipelines. The designed capacity of the scheme was 120,000 gallons of filtered water per diem or 10 gallons per head of population, taken at 12,000.

There are 50 public standposts and 221 private connections (all of which are metered). The average daily supply for the year 1933-34, was 118,000 gallons or 7·95 gallons per head as against 122,000 gallons or 8·22 gallons per head in the previous year. The general condition of the works on their last inspection was creditable to the local body.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—Since the introduction of the water-supply scheme, the sanitary condition of the town from the point of view of drainage has deteriorated and in many places pools of filthy water continue to stagnate.

A project for drainage extensions and improvement, estimated to cost Rs. 1,35,253, which was prepared in 1932, is still pending with the Committee.

(47) MULTAN—POPULATION 108,351.

(*i*) *Waterworks.*—The headworks near the "Qilla" consists of 4 tube-wells each equipped with a "Sulzer" vertical spindle electrically driven pump, the water being delivered into a rivetted mild steel service reservoir, capacity 400,000 gallons and about 80 feet high, from which the water is distributed throughout the municipal area by means of cast iron distribution pipelines. The daily supply for which the scheme was designed is 1,520,000 gallons, but due to the alleged poverty of the Municipal Committee and the heavy charges for electric power, the average daily supply maintained during the year 1933-34, was restricted to about 162,453 gallons only, the water being distributed through a restricted number of public standposts. The yield in three tube-wells equipped with "Layne and Bowler" strainers has shown a heavy decrease and in order to assist in guaranteeing the water-supply, a fifth tube-well equipped with a "Tej" strainer was put down in 1934, and a pumping plant from one of the other tube-wells was shifted over and fitted on the new well. An estimate for a 6th tube-well is under preparation and the cost is expected to be Rs. 9,000. The local body has been advised to find the money for putting this well down forthwith. The old percolation wells which used to supply the water for the population before the introduction of the water-supply scheme, are still in use. These present a menace in the shape of a source of infection from which water-borne diseases are liable to spread.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—Parts I and II of the Multan drainage scheme which are equipped with modern electrically driven sullage pumping plants to lift the sullage and discharge it into carriers for gravity distribution on to the land of the sullage farms were completed in 1931-32, at a cost of Rs. 2,27,610, but are still lying disused for the same reasons as those given above in regard to the restriction of the water-supply.

It is to be hoped that arrangements will be effected in the early future whereby this local body will make a real effort to improve the sanitary condition of its area.

(48) MURREE JOINT WATER BOARD—SUMMER POPULATION ABOUT 30,000.

The waterworks supplying the various Military camps and Cantonments on the Murree Hills between Dunga Galli and Murree as well as the Murree municipal area and Murree cantonments were incorporated under control of the Murree Joint Water Board in 1931, the Executive Engineer of the Public Health Division for the area being appointed Executive Officer of the Board.

In 1934, due to a shortage of winter snows and insufficient rain in the spring, the yield of the springs "B" & "C" at the catchment at Dunga Galli dropped to 196,000 gallons per diem on the 19th May. From that date the yield decreased rapidly to 98,000 gallons per diem on the 18th June and 70,000 gallons per diem on the 2nd July. The new steel reservoir at Dunga Galli was kept full up to May 20th, after which date it was gradually depleted to make good the shortage of water-supply, and comparatively mild restrictions limiting the supply to about 7 hours daily were introduced on June 29th. These restrictions lasted till July 8th, when as a result of rains, unrestricted supply was restored. Had it not been for the new steel reservoir at Dunga Galli, there would have been a very serious water famine and partial evacuation of the area would have been necessitated. As it was the new reservoir saved the situation.

Considerable improvements have been carried out to these works in course of the past three years and a large number of worn out or otherwise defective valves and fittings have been replaced, while meters have been provided to enable the water to be correctly allocated between the authorities concerned.

The Panch Pandu reservoir relining work has not been carried out so far, but the usual repairs were carried out in the spring of 1934, so as to keep the reservoir as tight as practicable. Due to the small size of the 2″ i/d trunk distribution pipeline serving the Military areas of Gharial and upper and lower Topa, from the Tonley reservoir, complaints of shortage of water have occurred every year in the past. An estimate for Rs. 12,601 was prepared, therefore, for providing a duplicate pipeline for these areas. Funds for the work have been made available by the Military Department and the work was put in hand in the autumn of 1934, and will be completed early in 1935, ready for use during the next hot weather.

The quantity of water distributed for the year ending March 31st, 1934, was as follows :—

	Gallons.
Military area..	25,838,743
Murree Municipality	24,480,726
Total	50,319,469 as against

50,444,104 gallons supplied for the previous year.

(49) PATHANKOT—POPULATION 9,763.

The waterworks, completed in 1929, at a cost of Rs. 1,69,805, have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year in charge of the Public Health Circle.

The designed capacity of the scheme is 100,000 to 120,000 gallons per diem or 10 to 12 gallons per head for an estimated population of 10,000.

The average daily supply for the year 1933-34, was 63,024 gallons as against 60,200 gallons for the previous year. About 33 metered private connections only have been installed so far. The local population has been very slow to take advantage of facilities afforded for metered house connections, hence the bulk of the water is distributed through public standposts.

(50) PIND DADAN KHAN—POPULATION 9,832.

The scheme, estimated cost Rs. 2,08,149, for a protected water-supply for the town based on percolation wells sited near the right bank of the river 6 miles upstream of Pind Dadan Khan near Haranpur, prepared in 1932, is still pending and no decision has been arrived at in regard to the commencement of the work.

In the meantime the temporary arrangements put into force in 1930 for pumping raw water to the town from the river Jhelum still continue. These arrangements were never contemplated to last 5 years, and the need of proceeding with a permanent water-supply scheme is more urgent than ever.

(51) RAWALPINDI CITY—POPULATION 75,767.

(*i*) *Waterworks.*—The average daily supply was 1,332,035 gallons for 1933-34 as against 1,378,427 gallons for 1932-33.

Owing to continuance of waste of water caused mainly by numerous unmetered house connections, the supply remained intermittent during the year 1933-34.

During the year, an agreement was made with the Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., for supply of electric power for pumping at a rate of ·9 annas per unit.

One main well pump and one subsidiary pump have been converted for electric drive at a cost of about Rs. 13,000 and the other pumping sets should be similarly converted in 1935-36. The condition of the works is generally unsatisfactory and does not reflect any credit on the local body.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—The sullage disposal works and pumping station continue to remain in a derelict condition and the Committee has not taken any effective action to get a scheme for re-construction of the disposal works and pumping plant carried out so far.

(*iii*) *River Leh Canalization.*—The pollution of the river Leh throughout its course through the municipal area and also through the cantonments downstream of the city, by the discharge of sullage and wastes from the city, also by the North-Western Railway, the Civil Lines, the Military and the cantonment Board and the Brewery, continues. A scheme, estimated cost Rs. 87,376, for the construction of a graded channel in the bed of the Leh to carry the dry weather flow from the upstream side of the city to a rock escarpment downstream of the Cantonment area has been sanctioned and work has been commenced.

(52) PANIPAT—POPULATION 32,915.

This is a large town in the Jumna valley near the southern edge of the Rohtak District The local body has been playing with the idea of drainage improvements and the provision of a protected water-supply since many years and numerous abortive projects have been prepared from time to time, the last being a water-supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,604, which was got out in 1930. Steps have been taken to work out a more economical project which will be sent to the local body in 1935, and it is to be hoped that on receipt of this, the local body will be enabled to formulate a suitable method of financing the scheme. The present water-supply is based on open percolation wells scattered throughout the town, many of which are brackish, but the new scheme will depend upon deep tube-wells.

(53) REWARI—POPULATION 26,269.

The waterworks are in very poor condition. The wells yield an insufficient supply, the quality of water is poor, the pumping plant is in urgent need of re-newal, while the service reservoir should be painted and protected against corrosion.

Estimates for re-newal of pumping plant and also for trial boring with a view to testing other sites to see if suitable water-supply headworks can be found are lying with the local body. A chlorination plant using gaseous chlorine for sterlization of the water has been installed at the headworks.

(54) Rohtak—population 35,235.

(i) *Waterworks.*—The waterworks which were completed in 1931 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,42,130 have functioned fairly satisfactorily except that heavy percolation losses in the brick lined storage and sedimentation tanks, although reduced considerably as compared with the initial losses, are still high and it seems likely to take a good number of years before the sedimentation tanks seal themselves up to a satisfactory extent. The average daily supply for the year 1933-34 was 160,426 gallons as against 137,462 gallons for the previous year. The sanctioned number of metered private connections at the end of the year was 125. Only metered private connections are allowed and these to a restricted extent as the scheme has been designed for a maximum daily supply of 8 gallons per head.

(ii) *Drainage.*—The drains, together with side walls, parapets, culverts and other works continue to be badly maintained by the local body.

(55) Sargodha—population 26,761.

(i) *Drainage.*—The disposal works are still in the same derelict state and the pumping plant is still lying in a broken down condition as described in last year's report.

(ii) *Water-supply.*—The works are based on the Lower Jhelum Canal, as source of supply. The average daily supply for 1933-34 was 323,786 gallons or about 12 gallons per head for an estimated population of 26,761 as against 326,873 gallons for the previous year.

The number of private connections continues to increase and shortage of water is becoming still more acute. No action has been taken by the Committee to proceed with a much needed scheme for water-supply extensions, or to institute a system of universal metering of house connections so far in spite of recommendations made from time to time to them, and it is only a question of time before matters will reach a climax.

(56) Sialkot—population 85,093.

(i) *Waterworks.*—The average daily supply for 1933-34 was 777,353 gallons as against 848,636 gallons for 1932-33.

The discharge of the existing 4 tube-wells at the headworks is reported to be showing further signs of decrease. This was foreseen in 1932, when the Municipal Committee was advised to take action to put down a fifth tube-well, estimated cost Rs. 8,437, immediately, so as to be ready to meet the reduced yield of the present tube-wells. The Committee, however, failed to take action in time and now contemplate proceeding with the new tube-well in 1935, by which time, however, the discharge of the main waterworks will have decreased still further, thereby, causing a serious shortage of supply.

The Tibba tube-well installation is in better condition than described in last year's report, and has functioned satisfactorily during the year.

The second additional tube-well at Rangpura has been equipped with an electrically driven vertical spindle pump and a maximum discharge of about 18,000 gallons per hour obtained, which is satisfactory. The tube-well will be connected to the distribution system early in 1935, when it will form a very welcome addition to the town water-supply resources.

The local body has failed to make any noticeable advance in regard to carrying out the recommendations made to it of metering all private water-supply connections.

(ii) *Drainage.*—The intramural and intercepting drains of the main drainage scheme were inspected and found in a fair condition, during the year, but there was a complete stoppage of pumping operations in April due to the breakdown of both oil engines, the local body having failed to maintain in stock the essential spare parts necessary to ensure continuous working. Action was taken to bring this unsatisfactory state of affairs to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner as a result of which certain spares were sent for and the pumping plant got into running condition. The storm water outfall was allowed to silt up causing flooding in the monsoon. The structural repairs and maintenance of the outfall drains and sullage disposal works are in arrears and there is much need for improvements in the general management of the works. The intercepting drain near the Imam Shah, held up for over 5 years owing to a dispute, has been completed, but a gap in the intercepting drain at Greenwood street is still left due to a dispute between a land owner and the Municipality over the ownership of the land under the line of drain. Estimates for schemes of drainage extensions for the suburban areas of Nekapura and Hamza Ghaus and also for the Artillery and Katchery Roads areas have been prepared for the local body and it is expected that construction work will be taken in hand in 1935.

(57) Simla—population 51,729.

(i) *Water-supply.*—The average daily supply for the year 1933-34 was 592,308 gallons as against 583,301 gallons for 1932-33. There was good and timely rainfall during the monsoon of 1934. The waterworks were inspected in September, 1934. The alignment and condition of the electrically driven pumps (1,000 B. H. P. each) at Guma, which had been drawn to the attention of the local body in 1932 and 1933, was found to be so defective, that the matter was brought to special notice of the Commissioner and of the local body. As a result, the acting Municipal Engineer, Waterworks and Drainage Department, with the assistance of a highly skilled erector and fitter specially lent by this Department was instructed to dismantle and re-condition the plant and the work is in hand. If the pumps had been allowed to continue to run in the defective condition in which they were found in September, 1934, very serious accidents which might easily have involved the complete stoppage of the Guma headworks on which Simla is mainly dependent for its water during the hot weather period preceding the outbreak of the rains, would have been liable to occur at any time.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs is a reflection on the working of the Municipal Committee.

There is urgent need for a re-organization of the waterworks staff involving the weeding out of incompetent employees and revising certain grades of pay to bring the same in consonance with the ruling rates of pay for similar classes of men in the Province.

A detailed hydraulic survey of the gravitation catchment area to determine what improvements can be effected with a view to reducing cost of pumping, particularly at Chair and Guma, was put in hand in 1932-33, but nothing further has transpired.

The boilers at the Cheroot nullah pumping station which are in need of re-newal have not been dealt with yet.

The staff quarters and Stores of the Waterworks Department in Simla below the Meat Market are still in the insanitary condition described in the report for the previous year.

(*ii*) *Drainage.*—A scheme for drainage extensions estimated to cost Rs. 5,02,121 was prepared in 1930 by the local body. The works proposed consisted of sewers of larger diameter in place of the existing main and outfall sewers of the North, Snowdon, Kasumpti, Lal-Pani, and Summer Hill disposal works which were reported to cause trouble owing to continual blockages. The scheme was referred back in 1932 to the local body for the proposals to be examined carefully by their new Drainage Engineer. It was recommended that the work should be carried out piecemeal, extending over a period of 6 or 7 years. The first instalment of the scheme, consisting of enlarging the existing sewer from Pail Depot No. 1/S to the manhole below the Government Press has been prepared and is about to be technically sanctioned.

7. *Rural Water-supply Schemes.*—(1) *Musakhel water-supply—population* 3,000—*estimated cost Rs.* 37,394.—This is an independent water-supply system for the important village of Musakhel, District Mianwali. The water is derived from a deep bore hole equipped with a deep well reciprocating pump and the water is pumped into a reinforced brickwork storage reservoir close by and distributed by a number of standposts fixed close to the headworks. The average daily supply pumped during the year 1933-34 was 12,865 gallons and the scheme functioned satisfactorily. The cost of the maintenance is provided by the Mianwali District Board.

(2) *Tamman Water-supply—estimated cost Rs.* 78,894.—This is a scheme of water-supply for the large village of Tamman, District Attock, population about 6,000. The source of supply consists of 2 percolation wells on the shores of a nullah some distance from the village wherefrom water is to be pumped by oil engine driven pumping plant into a pressed steel service reservoir at the highest point of the village and distributed through public standposts. The scheme has been ready for operation since 1932, but owing to failure of the Attock District Board to provide the maintenance funds, the installation is at a stand still. Funds are being arranged for and it is expected that the works will be put into operation early in 1935.

(3) *Thal Ilaqa water-supply—District Jhelum—estimated cost Rs.* 1,48,043.—The main scheme which was completed in 1928, consists of headworks at a spring at Sardi in the Salt Range, the water of which is piped by a steel pipeline through a gorge in the southern escarpment of the Salt Range, across the salt-bearing formation *viâ* Pir Khara, terminating in a masonry reservoir about 3 miles north of Lilla. The original intention was that the Jhelum District Board would arrange for branch distribution pipelines to deliver the water to Lilla and other villages intended to be served by the Scheme, but after the completion of the trunk pipeline, this fell through and thus the scheme served no useful purpose. Proposals to construct distribution pipelines and branch reservoirs to serve the villages of Lilla, Dhudi and Jethal (population 6,013) from the tail of the existing trunk line at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,042 were sanctioned in 1934. Work is well advanced and it is hoped that water will be supplied to the three villages early in 1935.

Proposals to construct further extensions of this scheme to serve villages to the east of Lilla, *viz.*, Toba, Saroya, Athar, and also other villages beyond, extending as far as Golpur are under investiagtion.

8. *Fairs.*—(1) *Nurpur Fair ; District Rawalpindi.*—The fair was held during April as usual. An Overseer was posted to control the working of the water-supply scheme which consists of headworks at a spring about 2 miles from Nurpur, the water being passed by gravity through a 4″ main into a covered service reservoir on a mound near the fair ground.

The water was distributed through standposts in the fair area and the village. The total quantity of water supplied during the fair period was about 1,500,000 gallons. Water is supplied throughout the year to the village of Nurpur. The total water-supply during the year was about 7,000,000 gallons.

(2) *Choa and Katas Fair, District Jhelum.*—The fair was held from the 8th April to 15th April, 1934. The water-supply arrangements were operated as usual. The total quantity of water supplied during the fair period was about 500 000 gallons.

(3) *Jowalamukhi Fair water-supply, District Kangra.*—The fair was held twice during the year, *i.e.*, from 16th March to 23rd March when a total of 59,600 visitors attended and from 8th October to 17th October when about 25,000 visitors attended on the actual fair day.

The water-supply arrangements were operated by staff of the Public Health Circle as usual, including temporary pumping plant consisting of a Boulton Elevator driven by an oil engine installed on a well in the village.

The total quantities of water supplied during each fair period were (A) March, about 200,000 gallons and (B) October, about 200,000 gallons. The scheme supplied water throughout the year to the small town of Jowalamukhi and the temples near by, as usual.

(4) *Pehowa Fair, Karnal District.*—Pumping plant of the Public Health Department from Thanesar were loaned to the Karnal District Board, for the Pehowa Fair held in April, 1933. The plant was erected, kept in order and dismantled by the staff of the Public Health Circle.

(5) *Sun Eclipse Fair, Thanesar, District Karnal.*—No eclipse of the sun or moon occurred during the year 1934, so no fair was held.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 60,319 covering essential water supply and sanitary works required for the next sun eclipse fair to take place in June, 1936, have been prepared ready to take the work in hand in good time.

(6) *Phalgu Fair, Karnal District.*—At the religious fair held in October, 1934, three of the deep percolation wells in the fair area were equipped for the first time with steam or electrically driven pumping sets and the water was discharged into temporary steel tanks erected above ground level and distributed from these by means of taps. Other wells were equipped with persian wheel water lifts operated by bullocks by the District Board.

The arrangements worked satisfactorily.

D. A. HOWELL,
M. Inst., C.E., M.I., Mech., E.,
Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle,
Punjab, Public Works Department.

STATEMENT A.

List of Projects prepared in the Public Health Circle, Punjab, during the year 1934.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.
	I.—GOVERNMENT WORKS.		
	(*a*) DETAILED PROJECTS.		
	(1) *Major Works.*		
1	Laundry Machinery for Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore.	30,000	
2	Water-supply Police Lines, Ludhiana	15,890	
3	Fuel sheds in Type I quarters at Chauburji Gardens Estate, Lahore.	14,672	
4	Additional fifth tube-well, Pumping Chamber and Pumping Plant and extension of pipelines for Thanesar Fair, 1936.	34,019	
5	Re-conditioning Sanitary equipment, Sun-eclipse Fair, Thanesar.	26,300	
6	Rivaz Gardens, Lahore, improvement to Water-supply	11,318	
7	Type plan of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ..	15,573	
8	Water-supply, Drainage, Sanitary and Air Conditioning Installation at New Legislative Council Chamber, Lahore.	1,09,816	
9	Sanitary and Water-supply Installation, New Police Station, Ferozepore Road, Lahore—Main Block.	26,314	
	Total ..	2,83,902	
	(2) *Minor Works.* Rs.		
	Circle Office 21,184		
	1st Lahore P. H. Division .. 2,65,203		
	2nd Lahore P. H. Division .. 9,847		
		2,96,234	
	(3) *Maintenance Works*	4,06,674	
			9,86,810
	(*b*) PRELIMINARY PROJECTS.		
	Sanitary Installation and Water-supply for remaining Blocks of the New Police Station, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.	18,563	
			18,563
	Total ..	..	10,05,373
	II.—CONTRIBUTION WORKS.		
	(*a*) DETAILED PROJECTS.		
	(1) *Major Works.*		
1	Khanewal Water-supply and Drainage Skeleton Scheme	62,997	
2	Okara Water-supply Scheme	1,47,120	
3	Okara Drainage Scheme	2,54,167	
4	Waterworks extensions, Campbellpur	20,144	
5	Canalization of River Leh at Rawalpindi ..	87,376	
6	Amended Drainage Scheme for Artillery and Katchery Roads, Sialkot.	49,932	
7	Ludhiana Waterworks—1st independent Tubewell near the Northern Municipal Service Reservoir.	24,143	
8	Ludhiana Waterworks—2nd independent Tubewell near the Southern Municipal Service Reservoir.	22,234	
9	Further extensions to Sheikhupura Old Town Drainage.	21,859	
10	Nekapura Drainage (Sialkot)	10,004	
11	Kamoke Mandi Drainage	40,470	
	Carried forward ..	7,40,446	

Serial No.	Name of work.		Amount.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.
	II.—CONTRIBUTION WORKS—CONCLD.			
	(*a*) DETAILED PROJECTS—*concld.*			
	Brought forward ..		7,40,446	
	(2) *Minor Works.*	Rs.		
	(*i*) Circle Office	51,377		
	(*ii*) 1st Lahore P. H. Division ..	62,697		
	(*iii*) 2nd Lahore P. H. Division ..	*Nil*	1,14,074	
	(3) *Maintenance Estimates*		1,24,841	9,79,361
	(*b*) PRELIMINARY PROJECTS.			
1	Water-supply in Dhok Gojra in Rawalpindi Tehsil ..		12,096	
2	Storm Water Drainage, Moga		11,998	
3	Saddar Bazar Multan Cantonment Drainage ..		1,40,024	1,64,118
	(*c*) DETAILED PROJECTS REVISED.			
1	Mian Channu Drainage, 1st Part		37,196	
2	Khanewal Drainage		1,49,662	
3	Improvements to Water-supply, Vaccine Institute, Punjab.		7,365	
4	Hassanabdal Drainage		8,663	
5	Burewala Drainage Scheme, Part I		66,633	
6	Burewala Drainage Scheme, Part II		94,639	3,64,158
	Total ..		..	15,07,637

SUMMARY.

		Rs.
I.—Government Works ..	..	10,05,373
II.—Contribution Works ..	..	15,07,637
Total	..	25,13,010

STATEMENT B.

List of Projects prepared by local bodies and examined for technical sanction in the Public Health Circle, Punjab, during the year 1934.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Amount.
		Rs.
	(1) *Major Works.*	
1	Enlarging section of underground drain running from Allah Yar Street to Railway Road.	10,000
2	Sáadi Park Drainage, Lahore	76,062
3	Lyallpur Waterworks extensions	85,368
4	7″ New Rising Main at Cheroot Pumping Station, Simla ..	21,118
5	Installing 2 Babcock and Wilcox Boilers at Cheroot Pumping Station, Simla, Alternative No. 1.	38,315
6	Installing one Babcock and Wilcox Boiler at Cheroot Pumping Station, Simla, Alternative No. 2.	26,372
7	Water-supply schemes for Manjhori, Karandi, Malla Khel and Sheikh Mahmud villages in Mianwali District.	33,935
	Total ..	2,91,240
	(2) *Minor Works*	3,637
	Total ..	2,94,877

STATEMENT C.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB WATER WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1934.

Serial No.	Name of Waterworks.	Population at the census of 1931.	Average daily quantity of water supplied during the year ending 31st March, 1934.	Average daily supply per head of population.	Receipts.					Expenditure.									Balances.		Remarks.
					Water rate.	Sale of water.	Rent of meters.	Other receipts.	Total receipts.	Establishment.	Pumping.	Intake.	Settling tanks and filters.	Distribution.	Repairs.	Water analysis.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Credit balance.	Debit balance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Abohar	14,035	103,471	7·37	8,405	2,817	1,178	824	13,224	3,484	1,052	2,435	251	249	47	90	2,474	10,082	3,142	..	
2	Ambala City	35,193	258,348	7·34	21,882	..	..	1,180	23,062	9,151	6,083	483	..	1,332	1,595	..	11,245	29,889	..	6,827	
3	Ambala Civil Station ..	2,031	22,490	11·07	..	..	..	..	..	504	..	..	..	..	473	..	..	977	..	977	
4	Amritsar	263,210	3,627,636	13·78	..	99,152	1,907	7,011	1,08,070	19,582	67,854	..	..	10,845	1,637	..	968	1,00,886	7,184	..	
5	Bhalwal	4,153	34,728	8·36	..	437	105	165	707	1,064	678	131	..	392	88	..	..	2,353	..	1,646	
6	Bhiwani	35,866	87,145	2·42	..	..	..	..	..	1,348	577	179	..	12	..	50	774	2,940	..	2,940	
7	Campbellpur ..	7,997	119,955	15·00	..	4,978		690	5,668	2,288	5,910		..	..	1,391	..	..	9,589	..	3,921	
8	Chak Jhumra ..	4,094	34,678	8·47	714	..	..	..	714	706	1,769	535	40	39	40	..	930	4,059	..	3,345	
9	Choa and Katas ..	(Fair supply).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	619	..	591	573	455	..	657	3,383	..	3,383	
10	Dalhousie	1,030 6,821	20,000	Variable (Hill station).	..	..	..	4,641	4,641	408	..	..	38	..	213	69	11	739	3,902	..	
11	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	23,468	136,363	5·81	..	2,798	282	..	3,080	2,728	1,233	..	..	1,341	2,022	..	2,404	9,728	..	6,648	
12	Dharamsala Municipal Committee.	3,976	49,321	12·40	3,497	..	..	..	3,497	1,552	..	..	94	..	50	..	230	1,926	1,571	..	
13	Dharamsala Cantonment	2,383	23,100	9·69	..	556	..	..	556	1,315	..	561	..	..	734	4	608	3,222	..	2,666	
14	Gojra	9,779	70,000	7·15	1,120	8	110	..	1,238	1,372	2,407	..	867	995	..	..	3,600	9,241	..	8,003	
15	Isakhel	7,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	198	..	198	
16	Jaranwala	7,510	94,300	12·55	..	3,226	..	..	3,226	840	1,219	1,158	1,025	..	1,063	..	905	6,210	..	2.984	
17	Jawala Mukhi ..	(Fair supply).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	150	..	..	225	123	..	259	1,121	..	1,121	

18	Kalka	6,204	65,000	10·47	..	..	..	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	186	..	186
19	Khushab	14,098	6,500	0·46	..	..	..	..	..	1,208	2,122	..	..	918	..	..	58	4,306	..	4,306
20	Lahore	400,075	7,680,233	19·19	3,10,944		1,032	7,886	3,19,862	1,09,207	94,283	1,26,859	..	3,851	14,210	1,525	3,760	3,53,695	..	33,833
21	Ludhiaua	69,262	775,244	11·19	..	27,287	24	769	28,080	10,444	11,180	..	..	292	1,547	16	189	23,668	4,412	..
22	Lyallpur	42,923	911,500	21·23	..	49,567	342	2,345	52,254	10,593	2,027	6,880	1,484	2,322	4,889	..	2,172	30,367	21,887	..
23	Muktsar	14,839	118,000	7·95	3,109	..	1,226	3,602	7,937	2,006	1,700	2,403	37	235	691	4	3,212	10,288	..	2,351
24	Multan	108,351	162,453	1·49	..	1,341	..	..	1,341	3,286	17,503	..	..	247	596	..	1,231	22,863	..	21,522
25	Musakhel	3,000	12,865	4·3	..	..	..	..	..	925	510	105	..	70	150	20	338	2,118	..	2,118
26	Nurpur Shahn ..	(Fair supply).	15,000*	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	125	175	20	110	690	..	690
27	Pathankot	9,763	63,024	6·45	..	457	..	..	457	1,800	1,060	..	..	225	226	..	807	4,118	..	3,661
28	Phullerwan	2,957	19,000	6·41	..	25	..	..	25	1,401	..	899	215	..	10	..	130	2,655	..	2,630
29	Pind Dadan Khan ..	9,832	23,000	2·33	..	174	..	118	292	4,592	..	..	..	348	127	..	712	5,779	..	5,487
30	Rawalpindi	75,767	1,332,035	17·58	36,263		..	3,624	39,887	15,363	13,668		627	4,634	11,944	..	2,059	48,295	..	8,408
31	Rewari	24,500	108,443	4·42	..	2,426	1,100	17	3,543	5,067	..	..	..	226	355	..	16,931	22,579	..	19,036
32	Rohtak	35,800	160,426	4·48	565	..	144	..	709	3,474	1,992	2,000	825	104	429	23	1,671	10,518	..	9,809
33	Sangla	6,478	36,000	5·55	..	..	..	..	..	1,161	1,072	..	62	176	263	..	..	2,734	..	2,734
34	Sargodha	26,761	323,786	12·09	20,097		191	3,283	23,571	7,100	9,350	2,030	221	1,178	81	327	10,259	30,546	..	6,975
35	Sialkot	85,093	777,353	9·13	..	38,163	..	182	38,345	8,994	24,972	..	..	2,287	129	..	3,350	39,732	..	1,387
36	Sillanwali	2,583	19,000	7·35	..	986	7	33	1,026	884	..	..	2,413	..	600	..	..	3,897	..	2,871
37	Simla	18,145 51,729	592,308	Variable (Hill station).	93,233	59,933	12,929	3,342	1,69,437	88,136	99,896	..	4,337	35,159	25,036	..	..	2,52,564	..	83,127
38	Tandlianwala ..	6,105	60,000	9·82	..	1,352	..	..	1,352	1,287	1,071	624	42	81	74	..	270	3,449	..	2,097
39	Thal Ilaqa	..	144,000	(Not known).	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	359	475	..	258	1,621	..	1,621
40	Toba Tek Singh ..	5,911	45,000	7·61	1,868	85	..	9	1,962	600	2,691	1,620	8	..	27	11	410	5,367	..	3,405
41	Tret (Rawalpindi) ..	300	12,000	Variable (Hill station).	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	15	..	35	158	..	81	445	..	445
42	Murree Joint Wat r Board Comprising—																			
	(1) Murree Municipal Committee.	..	68,530	(Hill station).	..	..	..	..	..	12,138	273	..	..	10,624	4,540	..	10,375	37,950	..	37,950†
	(2) Murree Hills Military Cantonments.	..	70,800	Do.	..	..	..	..	..											
43	Warcha	..	50,000	..	..	57	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,293	1,293	..	1,236

*(*Plus* 1,500,000 gallons for the year.)

†Recoveries of Murree Municipal Committee by way of water-tax and water charges for private connections not shown.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1934.

Name of Municipality.	General.							Expenditure.						Receipts.		Remarks.
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity or water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.			Gallons.	Gallons.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—HISSAR DISTRICT.																
Bhiwani Municipal Committee ..	339	35,866	Piped water-supply from canal water.	87,145	50,000	Drainage scheme with pumping stations, and sewage farms is under construction.	..	13,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hissar Municipal Committee ..	2,560	25,179	Wells ..	50,000	20,000	Partly discharged into the canal and partly collected into sullage carts and disposed of on land.	..	6,000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Fatehabad Notified Area Committee ..	..	2,497	..	..	..	Disposed of on land ..	..	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sirsa Municipal Committee ..	925	18,909	Wells ..	30,000	20,000	Ditto	..	7,483	868	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tohana Town Committee ..	99	7,463	Do. ..	25,000	10,000	Collected in cesspools and carried by carts to outside the town and disposed of on land.	..	972	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	
Budhlada Town Committee ..	..	4,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dabwali Mandi Town Committee ..	..	4,040	Canal water, water stored in tanks.	..	..	..	..	2,028	..	..	..	..	..	7	8,500	
Jakhal Mandi Town Committee ..	14	750	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	291	13	..	..	..	241	..	..	
Kalanwali Town Committee ..	13	1,157	Canal water ..	..	..	By carts to outside the town and disposed of on land and also into Nullah.	..	288	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	
Hansi Municipal Committee ..	32	18,356	Wells ..	40,000	30,000	Collected in cesspools and depressions—cesspool emptied into carts and sullage disposed of on land.	..	3,979	207	..	..	..	1,396	..	1,267	
2.—ROHTAK DISTRICT.																
Rohtak Municipal Committee ..	..	35,800	Piped water supply from canal.	160,406	144,000	Pumped on to land from sullage disposal works.	..	9,606	2,030	502	..	..	..	1,100	..	
Jhajjar Municipal Committee ..	153	12,232	Wells ..	25,000	10,000	By carts to outside the town and disposed of on land.	..	3,036	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	
Beri Municipal Committee ..	134	7,877	Do. ..	12,000	6,000	Disposed into pits outside the town by sullage carts filled from cesspools.	..	2,082	270	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gohana Municipal Committee ..	..	5,045	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bahadurgarh Municipal Committee ..	118	6,963	Do. ..	30,000	16,000	..	..	1,125	..	..	..	..	22	37	..	

Mehm Town Committee ..	190	9,079	..	..	..	..	..	461	..	..		..	..	55	..
Sonepat Municipal Committee ..	803	15,050	Wells ..	40,000	25,000	By gravity to low land outside the town.	..	5,695	2,570	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.—Gurgaon District.															
Farrukhnagar Notified Area Committee	..	4,894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sohna Notified Area Committee ..	..	5,667	..	..	..	By gravity to low land ..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rewari Municipal Committee ..	503	26,269	Piped water based on percolation wells.	108,443	70,000	By gravity to low land and by sullage carts from cesspools the effluent being thrown on to land.	..	850	288	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palwal Municipal Committee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hodal Municipal Committee ..	127	7,258	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firozpur-Jhirka Municipal Committee	1,054	5,390	Do. ..	15,000	8,000	Carried by sullage cart and thrown on to land.	..	2,195	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hidayatpur-Chhaoni Town Committee	..	7,208	Do. ..	20,000	14,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuh Notified Area Committee ..	1,403	3,404	Do. ..	8,000	5,000	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hathin Notified Area Committee ..	61	2,948	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ballabgarh Municipal Committee ..	359	4,162	Do. ..	10,000	5,000	By absorption, also collected in cesspools and removal by carts to land outside the town.	..	2,103	40	..	..	..	37	15	39
Faridabad Municipal Committee ..	193	5,134	Do. ..	20,000	8,000	Ditto	..	1,528	..	..	..	..	..	490	..
4.—Karnal District.															
Karnal Municipal Committee ..	741	25,371	Wells and hand pumps.	75,000	40,000	Lifted by pumping station and disposed of on sewage farm.	11	11,494	2,072	546	818	272	80	818	14
Panipat Municipal Committee ..	400	32,915	Wells ..	80,000	45,000	Disposed of into Ganda Nallah and Katcha ponds.	..	11,928	..	..	..	..	161	145	..
Kaithal Municipal Committee ..	906	19,418	Wells and tanks ..	50,000	40,000	By absorption, also collected in cesspools and thrown on to land outside the town.	..	4,697	378	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad Municipal Comm ttee ..	121	12,293	Wells ..	25,000	16,000	Ditto	..	2,467	31	..	..	..	6	66	..
Thanesar Municipal Committee ..	1,280	5,032	Do. ..	20,000	12,000	Ditto	..	2,072	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ladwa Town Committee ..	71	3,154	Do. ..	7,000	4,000	Ditto	..	809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pundri Town Committee ..	59	6,053	Do. ..	12,000	8,000	Ditto	..	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radaur Town Committee ..	..	2,915	Do. ..	8,000	5,000	Applied to land ..	..	569	176	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.—Ambala District.															
Ambala City Municipal Committee ..	112	35,193	Piped water supply from wells.	258,348	150,000	Lifted by pumping station and disposed of on sewage farm.	40	..	781	4.701	..	..	4,048	48	..
Jagadhri Municipal Committee ..	800	13,268	Wells ..	40,000	30,000	Discharged by gravity to fields and disposed of by land treatment.	29	1,152	..	..	..	228	..	48	..
Buria Municipal Committee ..	96	3,494	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Sadhaura Municipal Committee ..	620	7,769	Wells and tube wells.	30,000	25,000	Discharged into nallah ..	..	1,425	161	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1934—CONTINUED.

Name of Municipality.	GENERAL.							EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.		REMARKS.
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5.—AMBALA DISTRICT—*concld.*	Acres.			Gallons.	Gallons.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rupar Municipal Committee ..	122	8,764	Wells ..	15,000	3,000	Discharged by gravity outfall and disposed of by land treatment.	9	3,329	133	..	..	..	1,352	387	..	
Kalka Municipal Committee ..	..	7,937	Piped water supply from Baolies and streams.	65,000	40,000	By land treatment and into nallah by gravity.	..	3,346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kharar Town Committee ..	14	4,854	Wells ..	18,000	12,600	Into low land for broad irrigation by gravity.	..	1,395	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	
6.—SIMLA DISTRICT.																
Simla Municipal Committee ..	3,891	S. 51,729 W. 18,145	Piped water supply from springs and catchment.	592,308	S. 131,000 W. 52,000	All sewage is discharged by gravity into five septic tanks which are situated in different localities and about 5 miles from Simla the effluent from the tanks is discharged into rivers or streams by gravity.	..	45,793	34,793	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kasumpti Municipal Committee ..	49	418	Ditto	..	..	..	..	11,045	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.—KANGRA DISTRICT.																
Dharamsala Municipal Committee ..	2,881	6,359	Piped water supply from catchment area.	49,321	30,000	By absorption and into nullahs.	..	2,463	1,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kangra Town Committee	450	3,527	Wells and springs	20,000	15,000	..	..	757	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nurpur Town Committee ..	720	3,766	Tanks and wells..	10,000	8,000	By absorption and into nallahs.	..	1,215	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palampur Town Committee ..	40	860	Springs, streams and Baolies.	2,580	2,000	Ditto	..	540	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.—HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.																
Hoshiarpur Municipal Committee ..	1,740	25,925	Wells ..	80,000	65,000	By gravity to outfall works and disposed by land treatment on sewage farm.	11	13,698	2,618	..	..	..	..	959	..	
Gardiwala Town Committee ..	..	3,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Hariana Town Committee ..	52	5,971	Wells ..	12,000	7,000	By land on to land near the town and by absorption.	..	1,300	50	..	..	..	..	63	2
Mukerian Town Committee ..	720	3,889	Do. ..	10,000	7,000	Ditto	..	1,368	1,176	..	..	..	..	84	..
Miani Town Committee	226	5,125	Do. ..	15,000	10,000	Ditto	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urmar Tauda Municipal Committee ..	473	9,510	Wells and hand pumps.	20,000	12,000	Ditto	..	3,261	706	..	..	..	12	..	..
Dasuya Town Committee ..	1,742	7,562	Ditto	15,000	10,000	Ditto	..	1,574	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Una Town Committee	..	4,398	..	..	..	..	..	1,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anandpur Town Committee ..	137	3,610	Wells ..	10,000	7,000	Discharged into nullahs	..	771	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Khanpur Town Committee ..	..	2,846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garhshankar Town Committee ..	..	5,561	Wells ..	12,000	8,000	..	..	1,036	778	..	..	..	..	24	..
Jaijon Town Committee ..	33	2,405	Do. ..	6,000	4,000	Discharged into Nallahs or Choa.	..	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sham Churasi Town Committee ..	1,433	3,186	..	..	..	Discharged into stream ..	..	500	1,300	..	..	..	..	15	..
9.—JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.															
Jullundur Municipal Committee ..	1,000	74,295	Wells and tube wells.	200,000	160,000	Sullage is pumped and disposed of on sullage farm by landtreatment.	60	40,355	7,727	2,400	..	360	..	8,500	..
Kartarpur Municipal Committee ..	670	9,878	Wells and hand pumps.	30,000	30,000	By absorption on to land	..	2,766	100	..	..	..	..	160	..
Alawalpur Town Committee ..	53	4,835	Wells ..	10,000	6,000	By absorption, &c. ..	..	444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nakodar Municipal Committee ..	..	9,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phillaur Municipal Committee ..	74	5,168	Wells ..	15,000	8,000	..	..	1,944	1,000	..	..	..	100	50	30
Nur Mahal Municipal Committee ..	1,421	7,079	Do.	28,000	18,000	Into depressions outside the town.	..	1,757	410	..	..	..	..	75	..
Nawanshahr Town Committee ..	65	7,153	Do. ..	17,000	12,000	Into nallah near town ..	..	1,625	1,200	..	..	..	..	70	..
Banga Municipal Committee ..	1 593	5,840	Do. ..	58,400	..	..	..	2,470	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rahon Municipal Committee ..	80	6,692	Do. ..	..	..	..	..	876	504	..	..	..	89	45	..
10.—LUDHIANA DISTRICT.															
Ludhiana Municipal Committee ..	..	69,262	Piped water supply from wells.	775,244	700,000	Sullage is discharged by gravity, outfalls and disposed of by land treatment on sewage farms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jagraon Municipal Committee ..	646	27,108	Wells and hand pumps.	110,000	80,000	Sullage is lifted by jhallars and disposed of by land treatment on sewage farm.	6	8,194	1,246	..	..	312	5,000	401	..
Raikot Municipal Committee ..	220	11,810	Ditto	35,000	25,000	Into depressions near the town.	..	2,598	363	..	..	..	80	..	..
Khanna Municipal Committee ..	1,644	7,088	Wells ..	30,000	22,000	Ditto	..	2,000	381	..	..	235	..	..	..
11.—FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.															
Ferozepore Municipal Committee ..	2,258	34,337	Do. ..	140,000	100,000	Sullage is pumped to sewage farms and disposed of by land treatment.	25	20,974	1,357	..	..	1,097	258	1,753	..
Zira Municipal Committee ..	113	5,318	Wells and hand pumps.	..	..	..	2	2,385	207	..	..	378	..	127	..
Moga Municipal Committee ..	640	**17,581**	**Wells and Abyssinian tube wells.**	**80,000**	**60,000**	**Sullage is pumped and disposed by land treatment on sullage farm.**	4	5,831	2,930	700	..	672	2,872	110	907

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1934—CONTINUED.

Name of Municipality.	General.							Expenditure.						Receipts.		
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale-proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.			Gallons.	Gallons.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11.—FEROZEPORE DISTRICT—*concld.*																
Muktsar Municipal Committee ..	364	14,839	Piped water supply from canal.	118,000	80,000	Sullage is lifted by Jhallar and disposed of by land treatment on sullage farm.	5	5,500	1,200	..	..	..	..	240	..	
Fazilka Municipal Committee ..	600	19,600	Hand pumps and wells.	100,000	80,000	Ditto	15	10,188	3,956	..	..	1,428	159	244	..	
Abohar Municipal Committee ..	103	14,035	Piped water supply based on canal water supply.	103,471	70,000	Sullage is pumped to sewage farm and disposed of by land treatment.	14	9,103	136	579	..	..	249	1,425	..	
Bhachu Mandi Notified Area Committee	8	567	Wells ..	..	..	By land treatment ..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Giddarbaha Town Committee ..	211	3,636	Wells and canal water.	15,000	8,000	By absorption, &c. ..	..	3,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Guruharsahai Town Committee ..	60	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	1,380	309	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dharamkot Town Committee ..	160	6,779	Wells and hand pumps.	15,000	8,000	By absorption, &c. ..	1	1,866	1,153	..	..	..	..	420	..	
Jalalabad Notified Area Committee ..	208	7,703	Piped water supply from tube-well.	70,000	60,000	Flows to an old depression.	..	2,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.—LAHORE DISTRICT.																
Lahore Municipal Committee ..	16,676	400,075	Piped water supply from trench wells, tube wells and percolation wells.	7,680,233	6,000,000	Sullage and sewage is pumped and disposed of by broad irrigation on land.	617	204,288	35,356	20,843	..	..	..	13,572	..	
Kasur Municipal Committee ..	1,920	46,815	Wells and hand pumps.	200,000	160,000	Sullage is discharged into the Rohi Nallah where it is absorbed into the subsoil and also sullage is treated on land by broad irrigation.	25	19,824	581	..	..	..	265	6,127	..	
Khem Karan Municipal Committee ..	20	6,898	Ditto ..	20,000	15,000	By land treatment after lifting by Jhallar.	..	2,615	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chunian Municipal Committee ..	960	8,269	Wells ..	41,345	31,400	By land treatment by gravity.	2	4,254	722	..	..	289	171	150	689	
Khudian Town Committee ..	51	3,184	Wells and hand pumps.	7,000	6,000	Discharged into depressions and low land in the vicinity of the town.	..	1,043	305	..	..	..	..	275	..	

Padhana Town Committee ..	..	4,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patti Municipal Committee ..	153	12,882	Wells and hand pumps.	35,000	28,000	Discharged into Rohi Nalla.	..	5,716	19	..	..	..	..	26	..
Pattoki Town Committee ..	208	8,016	Wells and canal water.	35,000	20,000	By broad irrigation on sewage farm by gravity.	..	8,215	673	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baghbanpura-*cum*-Bhogiwal Municipal Committee.	..	13,805	Wells and hand pumps.	45,000	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichhra Town Committee	44	5,048	Shallow wells ..	30,000	25,000	By broad irrigation on sewage farm.	4	562	228	..	..	..	..	50	..
Kot Rai Buta Mal Municipal Committee	320	2,956	Bhishties ..	10,000	8,000	By absorption, &c. ..	..	616	95	..	..	..	295	98	2,301
Sur Singh Town Committee ..	35	6,092	Wells ..	20,000	12,000	Discharged into depression.	..	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,343
13.—AMRITSAR DISTRICT.															
Amritsar Municipal Committee ..	6,099	263,210	Piped water supply based on wells and tube-wells.	3,627,636	3,200,000	The sullage is pumped and disposed of by broad irrigation on to sewage farms.	740	98,905	9,940	24,932	..	6,959	..	46,209	15,000
Jandiala Guru Municipal Committee ..	704	8,888	Wells and hand pumps.	50,000	30,000	Ditto	5	3,289	95	1,382				280	..
Majitha Town Committee ..	396	6,709	Ditto	41,850	20,925	Sullage is disposed of by broad irrigation on land by gravity.	..	1,736	241	..	.	..	..	..	26
Tarn Taran Municipal Committee ..	809	10,103	Tube and shallow wells.	..	..	..	..	6,403	668	..	..	..	..	120	..
Ram Das Town Committee ..	43	4,904	Wells ..	15,000	10,000	In depressions and sometimes by land treatment.	..	1,075	302	..	..	..	..	382	..
Sultanwind Town Committee ..	56	5,572	Do. ..	18,000	12,000	..	..	999	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.—GURDASPUR DISTRICT.															
Gurdaspur Municipal Committee ..	1,440	11,116	Wells ..	45,000	30,000	Discharged on to land where it is disposed of by broad irrigation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalhousie Municipal Committee ..	1,500	S. 6,821 W. 1,030	Piped water supply from springs and catchment.	20,000	5,000	Into natural nallahs ..	..	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,001
Bakloh Cantonment	150	3,239	Ditto	15,000	4,000	Into khad side ..	..	1,428	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinanagar Municipal Committee ..	..	5,114	Wells ..	20,000	15,000	Into depressions ..	..	3,550	1,035	..	..	..	..	366	..
Batala Municipal Committee ..	..	33,204	Wells and hand pumps.	90,000	50,000	By gravity on to land where it is disposed of by broad irrigation.	8	7,690	5,768	..	..	..	..	2,125	..
Dera Baba Nanak Municipal Committee	160	5,176	Ditto	18,000	12,000	By land treatment ..	..	2,068	38	..	..	..	3	..	..
Siri Gobindpur Town Committee ..	40	3,737	..	..	..	..	..	870	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathankot Municipal Committee ..	1,100	9,763	Piped water supply based on wells and also ordinary percolation wells.	63,024	100,000	Discharged into Nallah ..	..	5,212	271	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sujanpur Town Committee ..	67	5,416	Wells ..	30,000	15,000	By land treatment ..	2	1,836	97	..	..	..	49	..	..
Dhariwal Town Committee ..	..	4,186	Wells and hand pumps.	20,000	15,000	By absorption and also carted away and disposed of on land.	..	5,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fatehgarh Town Committee ..	58	6,457	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	76	..	..	..	..	294	..
Narot Jaimal Singh Town Committee	..	2,290	Wells ..	9,000	6,000	..	..	375	7	..	..	..	..	465	..
Qadian Town Committee.. ..	..	6,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1934—CONTINUED.

	GENERAL.							EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.		
Name of Municipality.	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15.—SIALKOT DISTRICT.																
Sialkot City Municipal Committee ..	1,490	85,013	Piped water supply based on tube-well.	777,354	600,000	Sullage is pumped and sold to zamindars for disposal ou land by broad irrigation.	200	52,332	72,048	2,307	..	..	..	3,850	668	
Pasrur Municipal Committee ..	78	7,905	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	2,362	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Narowal Municipal Committee ..	2,560	7,095	Wells aud hand pumps.	70,000	..	..	..	3,009	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daska Town Committee ..	60	8,733	Ditto	30,000	22,500	To ponds around the town.	..	1,840	3,141	..	..	419	..	..	..	
Jamke Town Committee ..	8	4,022	Ditto	15,000	8,000	By absorption ..	..	708	..	..	..	..	28	..	149	
Zafarwal Town Committee ..	640	4,102	Ditto	15,000	8,000	Ditto ..	..	840	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sambrial Town Committee ..	37	3,827	..	14,000	8,000	In depressions ..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Begowala Town Committee ..	33	4,040	Hand pumps ..	10,000	6,000	..	..	697	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mitranwali Town Committee ..	34	3,762	Wells and hand pumps.	10,000	6,000	By laud and disposed of on land, also by absorption.	..	480	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
Bhopalwala Town Committee ..	33	3,998	Wells and pumps	10,000	6,000	..	..	495	76	..	..	..	177	..	28	
Sahowala Town Committee ..	28	3,244	Ditto	16,000	12,000	Into Nallah ..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	
Chawinda Town Committee ..	59	6,411	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	1,020	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalaswala Town Committee ..	..	2,953	..	..	..	..	..	564	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Daud Town Committee ..	..	3,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.—GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.																
Gujranwala Municipal Committee ..	2,560	58,716	Wells and hand pumps.	600,000	400,000	Lifted by Jhallars and disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	100	41,565	2,364	447	1,197		23,218	2,900	..	
Eminabad Municipal Committee ..	53	7,895	Ditto	80,000	70,000	Ditto	3	2,720	26	..	..	..	..	300	..	
Kila Didar Singh Town Committee ..	150	3,815	Ditto	19,075	14,000	..	..	1,120	182	..	..	..	..	..	4,332	
Wazirabad Municipal Committee ..	1,753	20,707	Hand pumps and wells.	120,000	100,000	Discharged by gravity into Palku Nallah.	3	9,976	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ramanagar Town Committee ..	107	4,768	Wells and hand pumps.	25,000	20,000	Discharged into Nallah..	..	1,394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Akalgarh Town Committee ..	179	5,483	Wells and hand pumps.	28,000	23,000	By absorption on land	..	1,430	440	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sodhra Town Committee ..	400	4,712	Ditto	25,000	20,000	Ditto	..	266	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
Hafizabad Municipal Committee ..	..	14,792	Ditto	70,000	50,000	Sullage is pumped and disposed of on sullage farm.	..	11,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pindi Bhattian Town Committee ..	..	4,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.—SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.															
Sharakpur Municipal Committee ..	87	5,056	Wells ..	16,000	12,000	Discharged into fields ..	..	1,548	98	..	..	..	20	130	..
Sheikhupura Municipal Committee ..	..	12,166	Wells and hand pumps.	48,664	25,200	Sullage is lifted by Jhallars and disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	15	8,364	7,681	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khangah Dogran Town Committee ..	28	1,884	..	..	..	..	..	1,869	..	..	..	..	..	66	..
Chuharkana Mandi Municipal Committee.	30	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sangla Town Committee ..	409	4,678	Piped water supply based on canal.	36,000	30,000	Lifted by pumps on to sewage farm and disposed of by land treatment.	..	6,204	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahkot Town Committee ..	22	1,427	..	..	..	..	..	982	119	..	..	..	5,175	291	4,821
Shahdara Town Committee	44	5,249	Wells ..	12,000	10,000	Discharged on to land ..	..	823	30	..	..	..	135	1,113	..
Nanakana Sahib Municipal Committee ..	..	9,155	Canal water, wells and hand pumps.	30,000	25,000	Sullage is pumped and disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.—GUJRAT DISTRICT.															
Gujrat Municipal Committee ..	..	25,604	Wells and hand pumps.	80,000	60,000	Sullage is lifted by Jhallar and disposed by broad irrigation on land.	8	8,123	3,610	..	..	..	320	436	..
Jalalpur Jattan Municipal Committee ..	640	12,507	Ditto	75,042	70,042	..	..	4,128	285	..	..	..	..	279	..
Dinga Municipal Committee ..	960	7,065	Ditto	20,000	14,000	Into natural drains ..	..	3,358	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kunjah Municipal Committee ..	..	7,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shadiwal Town Committee ..	..	6,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lalamusa Town Committee ..	..	6,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PindiBaha-ud-Din Notified Area Committee.	624	3,668	Tube wells ..	48,000	6,000	..	..	2,577	..	..	..	..	31	..	..
19.—SHAHPUR DISTRICT.															
Shahpur Civil Station Notified Area Committee.	179	3,343	Hand pumps and wells.	12,000	8,000	Sullage is lifted by Jhallar and disposed of by land treatment.	..	150	126	175	..	..	125	..	..
Shahpur City Town Committee ..	..	5,280	Wells, &c. ..	15,000	12,000	Sullage is discharged by gravity on to land.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miani Municipal Committee ..	..	6,472	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	2,934	286	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhera Municipal Committee ..	177	19,741	Hand pumps and wells.	60,000	45,000	..	..	6,770	1,270	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sahiwal Municipal Committee ..	700	7,762	Wells and hand pumps.	20,000	15,000	Discharged into Nallah ..	..	2,541	380	..	..	..	..	251	..
Khushab Municipal Committee ..	250	14,098	Piped water supply based on percolation wells.	65,000	50,000	Discharged into creak ..	..	4,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sargodha Municipal Committee ..	329	26,761	Piped water supply based on canal.	323,786	400,000	Discharged partly by gravity and partly by Jhallar lift and disposed of by land treatment on sewage farm.	43	22,526	2,398	..	..	..	..	4,024	..

STATEMENT D—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1934—CONTINUED.

Name of Municipality.	General.						Expenditure.							Receipts.		Remarks.
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Phullarwan Municipal Committee ..	..	2,957	Piped water supply based on canal and also Abyssinian hand pumps.	12,000	9,000	Lifted by Jhallar and disposed of by land treatment on sewage farm.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhalwal Town Committee ..	49	4,153	Piped water supply based on canal.	34,728	40,000	Ditto	4	5,505	..	300	..	78	207	20	..	
Sillanwali Town Committee ..	267	2,583	Ditto	19,000	27,000	Ditto	23	3,415		..	..	..	..	225	..	
Nurpur Town Committee ..	..	4,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
20.—JHELUM DISTRICT.																
Jhelum Municipal Committee ..	2,560	17,266	River and wells ..	70,000	60,000	Discharged into River Jhelum.	..	14,385	2,165	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pind Dadan Khan Municipal Committee	110	9,832	Piped water-supply based on river.	23,000	15,000	Absorbed on plots of barren land and discharged into river.	..	3,033	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chakwal Town Committee ..	115	9,549	Wells ..	27,000	20,000	..	..	2,545	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.—RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.																
Rawalpindi Municipal Committee ..	3,087	75,767	Piped water supply based on wells.	1,332,035	1,000,000	Discharged into River Leh.	..	67,712	5,650	..	..	..	..	281	..	
Murree Municipal Committee ..	6,699	5,803	Piped water supply based on springs.	68,530	40,000	Discharged into open Nallah.	..	20,535	2,263	..	..	..	1,301	..	..	
Gujarkhan Town Committee ..	76	5,155	Wells ..	51,350	35,945	Discharged into natural channels.	..	2,904	700	..	..	..	100	..	27	
22.—ATTOCK DISTRICT.																
Attock Cantonment ..	..	1,846	Wells and River Indus.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pindigheb Municipal Committee ..	102	10,506	Wells and hand pumps.	25,000	12,000	By absorption ..	..	2,365	1,731	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hazro Municipal Committee ..	..	9,155	Wells ..	25,000	12,000	Into Nallah ..	..	5,570	136	..	..	..	..	50	..	
Campbellpur Municipal Committee ..	512	7,997	Piped water-supply based on wells.	119,955	75,000	Into sandy Nallah outside the town.	..	8,688	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Hasan Abdal Town Committee ..	..	5,632	Wells and springs	..	..	..	..	1,715	..	..	..	..	884	45	..
Fatchjang Town Committee ..	..	4,849	Wells and corks ..	25,000	..	..	..	1,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talagang Town Committee ..	..	7,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.—MIANWALI DISTRICT.															
Isakhel Municipal Committee ..	396	7,515	Stream ..	15,000	10,000	Gravity on to land and into stream.	..	1,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalabagh Municipal Committee ..	323	8,353	River and wells ..	24,000	15,000	Gravities into river ..	..	2,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhakkar Municipal Committee ..	1,152	6,857	..	..	..	..	..	3,298	398	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mianwali Municipal Committee ..	2,438	15,412	Wells and hand pumps.	45,000	30,000	By absorption and also by carts to outside the town and disposed of on land.	..	10,023	4,156	..	..	..	111	984	..
24.—MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.															
Montgomery Municipal Committee ..	..	26,164	Wells ..	70,000	50,000	A new drainage scheme is nearing completion whereby sullage will be pumped on to land and disposed by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakpattan Municipal Committee ..	..	11,311	Wells and hand pumps.	60,000	..	..	..	4,369	426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Okara Nortified Area Committee ..	112	11,000	Canal, wells and hand pumps.	50,000	35,000	A new drainage scheme is under construction whereby the sullage will be pumped on to land and disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	..	8,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chichawatni Notified Area Committee	..	4,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arafwala Notified Area Committee ..	100	3,201	Wells ..	15,000	10,000	A new drainage scheme is under construction whereby the sullage will be pumped on to land and disposed of by broad irrigation on sewage farm.	..	3,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Renala Khurd Notified Area Committee.	..	1,835	Wells and Abyssinian tube-wells.	10,000	5,000	By absorption ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.—LYALLPUR DISTRICT.															
Lyallpur Municipal Committee ..	3,482	42,922	Piped water supply based on canal.	911,500	600,000	Sullage is pumped and disposed of by broad irrigation on to land.	183	32,725	1,129	2,529	1,194	8,611	596	2,360	30
Gojra Municipal Committee ..	29	9,779	Ditto	70,000	50,000	By land treatment ..	6	6,652	4,988	..	..	..	..	195	..
Toba Tek Singh Town Committee ..	67	5,911	Ditto	45,000	30,750	Sullage is lifted by Jhallar and used for broad irrigation on sewage farm.	19	7,056	943	..	..	..	820	1,000	..
Jaranwala Town Committee ..	91	7,320	Ditto	94,300	40,000	Applied to land for irrigation after lifting by Jhallar.	52	6,819	3,265	..	..	..	..	1,950	..
Chak Jhumra Municipal Committee ..	57	4,094	Ditto	34,678	20,015	Sullage is pumped on to land and applied by broad irrigation.	..	4,416	5,915					333	..
Tandlianwala Town Committee ..	69	6,105	Ditto	60,000	35,000	Sullage is lifted by Jhallar and used for broad irrigation on land.	7	7,229	198	..	..	360	..	1,284	..
Samundri Notified Area Committee ..	..	2,278	Wells and hand pumps.	12,000	5,000	Collected in cesspool and disposed of on land by carts—also by absorption.	..	2,112	..	..	..	..	200	400	3,400
Kamalia Municipal Committee ..	125	13,220	Wells and hand pumps.	25,000	12,000	A drainage scheme is under construction.	..	3,801	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT D—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENT OF PUNJAB DRAINAGE WORKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1934—CONCLUDED.

Name of Municipality.	GENERAL.							EXPENDITURE.						RECEIPTS.		REMARKS.
	Total inhabited area (in acres).	Population.	Source of water supply.	Approximate average daily quantity of water supplied or used (in gallons).	Approximate quantity of sullage or sewage disposed of daily (in gallons).	Means and methods of disposal of sullage or sewage.	Area under cultivation by application of sullage or sewage, if any (in acres).	Conservancy staff for the up-keep and cleaning of drains, bazars and streets.	Cost of repairs and renewals to drains, both inside and outside the town, *i.e.*, intramural and extramural drains and disposal works, flushing installation and other contingent works, &c.	Cost of lifting or pumping sullage or sewage.	Cost of operation of sewage farm.	Cost of lifting or pumping flush water.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Sale proceeds received in respect of sullage or sewage or of crops.	Any other miscellaneous income due to direct or indirect taxation or other sources in connection with drainage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26.—JHANG DISTRICT.																
Jhang-*cum*-Maghiana Municipal Committee.	1,280	36,035	Wells and tube-wells.	100,000	60,000	Pumped and disposed of by land treatment.	..	19,034	1,513	3,631	..	..	13,107	8,004	839	
Chiniot Municipal Committee ..	3,200	25,841	..	..	91,600	Lifted by persian wheel and disposed of by land treatment.	90	10,082	587	..	..	..	..	375	..	
Ahmadpur Sial Town Committee ..	4,712	5,045	Wells and hand pumps.	..	..	..	..	554	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	
Shorkot Town Committee ..	8,796	6,826	Ditto	20,000	12,000	Disposed of by land treatment.	..	1,366	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lalian Town Committee ..	33	3,372	Hand pumps ..	8,000	4,000	By absorption mostly but some sullage is removed by hand and thrown on land outside the farm.	..	325	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garh Mahraja Town Committee ..	..	3,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.—MULTAN DISTRICT.																
Multan Municipal Committee ..	3,550	108,351	Piped water supply from tube-wells, also from wells and hand pumps.	400,000	300,000	Pumped and disposed of by land treatment.	17	55,828	3,227	3,694	28	..	..	..	..	
Shujabad Municipal Committee ..	350	6,618	Wells ..	30,000	25,000	Applied to land for irrigation by gravity.	11	4,621	332	18	..	24	..	20	..	
Jalalpur Pirwala Town Committee ..	..	5,257	..	..	..	..	..	2,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	498	
Kahror Town Committee ..	150	7,485	Wells and hand pumps.	35,000	30,000	Discharged outside the town through drains.	..	3,203	232	..	..	..	..	1,231	..	
Talamba Town Committee ..	..	4,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mailsi Town Committee ..	38	3,003	..	..	..	..	..	1,440	280	..	..	..	10	..	..	
Kabirwala Town Committee ..	480	1,845	Hand pumps ..	4,000	2,000	..	..	720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dunayapur Notified Area Committee ..	..	1,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mian Channu Municipal Committee ..	202	4,349	Wells and hand pumps.	12,000	8,000	Drainage scheme with pumping station and sullage farm is under construction.	..	4,974	1,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Khanewal Municipal Committee ..	1,905	10,982	Wells ..	40,000	20,000	Carted to outside of town and disposed of on sandy soil, also disposed of at site by absorption.	..	1,056	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jahanian Notified Area Committee ..	..	1,674	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodhran Notified Area Committee ..	950	1,385	Wells and hand pumps.	..	..	Carted to outside the town and disposed of by absorption.	..	770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burewala Notified Area Committee ..	188	3,271	Wells ..	8,000	3,600	..	..	2,376	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
Vehari Notified Area Committee ..	..	1,588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.—MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.															
Muzaffargarh Municipal Committee ..	..	5,853	Wells and hand pumps.	15,000	8,000	Jhallar lift and land treatment.	3	1,380	125	..	..	..	..	100	..
Khangarh Municipal Committee ..	..	2,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Municipal Committee ..	40	3,931	..	..	..	..	..	2,212	50	..	..	..	344	961	..
Kahror Municipal Committee ..	..	3,491	Wells ..	..	..	..	..	1,689	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leiah Municipal Committee ..	..	9,578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kot Adu Municipal Committee ..	..	4,925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalra Din Panah Town Committee ..	172	2,049	Hand pumps ..	..	..	..	..	432	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatoi Town Committee ..	..	3,953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khairpur Saadat Town Committee ..	..	2,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.—DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.															
Dera Ghazi Khan Municipal Committee	2,489	23,468	Piped water supply from wells and tube-wells.	136,363	80,000	Sullage is absorbed mostly by the soil in the town.	..	9,537	1,404	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jampur Municipal Committee ..	27	9,430	Wells ..	20,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dajal Municipal Committee ..	97	6,186	Wells and tanks ..	10,000	4,000	..	..	1,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mithankot Municipal Committee ..	..	2,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajanpur Municipal Committee ..	..	4,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kot Chutta Town Committee ..	32	2,619	Wells and hand pumps.	6,000	3,000	By land treatment in neighbouring fields.	..	311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taunsa Town Committee ..	..	7,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vehoa Town Committee ..	54	3,089	Hill stream infected with guinea worm.	..	..	Thrown by hand outside limits of habitations.	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	15	..

APPENDIX II.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SANITARY BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

(From 1st April, 1934, to March 31st, 1935).

The Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon, Kt., Minister for Education, was the President and the Director of Public Health, the Secretary of the Board throughout the period under review.

The term of office of the previous non-official members having expired, the following gentlemen were appointed on 28th November, 1934, as non-official members of the Board for the remainder of the life of the present Punjab Legislative Council :—

(1) Sheikh Abdul Ghani, M.L.C. ;
(2) Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Hayat Qureshi, C.I.E., M.L.C. ;
(3) Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, M.L.C. ;
(4) Guru Jaswant Singh, M.L.C. ;
(5) Khawaja Muhammad Eusoof, M.L.C. ;
(6) Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.C., ;
(7) Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, M.L.C.

Only three meetings were held during the year, one under the old and two under the new Board. The non-official members continued to take interest in the proceedings as before.

The activities of the Board in common with other spending departments were handicapped owing to the prevailing financial stringency.

In April, 1934, a sum of Rs. 2,12,000 (Rs. 1,37,000 for Urban Sanitary Works and Rs. 75,000 for Rural Water Supply) was placed at the disposal of the Board for grants-in-aid to local bodies in the Province.

The sum was utilized and spent as below :—

Urban Sanitary Works.

	Rs.
Bhiwani Drainage Scheme	1,25,000
Montgomery Drainage Scheme	12,000
Total	1,37,000

Rural Water Supply.

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Paving and Drainage of Streets of Ghogripur Village, Karnal ..	1,129	0	0
(2) Tamman Water-Supply Scheme	1,889	0	0
(3) Temporary Water Supply, Dera Ghazi Khazi	1,103	0	0
(4) Thal Ilaqa Water Supply Extension	8,642	0	0
(5) Isa Khel Water Supply	2,279	0	0
(6) Temporary Water Supply, Dera Ghazi Khan	528	14	0
(7) Chloronome at Rohtak Water Works	2,411	0	0
(8) Trial boring at Mundasa	3,409	0	0
(9) Leh pollution Prevention Scheme	1,234	0	0
(10) Fort Munro Water Supply	15,264	0	0
(11) Chloronome at Muktsar Water Works	2,174	0	0
Total	40,062	14	0

A sum of Rs. 34,937-2-0 lapsed to Government as complete schemes from local bodies were not received in time for allotment of funds.

Besides, the Board continued to tender advice in regard to important questions of Public Health policy brought to its notice and to accord administrative approval to the schemes placed before it.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF SANITARY WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY CONSTRUCTED BY PRIVATE BENEFACTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Ambala Division.

(1) *Hissar.*—A well at Budhlada by the people of Mandi Budhlada at a cost of Rs. 140 A hand pump at Mohna Mandi (Hissar) by Lala Des Raj, Khatri, at a cost of Rs. 200. A hand pump at Mohla Murlidhar (Hissar) by Lala Pahlad Rai, son of Lala Jainti Parshad, at a cost of Rs. 160. A well at Hassangarh by the villagers at a cost of Rs. 1,800. A well at Khedar by Lala Ram Chander, son of Gugan, Mahajan, at a cost of Rs. 1,300. A ghat and a baradari at Sarsod by the villagers at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Repairs of a well, parapets and platforms at Balyali by Maman, son of Hazari, goldsmith, at a cost of Rs. 3,000. A drinking well and a Dharamsala at Rakhi Shahpur by Messrs. Maman Chand, son of Khub Ram, Dhanpat Rai, son of Matram, Mahajans, of village Budana, tahsil Hansi, at a cost of Rs. 5,000. A well at Majra by Chaudhri Ram Lal, son of Gorakh, at a cost of Rs. 100. A well at Lohar Bhiwani by Lala Khubi Ram, son of Ram Pat, Mahajan, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A kotha with platform on the village pond at Tingrana by Lala Banarsi Das, son of Chiranji Lal, Mahajan, at a cost of Rs. 500. A well at Kanganpur by Chaudhri Isa, son of Karim, Arain, at a cost of Rs. 600. A hand pump and a chabutra at Rania by subscription at a cost of Rs. 194. A well at Kussar by Ghulam Qadar, son of Sardara, Bishwedars, of Pati Makhuna, at a cost of Rs. 500. Fourteen hand pumps by subscriptions at Sirsa at a cost of Rs. 125 each.

(2) *Rohtak.*—One drinking place for cattle in Gohana town by public subscription at a cost of about Rs. 30.

One well in village Rurke by the residents of Pana Maryan at a cost of Rs. 800.

(3) *Gurgaon.*—One pucca sanitary well in Farrukhnagar by Lala Gujar Mal, Mahajan, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. One pucca well in village Bhora-Kalan by Lala Mam Chand at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

Six parapets attached to existing wells in Ballabgarh tahsil, four in village Sunperh, two in village Atali, by private annonymous benefaction.

Two parapets attached to existing drinking water wells in Faridabad town.

One parapet and 7 cesspits were constructed in Ballabgarh tahsil by Dan Singh Lambardar, and Ram Chandar, son of Lal Singh, Thakur, at a total cost of Rs. 25.

One parapet and a cesspit constructed in village Sunper by Chhidda Singh, Sarbrah Zaildar, at a cost of Rs. 100.

One cesspit by Chhaju, son of Partap, Thakur, at Rs. 30 of village Sunper.

Two cesspits in Fatehpur Biloch were constructed by Ram Chandar, son of Bhola, Brahmin, at a cost of Rs. 40.

Two cesspits were constructed in village Atali by Chaudhri Kharak Singh and Jugundar Singh at a cost of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8, respectively.

Two cesspits in Faridabad town were constructed by Hukam Chand, Mahajan, at a cost of Rs. 10.

(4) *Karnal.*—A well at Segha by village subscription at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A hand pump at Kharyal by Subedar Bishan Singh at a cost of Rs. 100. A well at Chika by village subscription at a cost of Rs. 600. A well at Kangthali by village subscription at a cost of Rs. 600. A well at Nisang by Chaudhri Mubarik Singh, Sub-Inspector, at a cost of Rs. 600. A well at Geong by Village Faqir at a cost of Rs. 900. A hand pump at Samalkha by Lala Mukandi Lal, Rais, at a cost of Rs. 75. A hand pump at Dehra by Chaudhri Balwant Singh at a cost of Rs. 50. A hand pump at Radaur by Pandit Janardhan at a cost of Rs. 50. A well at Bhapura by public subscription at cost of Rs. 800. A well at Seenk by public subscription at a cost of Rs. 900.

(5) *Ambala.*—A well at Naurang Rai by Biru Mal, Nohria, at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A well at Labhuwala tank by Rai Bahadur Lala Panna Lal at a cost of Rs. 1,500. Re-digging and construction of parapet of an old well at Ram Bagh by Mukandi Lal, Khatri, at a cost of Rs. 2,000. A well in village Jadhri, tehsil Jagadhri, by Mussammat Darbo, w/o Tulsi Ram, at a cost of Rs. 325. Repairs of a well at village Kheri Slabatpur, tehsil Rupar, by Uttam Singh, Jat, at a cost of Rs. 150. Repairs and payment of a well at village Akbarpur by Rulia, son of Jhandoo, Chamar, at a cost of Rs. 85. A well at village Jahndian by Bamboo, son of Yusaf, Gujar, at a cost of Rs. 126-8-6. Repairs of a well at village Behrampur by Hari Ram, son of Milkhi, Khatri, at a cost of Rs. 30. Pavement of a street at village Ratangarh by Amrao, son of Hoshiar Singh, and Ajmer Singh and Ganga Ram, sons of Dalip Singh, Rajputs, at a cost of Rs. 60. A well with persian wheel at village Todarpur by Mussammat Naraini, Jatti, at a cost of Rs. 600. A well repaired at village Sangatpura by Bakhshish

Singh, Lambardar, at a cost of Rs. 25. Repairing of a well at village Majri by Chuhar Singh, Lambardar, at a cost of Rs. 40. Repairing of a well and pavement of three streets in village Doomna by S. Inder Singh at a cost of Rs. 300. A well at village Bada Saddopur by one Brahman woman at a cost of Rs. 400. Seventy-nine feet pavement of street in village Shiampura by S. Atma Singh at a cost of Rs. 35.

Pavement of village street of Banondi by village communities at a cost of Rs. 145. Five wells in village Jhallian at a cost of Rs. 500. One well (repaired) in village Balsanda at a cost of Rs. 45. Pavement of three streets in village Chamkaur Sahib at a cost of Rs. 500. Repairs of one well in village Mani Mazra at a cost of Rs. 55. Repairs of one well in village Rauloo Mazra at a cost of Rs. 50. Repairs of two wells and pavement of streets in village Mahlan at a cost of Rs. 150. Repairs of one well with parapets and platforms and construction of drains 150 feet long in village Kheri Salabatpur at a cost of Rs. 175 by respective village communities. One well repaired in village Pallehan at a cost of Rs. 50 by village communities. One well was repaired in village Mankheri at a cost of Rs. 55. One well repaired in village Dhangrali at a cost of Rs. 40. One well repaired in village Rattangarh at a cost of Rs. 50. One well repaired in village Badwali, tehsil Rupar, at a cost of Rs. 45. Pavements of three village streets in village Morinda at a cost of Rs. 322 by the respective village communities. Repairs to one well and pavement of 5 streets in village Bela at a cost of Rs. 300. One well repaired in village Zindanpur at a cost of Rs. 25. One well repaired in village Sultanpur at a cost of Rs. 10. One well repaired in village Sandhwan at a cost of Rs. 180. Repairs of one well and pavement of two streets in village Rupar at a cost of Rs. 200. One well repaired in village Kala Mazra at a cost of Rs. 50. One well in village Oind at a cost of Rs. 50. One well in village Bada Samana at a cost of Rs. 50 by the respective village people. One well repaired in village Lutheri at a cost of Rs. 60. Pavement of a street in village Saddopur at a cost of Rs. 50. Pavements of streets in village Haveli at a cost of Rs. 600. Repairs to one well in village Bande Mahal at a cost of Rs. 75. Pavement of two streets in village Dhanauri at a cost of Rs. 280. Repairs to one well in village Gopalpur at a cost of Rs. 130. Pavement of streets in village Bamnara at a cost of Rs. 120. Repairs of one well and pavement of streets in village Sihon at a cost of Rs. 300. One well at burial ground, Ambala City, at a cost of Rs. 1,000 by respective village people.

(6) *Simla District.*—Nil.

JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

(7) *Kangra.*—One pucca platform in the compound of Middle school, Baroh, by Pandit Labha Ram, Lambardar of Boosal, at a cost of Rs. 225. One pucca well at Tika Ghar, Dakhli Harsar by Ram Das, son of Siri Dhar, Brahman, at a cost of Rs. 350. One pucca well in village Tika Jagnoli by Ram Saran, son of Jaikishan, Brahman, at a cost of Rs. 400. One pucca platform in village Moin by Sant Ram, son of Lachman Das, Brahman, at a cost of Rs. 100. One pucca baoli in village Tika Kotla by Swaman, son of Kanheya, Brahman, at a cost of Rs. 300. One pucca platform in village Tika Mansuhi by Subedar Shiv Saran, Zaildar, at a cost of Rs. 325. One pucca baoli in village Tika Ghanal by Lala Madho Das, Khatri, at a cost of Rs. 150.

(8) *Hoshiarpur District.*—One hand pump by Bhagwan Singh, son of Bihara Singh, in Katwali Bazar, Hoshiarpur, at a cost of Rs. 50. One hand pump by a woman of Amritsar in Kotwali Bazar, Hoshiarpur, at a cost of Rs. 300. One hand pump by Dhanpat Rai, Khatri, at village Dhadiala, at a cost of Rs. 7. One platform on well by Bhagat, son of Ram Rattan, at village Kotli, at a cost of Rs. 27-9-0. One platform on well by Munsha Singh, son of Chhaju, Jat, at village Jhauns at a cost of Rs. 5. A well and a Serai by Mehar Chand, son of Nihala Mal, Khatri, at village Bandlehri, at a cost of Rs. 1,000. A well and a Serai by Agya, son of Gobind Ram, at village Chandla, at a cost of Rs. 800. A well at village Chandla, at a cost of Rs. 1,000, by Harnaman, Brahman. A well and a Serai by Mussammat Bhagwanti, w/o Dina Nath, Brahman, at village Kaloh, at a cost of Rs. 1,250. One well by Mussammat Nihalkaur, Jat, Jagirdar, at village Daulowal, at a cost of Rs. 1,100. One pakka small tank and drain by Rai Sahib Lala Jodha Mal, son of Lala Gopi Mal, Sud, at village Amb, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. A well by Lala Budh Ram, at village Balewal, at a cost of Rs. 5,000. A platform on well by Chuhar Singh and Naman, Ramdasias, at village Jhauns, at a cost of Rs. 5. One platform on well by Daulat Ram and Karm Chand, Khatris, of Basi Jalal, in village Basi Jalal, at a cost of Rs. 6. One platform on one well by Atma Singh, son of Kalu, and others in village Kotli at a cost of Rs. 46. A platform on two wells in village Gill at a cost of Rs. 62, one platform in village Gill at a cost of Rs. 17. Platform on 4 wells in village Uchi Bassi at a cost of Rs. 60 ; Platform on 2 wells in village Mehdipur at a cost of Rs. 30. A platform on a well in village Lamin at a cost of Rs. 17. A platform on 3 wells in village Fatehgarh at a cost of Rs. 50. A platform on 3 wells in village Changla at a cost of Rs. 60, a platform on a well in village Nangal at a cost of Rs. 15, a platform on 2 wells in village Sadarpur at a cost of Rs. 30,one platform on well in village Baja Chak at a cost of Rs. 15. A platform on 2 wells in village Rasulpur at a cost of Rs. 11, a platform on 2 wells in village Dhadiala at a cost of Rs. 9-14-0. a platform on well in village Dhadiala at a cost of Rs. 3, a platform on well in village Saidpur at a cost of Rs. 4, a platform on well in village Deriwala at a cost of Rs. 25, a platform on well

in village Deriwala at a cost of Rs. 4, a platform on well in village Deriwala at a cost of Rs. 5, a platform on 2 wells in village Deriwala at a cost of Rs. 30, by the respective villagers of various communities.

(9) *Jullundur.*—One well in village Dhogri by Ghulam, son of Gulab, at a cost of Rs. 140. Pacca streets in village Jandu Singha by Batna Singh at a cost of Rs. 150. One well in village Malhi Nangal by Buta, Lambardar, at a cost of Rs. 60. One well in village Jandiala by village people at a cost of Rs. 300. One Sarai in Rurka Khurd by Gopi Ram at a cost of 3,300. One well in Barapind by village people at a cost of Rs. 600. One well in Rahon by Siri Ram at a cost of Rs. 300. One well in village Chuhar by village people at a cost of Rs. 350. One well in Talwandi Baksha by village people at a cost of Rs. 325. One well in Chok Vendal by village people at a cost of Rs. 600. Pacca street in Sharakpur by village people at a cost of Rs. 300. Pacca street in Mozaffarpur by village people at a cost of Rs. 300. Pacca street in Talwandi Bakhsha by village people at a cost of Rs. 2,000. Parapet in Mehatpur by village people at a cost of Rs. 210. One parapet in Talwandi Baksha by village people at a cost of Rs. 50.

One well in village Sura by Nanak Chand at a cost of Rs. 400. Parapet in village Surapur by Jai Singh at a cost of Rs. 150.

(10) *Ludhiana District.*—One Dharmsala by the residents of village Aluna Miana at a cost of Rs. 2,500. One darwaza by the residents of village Pamel at a cost of Rs. 400. One darwaza by the residents of village Kohara at a cost of Rs. 500. One well by the residents of village Bhanohar at a cost of Rs. 350. One Gurdwara by the residents of village Dhandari at a cost of Rs. 1,200. One Mosque by the residents of village Khuajke at a cost of Rs. 600.

Six hundred feet drains constructed in village Rumi by the villagers at a cost of Rs. 130. One thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine feet drains, 8,294 square feet streets paved at a cost of Rs. 490 and 11 hand pumps installed in village Dehlon by the village population. Sixty-eight feet long drains constructed, 872 square feet streets paved at a cost of Rs. 160 and one parapet of well made at a cost of Rs. 20 in village Baddowal by the villagers. Twelve hand pumps in village Pahir at a cost of Rs. 300 by the villagers. One thousand, two hundred and nine feet long drains constructed, 9,470 square feet long streets paved at a cost of Rs. 206 and 6 hand pumps installed at a cost of Rs. 200 in village Gill. Eighteen hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 900 in village Khanpur by the residents. Constructions of drains and pavement of streets in village Pamal at a cost of Rs. 350. One parapet in village Saloudi at a cost of Rs. 10. Construction of drains and pavement of streets at a cost of Rs. 175 in village Kotla by the residents. Two hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 45 in village Balliawal. One parapet at a cost of Rs. 32 and 4 hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 80 in village Meharban by the residents. One parapet at a cost of Rs. 20 in village Jhungian Bega by the residents. Construction of drains and pavement of streets in village Lahara by the residents at a cost of Rs. 90. Construction of drains and pavement of streets in village Dangora at a cost of Rs. 55 by the residents. Constructions of drains and pavement of streets in village Maloud at a cost of Rs. 106-12-0. Construction of drains and pavement of streets in village Halwara at a cost of Rs. 102 by the residents. Construction of drains and pavement of streets in village Gopalpur at a cost of Rs. 230 by the residents. Construction of drains and pavement of streets in village Loharmajra Khurd at a cost of Rs. 150 by the residents. Construction of 350 feet long drains in village Sandhaur at a cost of Rs. 80 by the residents. Three hand pumps at a cost of Rs. 95 in village Nat by the residents.

(11) *Ferozepore.*—One hand pump at Zira by Lala Munshi Ram at a cost of Rs. 45. Four hand pumps at Fazilka by Shiri Sewak Sabha at a cost of Rs. 80. One hand pump by Mool Chand, Pansari, at Fazilka, at a cost of Rs.20. One hand pump at Fazilka by Ghulam Qadir at a cost of Rs. 20. One hand pump at Fazilka by Mukand Lal, Mehra, at a cost of Rs. 20. One hand pump at Fazilka by Boota Ram at a cost of Rs. 20. One hand pump at a cost of Rs. 20 by Bishan Das. One hand pump at Fazilka by Khanzan Chand at a cost of Rs. 20. One diggi at Gidderbaha by Khushi Ram at a cost of Rs. 1,100. One hand pump at village Naurangke Sail by Sardar Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 30. One parapet and one platform at Kala Tibba by M. Rehmat Ulla at a cost of Rs. 25. One platform by Pandit Mohan Lal at Basti Diharian at a cost of Rs. 8. One platform by Mehr Chand at Talwandi Bhai at a cost of Rs. 25. One platform by Budhu at Talwandi Bhai at a cost of Rs. 25. One platform at Talwandi Bhai by Ali Sher at a cost of Rs. 25. One platform by Gurdit Singh, at Tunbarbhan, at a cost of Rs. 25. One platform at Dholewala by Ghulam Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 29. One platform and one parapet by Jamal Din, at Sanda Mauja at a cost of Rs. 95. One platform by Alladitta at Aliwala at a cost of Rs. 65. One parapet and 1 platform at Arifke by Lala Ganga Ram at a cost of Rs. 47. Three handpumps by Lala Maya Ram at Katora at a cost of Rs. 105. One parapet and one cesspit by Lala Diwan Chand, Waryamwala, at Waryamwala, at a cost of Rs. 8. One parapet and 130 feet drainage by Gama at Qadim at a cost of Rs. 40. One hand pump by Chirag at Sube Jadid at a cost of Rs. 30. One hand pump at Sube Qadim by Alla Dita at a cost of Rs. 30. One platform, one parapet and 20 feet drainage by Muhammad Sawal at Qaluwala at a cost of Rs. 40.

LAHORE DIVISION.

(12) *Lahore District.*—Nil.

(13) *Amritsar District.*—One well constructed in village Uttam Nagar by Lala Raja Ram at a cost of Rs. 500. One parapet wall raised in Katra Charat Singh by Lala Devi Dial at a cost of Rs. 50. One well in each village was provided in Khurmanian, Chawinda Devi, Waryamnangal, Kotli Dholeshah, Kotli Mallian, Dehriwala, Muchhal, Wadala Kalan at a cost of Rs. 100, Rs. 400, Rs. 150, Rs. 80, Rs. 195, Rs. 200 and Rs. 200, respectively, by public contributions.

One well was constructed at Dhaul Kalan for Rs. 100 out of which one half of the cost was borne by public and one half by Chandanman. Repairs to a well were carried out at Chawinda Devi at a cost of Rs. 8 by the public.

New parapets were constructed at the existing wells at Thande, Chawinda Devi, Abdul, Mehnian-Kaharan, Sahnewali, Taharpur, Loharka Kalan, Dehriwala, Muchhal, Bhaini Ram Dyal and Wadal Kalan at a cost of Rs. 40, Rs. 60, Rs. 88, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 35, Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 11, Rs. 10 and Rs. 20, respectively, and 3 parapets were made at village Danyal for Rs. 100 by public contributions. A parapet was constructed at Pheruman by Karam Singh for Rs. 100 and one at Gagarvhana for Rs. 70 by Ujagar Singh and one at Dhaul Kalan for Rs. 100 by Chandanman, Labh Singh, etc.

Two wells were provided at Lahorimal at a cost of Rs. 160, one by Nihal Kaur and the other by the public. One well at Kote Mohd. Khan for Rs. 200 was provided by Pandit Munshi Ram and Nathu Ram. One well at Sarai Amanat Khan for Rs. 250 and the other at Mano Chahal for Rs. 100 was provided by public contrubution.

Two parapets were constructed at Qazi Kote and Kote Dharm Chand for Rs. 160 and Rs. 100, respectively, from public contribution. One parapet was constructed at Naurangabad, Panjwar Kalan, Bhojian, Bhaini Mattuan and Mallowal Khurd at a cost of Rs. 40, Rs. 15, Rs. 12, Rs. 60 and Rs. 10, respectively, from public contribution.

Parapets were repaired at Qazi Kote for Rs. 80 at Chichrewali, for Rs. 100 at Manuchahal, for Rs. 40 by public contribution. Platforms and parapet at Chhichhrewali were constructed for Rs. 200 by public contribution.

Two wells in village Jasterwal for Rs. 275 by Sheikh Abdul Rahim and Inayat Ullah and two at Pachahde for Rs. 220 by Inayat and Budga and one at Bhindi Syadan for Rs. 500 by Din Muhammad were constructed by them.

(14) *Gurdaspur District.*—One parapet and platform and roofing to a well in Mohalla Khosalian, at Batala, by Bhagwan Dass, Khosal at a cost of Rs. 400.

(15) *Sialkot District.*—One well at Sankhatra by Syed Nazir Hussain Shah at a cost of Rs. 150. One hand pump at Kila Sobha Singh by S. Inder Singh, Puri, at a cost of Rs. 50. One hand pump at Zafarwal by Guru Piara, son of Gokal, at a cost of Rs. 37.

(16) *Gujranwala District.*—One pump with taps in Hafizabad by Lala Gopal Dass at a cost of Rs. 300. One water pump in Akalgarh by Kasturi Lal, Dhan, at a cost of Rs. 25. Repairs of a well in Akalgarh by Mangal Singh at a cost of Rs. 50. One water pump in Ram Nagar by B. Chanan, Puri, at a cost of Rs. 30. Four hand pumps, 3 culverts over drains, paving streets, a new well constructed at Qila Didar Singh by Chaudhri Muhammad Abdulla, at a cost of Rs. 140, Rs. 100, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. One pucca well with two rooms in Juewali, P. S. Naushera, by Lala Ganga Ram. Water pump in Kali, Tehsil Gujranwala, by Chaudhri Faiz Ali Khan, at a cost of Rs. 60. Water pump on Lahore-Sargodha Road in Sukheke, Tehsil Hafizabad, by Muhammad Ali. Water pump on Lahore-Sargodha Road in Sukheke, Tehsil Hafizabad, by Hayat Muhammad. One well in Umarwala by Hira Lal, Tirlok Chand. One pacca parapet and bathing enclosure in Dilawar, Tehsil Wazirabad, by Chaudhri Nazar Muhammad, at a cost of Rs. 240. Water pump in Talwandi Muse Khan by Muhammad Nazir, B. A. Water pump on Gujranwala-Sheikhupura Road in Kohlowala by Gehna Khan. Pacca drains with 38 inches pacca floor on both sides throughout the village streets in village Dilawar by village people at a cost of Rs. 2,500. Pacca drains in Kohlowala by village people. Pacca drains in village Talwandi Muse Khan, Bavre, Chak Khalil, Bhatti Bhango, Kotla Tapa, Bhajowal, Thatta Gulab Singh and Noinke by village people. One hand pump in Hafizabad by contribution.

(17) *Sheikhupura District.*—Nil.

RAWALPINDI DIVISION.

(18) *Gujrat District.*—One drain 30 feet long in village Samman Pindi by Budha Khan at a cost of Rs. 4. Four drains 484 feet long in village Machhiana by Lal Khan, at a cost of Rs. 60. Two drains 550 feet in length in village Saroke by Ata Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 69. Two wells and 5 drains 1,422 feet in length in village Nagrianwala by Niaz Ali at a cost of Rs. 300. One drain 210 feet in length in village Bega by Taja at a cost of Rs. 25. Nine drains 824 feet in length in village Jiranwali by Sardar Khan, at a cost of Rs. 393, Two drains 638 feet in length in village Dharowala by Chaudhri Khushi Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 75. One well and two drains 176 feet in length in village Chakora by Maula Dad

at a cost of Rs. 32. One drain 242 feet in length in village Chakori Bhikho by Khushi Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 30. Three drains 200 feet in length in village Kang Sahari by Chaudhri Sharf Din at a cost of Rs. 25. One well and one drain 50 feet, in length in village Kot Gakha by Muslims of village at a cost of Rs. 36. Four drains 300 feet in length in village Gokhra Kalan by Nazar Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 19. One drain 175 feet in length in village Jamun Bola by Muslim population at a cost of Rs. 16. Seven drains 500 feet in length in village Khojianwali by Fateh Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 62. One drain 300 feet in length in village Chakrian by Panchayat Hindus at a cost of Rs. 37. One well and one drain 48 feet in length in village Doga by Muhammad Khan at a cost of Rs. 10. One drain 100 feet in length in village Peroshah by Fateh Dad Khan at a cost of Rs. 12-8-0. One drain 84 feet in length in village Dharakri by Allah Dad at a cost of Rs. 10-8-0. Three wells and one drain 600 feet in length in village Bhagowal at a cost of Rs. 85. One well in village Kakianwala at a cost of Rs. 27. One drain 248 feet length in village Tanda by Panchayat. Twenty five drains 2,500 feet in length in village Qiladar by Muhammad Aslam Beg at a cost of Rs. 156-4-0. Three drains 825 feet in length in Sook Kalan by Bahawal Bux at a cost of Rs. 103. Two drains 300 feet in length in village Pindi Hasna by Faiz Ahmad at a cost of Rs. 38. Six wells and ten drains 2,207 feet in length in village Shaikhpur by Muhammad Khan at a cost of Rs. 275. One drain 110 feet in length in village Nowshera Miana by Mian Shah Bakhsh at a cost of Rs. 14. Two drains 248 feet in length in village Jiowanjal by Sube Khan at a cost of Rs. 31. One hand pump in village Badshahpur by Pir Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Chot Dheran by President of Chot Dheran at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Mianwal by Rahman at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Mianwal by Ghulam Qadar at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Mianwal by Imam Din at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Mianwal by Mussammat Walan at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Mianwal by Qasam Shah at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Kadhar by Mussammat Jadi at a cost of Rs. 25. One well in village Kotli Shahani by Malku at a cost of Rs. 500. One pump in village Kotli Shahani by Roshan at a cost of Rs. 25. One pump in village Qadrabad by Bhagwan Das at a cost of Rs. 25.

Construction of a drain 35 feet in village Samaila by subscription at a cost of Rs. 10. Repairs of one well in village Dhalian by subscription at a cost of Rs. 15. Repairs of two wells in village Fatta Bhand by subscription at a cost of Rs. 20. Construction of 170 feet drain in village Sekaryali by subscription at a cost of Rs. 30. Repair of one well and construction of 532 feet drain in village Kolian Hussain by Khan Sahib Mian Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din at a cost of Rs. 115. Construction of 300 feet drain in village Beknanwala by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 45. Repair of one well and construction of 200 feet drain in village Tapiala by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 55. Repair of one well in village Kalu Sahi Khura by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 10. Repair of one well in village Dhudrai by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 18. Repair of one well in village Sher Garh by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 19. Construction of 260 feet drain in village Chokkar by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 40. Construction of 45 feet drain in village Chhandu by Public Fund at a cost of Rs. 15. Construction of 30 feet drain in village Qazi Imam Shah by Amir Alam Shah at a cost of Rs. ; Construction of 520 feet drain in village Dhamman by Ghulam Hussain, Sofedposh, at a cost of Rs. 100. Repair of one well in village Lohar by Naik Alam at a cost of Rs. 10. Construction of 135 feet drain in village Bhurch by Muhammad Alam at a cost of Rs. 30. Construction of 50 feet drain in village Bhati by Muhammad Din at a cost of Rs. 15. Repair of one well in village Hanj by Rahmat at a cost of Rs. 10. Repair of two wells and 110 feet drain in village Murarian by Public at a cost of Rs. 70. Repair of one well in village Kher Ghanian by Public at a cost of Rs. 35. Repair of two wells in village Jaipur by Public at a cost of Rs. 90. Repair of two wells in village Kher Kato by Public at a cost of Rs. 5. Repair of one well in village Dilawarpur by Nur Ahmad at a cost of Rs. 10. Repair of one well in village Chuhar Chak by Public at a cost of Rs. 8. Repair of three wells and construction of 5 feet drains in village Chachowal by Public at a cost of Rs. 27. Repair of three wells and construction of 36 feet drain in village Bazurgwal by Public at a cost of Rs. 10. Construction of 24 inches drain in village Sadwal Kalan by Mitha at a cost of Rs. 5. Repair of one well in village Mian Chohan by Rahm Ali at a cost of Rs. 7. Construction of 11 feet drain in village Hassan Pathan by Captain Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din at a cost of Rs. 3. Repair of one well in village Kastila by Ahmad Ali at a cost of Rs. 5. Construction of 30 feet drain in village Hakimpur by Public at a cost of Rs. 5. Repair of one well and construction of 6 feet drain in village Khanpur Khambi by Public at a cost of Rs. 17. Repair of one well and construction of 3 feet in village Thun by Public at a cost of Rs. 11. Construction of 30 feet drain in village Mahai Kalan by Buta Khan at a cost of Rs. 8. Construction of 60 feet drain in village Chak Ghanian by Public at a cost of Rs. 16. Construction of 20 inches drain in village Khanpur Gujran by Fateh Alam at a cost of Rs. 4. Repair of one well in village Qazi Bakar by Public, at a cost of Rs. 15. Repair of one well in village Dhok Murad by Public, at a cost of Rs. 15. Repair of one well in village Kanara by Public at a cost of Rs. 16. Repair of three wells in village Bhagnagar by Ghulam Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 30. Construction of 500 feet drain in village Gotariala by Ghulam Muhammad, at a cost of Rs. 10. Construction of 80 feet drain in village Dhal Kalan by Ghulam Nabi at a cost of Rs. 20. Repair of 2 wells and construction of 150 inches drain by Bhola at a cost of Rs. 40. Repair of one well and construction of 10 inches drain in village Pindi Rampur by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 12. Repair of one well and construction of 30 inches drain in village Gaheka by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 16. Construction of 60 inches drain in village Diloo by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 10. Construction of 8 inches drain in village Malakpur by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 3. Construction of 10 inches drain by village Fateh Garh by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 4. Repair of 2 wells and construction of 35 inches drain in village Burianwali by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 9. Construction of 110 feet drain in village Panjan Kasana by Bhagat Singh at a cost of Rs. 20. Construction of 30 inches drain in village by Masjid Fund at a cost of Rs. 5.

(19) *Shahpur District.*—One hand pump at a cost of Rs. 25 on road between Block No. 12 and 18 at Sargodha by Hakim Narshing Das. Three handpumps, one each on road between Block No. 9 and 16, n iKutchery Bazar and on road between Block No. 3 and 11, at Sargodha by public subscription at a cost of Rs. 34, Rs. 30 and Rs. 30, respectively. One hand pump by Messrs. Ujjal Singh-Davindar Singh Cotton Factory, Sargodha, in Factory Compound at a cost of Rs. 30. One hand pump at a cost of Rs. 30 by Lala Jiwan Das in Chauk of Block No. 6, Sargodha. One hand pump at a cost of Rs. 30 by Lala Sita Ram in Block No. 18, Sargodha. Two hand pumps by S. Harnam Singh, one each in Guru Bazar and near Mohani Mill at a cost of Rs. 30 each. One hand pump near Japan Cotton Factory, Sargodha, by the factory owners at a cost of Rs. 40. Two hand pumps by public subscription, one each near Terminal Tax Barrier, Sargodha, and in front of Grain Market at a cost of Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, respectively. Three handpumps by public subscription, one each near Godown Sargodha, near Water Works reservoir tank and between Block No. 6 and 10 at a cost of Rs. 27, Rs. 28 and Rs. 36. One well in L. M. School, Chak No. 71-S. B., by M. Jalil Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 200. One water pump at Primary School, Chak 90-N.B., by S. Amir Singh at a cost of Rs. 50. One water pump in Primary School, Behk Lurka, by M. Umar Hayat at a cost of Rs. 50. One new parapet to well at Chak No. 40-N. B. by public subscription at a cost of Rs. 40. One new parapet to wells at Ram Rihan and Chak 93-S. B. by public subscription. Nine parapets to wells at Girgote by public subscription. Repairs of parapets to wells at Ram Rehan, Fatuwala and Girote by public subscription. Construction of kucha drains in Chak 79-N. B., Jhugian, Pail, Chak 108-S. B., Chak 48-N. B., Chak 70-N. B., Chak 71-N. B., Chak 84-N. B., Fatuwala, Mahiwal, Jiwanwal, Daulatpur, Doda, Bakhar Bar by public subscription. Construction of pucca drain at Bucha Kalan and Jiwanwal by public subscription.

(20) *Jhelum District.*—One well in village Dhapie in the Chakwal tahsil by Ghulab Khan at a cost of Rs. 250.

(21) *Rawalpindi District.*—Construction of a new well at Rawalpindi by Sahib Din at a cost of Rs. 100. Construction of a new well at Rawalpindi by Raja Jahan, at a cost of Rs. 200. Construction of a new well at Gujar Khan by Ghazan Khan at a cost of Rs. 350. Construction of the pacca sides of the village tank at Matore by villagers at a cost of Rs. 400. Four parapets on existing wells in Thoha Khalsa by villagers at a cost of Rs. 100. Two platforms on existing wells at Kahuta by villagers at a cost of Rs. 40. One parapet at Nara by villagers at a cost of Rs. 25. One new well with parapet in Choha Khalsa by villagers at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Construction of 100 feet pacca street with 2 platforms at Qazian by village people. One platform of a well at Narali Kaswal by village people. Construction of pacca street 100 feet in length at Sakho by village people. Construction of new well on Kasha road side to Banda at Jawa Teli by Sahib Din of Dhok Telian, at a cost of Rs. 100. Construction of one new well at Jhatha Hathial by Raja Jahan Dad Khan, Inamkhor, at a cost of Rs. 200.

(22) *Attock District.*—One well in village Sihal by Nawab Khan, son of Fateh Khan, at a cost of Rs. 500.

(23) *Mianwali District.*—A well by Rabniwaz Khan at Jalalpur at a cost of Rs. 400. A hand pump by Dr. Muhammad Karam Dad Khan at Isa Khel at a cost of Rs. 40. A well at Kalabagh by Malik Amir Muhammad Khan, Rais, at a cost of Rs. 1,200. A hand pump at Mianwali by Lala Bhanju Ram at a cost of Rs. 70. Parapets and platforms at existing wells, pumps and other sanitary amenities in village Piplan by Khan Zaman Khan, Fateh Khan, Khan Dost Muhammad Khan, Muhammad Khan and Khan Muhammad Khan at a cost of Rs. 40. Parapets and platforms, etc., in village Kallurkot by Paira Ram, Moti Ram, Narain Dass, Kesar Dass and Moti Ram at a cost of Rs. 135. A hand pump by Dr. Karam Dad Khan in village Sheikh Mahmud at a cost of Rs. 80.

(24) *Montgomery.*—One well at 92/9-L by S. Ganda Singh at a cost of Rs. 300. One depression was filled at 92/9-L by S. Ganda Singh at a cost of Rs. 20. One well at Fatehpur Jagir by M. Muhammad Usman Khan at a cost of Rs. 800. One well at Jassuke Dhaun by S. Nau Nihal Singh at a cost of Rs. 45. One depression filled in Jassuke Dhaun by S. Naunehal Singh. Four wells at Thakar Singhwala and Sukhpur by S. Hukam Singh at a cost of Rs. 50. One parapet at Thakar Singhwala by S. Hukam Singh at a cost of Rs. 20. One well at 28/11-L by M. Alla Ditta at a cost of Rs. 250. One pacca drain 250 karams in length at Qabula by Lala Jhangi Ram for Rs. 100. One pacca drain 25 feet in length in Malka Hans by Mahant Gobind Dass. Two wells at Dharamewala by Chaudhri Sobha

Ram and M. Nur Muhammad at a cost of Rs. 75. One new well with a parapet at 3/s. p. by S. Kesar Singh. One well at Chalk No. 275/E-B. by Subedar Kehr Singh at a cost of Rs. 150. Three wells at 283/E. B. by S. Kartar Singh. One well at 291/E. B. by Nura at a cost of Rs. 448. One parapet at Kohla by Lala Duni Chand at a cost of Rs. 50. One new well at 375/E. B. by S. Hira Singh at a cost of Rs. 250. Three hand pumps at Chak bedi by Baba Hardit Singh, Bedi, at a cost of Rs. 200. One handpump at Chak Bedi by Sahib Ditta at a cost of Rs. 60. One hand pump at 54/S. P. by Labh Singh at a cost of Rs. 50. One well at Chak No. 40/S. P. by Khazan Singh at a cost of Rs. 100. One well at Malka Hans by Lala Devi Ditta at a cost of Rs. 500. One parapet constructed, one well cleaned and one depression was filled at Chak 77/D by M. Jan Muhammad for Rs. 10. Two hand pumps at 11/1-R. by Sharaf Din at a cost of Rs. 80. Two hand pumps were fixed at 12/1-R by Ghariba and Alla Din at a cost of Rs. 80. One handpump at 15/1-R. by M. Muhammad Ramzan at a cost of Rs. 50. One well at 23-A/G. D. by S. Indar Singh at a cost of Rs. 400. Two wells at 33/2-L. by Subedar Hira Singh at a cost of Rs. 200. One well at 44/2-L. by S. Bachan Singh at a cost of Rs. 80. One well at 45/2-L. by Captain Lal Singh at a cost of Rs. 80. One well at 46/2-L. by Subedar Jogindar Singh at a cost of Rs. 80. One well at Pipli Sadu by M. Fateh Shah at a cost of Rs. 200. Ten wells at Ghulam Qadar by Pir Asghar Ali Shah at a cost of Rs. 10. One drain fifty feet in length at Kumhariwala by M. Khuda Bakhsh for Rs. 7. Two wells at Chak Bedi by Baba Hardit Singh, Bedi, for Rs. 5.

MULTAN DIVISION.

(25) Lyallpur—*Nil,*

(26) Jhang—*Nil,*

(27) *Multan.*—One hand pump in Chah Makhdumwala by Thakar Dass at a cost of Rs. 50. One well in Makhdum Rashid by Mubarik Shah at a cost of Rs. 600. One hand pump in Mehr Dinwala by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 56-12-0. One hand pump in Lutafabad by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 45. One hand pump in Lutafabad by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 45. One hand pump in Allahyarpur by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 45. One hand pump in Sadarpur by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 95. One hand pump in Boson by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 50. One hand pump in Alimpur by Muhammad Bux at a cost of Rs. 50. One handpump in Baste Chamrang by subscriptions at a cost of Rs. 30. One well in Kabirwala mosque by Chaudhri Muzaffar Khan at a cost of Rs. 250. One platform of well in Kabirwala Dharamsala by subscription at a cost of Rs. 40. One well in Sandah by Lala Tulsi Das at a cost of Rs. 472. One well in Chak 171/10-R. by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 380. One well in Chak 138/10-R by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 1,400. Parapet and floor at well in Chak 137/10-R by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 250. One well in Chak 515 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 875. One well in Chak 495 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 850. One well in Chak 477 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 785. One well in Chak 539 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 850. One well in Chak 479 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 900. One well in Chak 293 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 775. One well in Chak 549 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 750. One well in Chak 453 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 875. One well in Chak 553 by contribution of villagers at a cost of Rs. 800. One well in Chak 519 by contribution at a cost of Rs. 800. One well in Chak 1/3-R by contribution at a cost of Rs. 800. One well in Chak 455 by contribution at a cost of Rs. 800. One well in Chak 2/3-R by contribution at a cost of Rs. 800. One well in Chak 3/3-R by contribution at a cost of Rs. 800.

(28) Muzaffargarh—*Nil,*

(29) Dera Ghazi Khan—*Nil.*

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DEATH RATES FROM CHOLERA, SMALL-POX, FEVER AND DYSENTRY AND DIARRHŒA FOR THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING AND FOR THE PERIOD SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF DRAINAGE OR WATER-SUPPLY OR BOTH IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS.

Towns.	Date of completion of works of		Average annual death rate since the introduction of drainage or water-supply or both.				Average annual death-rate for the five years period preceding the introduction of drainage or water-supply or both.				Remarks.
	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhiwani	..	1933	0·01	2·41	11·66	1·78	0·02	0·6	11·4	1·8	
Rohtak	1923	1931	0·18	0·28	12·54	0·99	0·5	0·3	27·7	1·2	
Rewari	..	1920	0·27	0·16	7·70	1·60	0·4	0·4	8·5	3·2	
Karnal	1931	..	..	0·08	16·01	1·79	0·4	0·6	20·1	1·4	
Ambala	..	1895	0·37	0·38	11·93	2·70	0·5	0·4	19·3	6·4	
Kalka	..	1890	0·36	0·12	13·18	1·89	1·7	0·2	15·2	3·9	
Jagadhri	1929	..	0·37	0·05	26·56	2·00	0·2	1·0	25·7	2·4	
Simla	1893	1893	0·02	0·32	10·85	0·98	..	1·1	17·1	1·4	
Dharmsala	..	1908	0·41	0·08	9·15	1·74	0·3	..	6·1	1·6	
Hoshiarpur	1925	..	0·56	0·52	10·87	1·16	0·2	0·7	9·5	0·1	
Jullundur	1924	..	0·18	0·29	10·81	2·11	0·4	0·2	11·9	2·3	
Ludhiana	1895	1909	0·21	0·76	14·17	2·01	0·4	2·7	20·8	1·6	
Jagraon	1907	..	0·38	0·92	12·05	1·38	0·6	1·5	9·3	2·0	
Ferozepore	1916	..	0·39	0·47	10·71	1·46	0·2	0·7	9·8	1·1	
Zira	1913	..	0·69	0·98	16·99	0·78	0·3	4·0	16·6	0·9	
Fazilka	1913	..	0·69	0·91	19·32	1·47	2·2	2·6	21·4	1·7	
Muktsar	..	1925	0·05	1·58	11·07	0·94	0·04	0·04	11·3	1·1	
Abohar	..	1929	..	0·32	5·51	0·31	..	1·1	7·8	1·1	
Moga	1930	..	0·01	0·53	12·07	0·16	2·4	1·0	9·3	0·2	
Lahore	1921	1881	0·21	0·86	11·18	1·79	0·2	0·6	20·0	1·3	
Kasur	1922	..	1·38	0·26	12·23	1·18	1·6	1·0	21·8	1·0	
Amritsar	1885	1904	0·44	0·92	19·84	1·40	0·4	0·7	31·3	1·8	
Jandiala	1924	..	0·47	0·57	15·70	1·23	0·03	1·0	17·1	0·7	
Gurdaspur	1918	..	0·16	0·38	13·96	2·07	0·6	0·3	14·2	3·1	
Dalhousie	..	1894	0·03	0·05	10·19	1·47	..	..	9·6	2·4	
Pathankot	1915	..	0·92	0·37	16·82	2·47	0·8	0·7	12·4	2·8	
Sialkot	..	1915	0·44	0·35	12·81	2·03	3·0	1·2	9·6	2·3	
Gujranwala	1892	..	0·48	0·92	17·61	1·16	0·5	0·6	19·7	1·7	
Sangla	..	1924	0·06	0·40	3·48	0·19	10·4	1·1	7·1	0·2	
Gujrat	1906	..	0·61	0·27	18·16	1·63	0·3	0·2	16·9	1·9	
Bhera	1917	..	0·17	0·87	18·68	1·79	0·03	0·7	17·8	1·7	
Sargodha	1907	1907	0·07	0·37	6·30	1·20	Not available.				
Khushab	..	1923	0·02	0·80	13·38	1·50	0·1	0·3	14·3	1·6	
Jhelum	1908	..	0·32	0·41	11·71	1·37	1·5	0·3	14·0	2·1	
Pind Dadan Khan	1909	1909	0·35	0·86	19·25	2·21	1·1	0·7	23·1	3·6	
Rawalpindi	1907	1887	0·51	0·35	17·16	2·09	0·5	0·1	16·4	3·4	
Murree	..	1894	0·06	0·08	14·30	1·48	0·7	0·4	14·8	0·9	
Mianwali	..	1904	0·11	0·35	16·03	1·37	Not available.				
Lyallpur	1904	1904	0·08	0·71	10·17	0·63	*2·8	*0·4	*16·3	*2·1	
Gojra	..	1916	0·10	0·37	6·67	0·55	..	..	†0·5	..	
Tandlianwala	1917	1924	0·07	0·48	6·60	0·23	0·8	0·8	4·6	..	
Toba Tek Singh	1920	1914	..	0·11	2·49	0·06	..	..	(*a*) 4·6	(*a*) 0·4	
Jaranwala	1918	1913	0·01	0·04	2·92	0·11	Not available.				
Multan	1907	1928	0·001	0·05	2·55	1·06	0·01	1·0	14·7	2·0	
Shujabad	1922	..	0·03	0·41	19·83	1·69	0·7	1·1	31·1	2·9	
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	1913	0·02	0·25	14·62	2·19	2·0	0·6	15·9	1·6	

*Figures available for four years only.

†Figures available for two years only.

(*a*) Figures available for three years only.

APPENDIX V.

CHIEF METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES, PUNJAB, 1934.

A.—ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE.

Serial No.	Stations.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
		M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.	M. T.	Dep.
1	Delhi ..	47·5	—3·5	55·2	—0·1	65·2	—1·2	79·1	..	87·6	+0·6	86·9	—1·8	83·5	—1·4	81·2	—1·9	81·2	—0·1	70·5	—3·3	59·7	—2·1	53·0	+0·7
2	Hansi ..	43·5	..	55·5	..	64·0	..	79·4	..	86·8	..	86·8	..	85·2	..	81·2	..	81·5	..	70·0	..	60·2	..	54·2	..
3	Hissar ..	46·0	—0·9	55·4	+3·3	65·6	+1·0	78·9	+0·2	87·8	—1·0	88·7	—2·4	86·9	—0·6	84·1	—1·5	85·2	+2·6	73·6	+0·7	61·0	+1·9	52·7	+4·6
4	Ambala ..	46·0	—1·4	54·7	+2·8	61·4	—1·2	76·9	+2·0	86·5	+1·3	88·2	+1·4	83·1	—0·4	81·5	—0·3	81·7	+2·3	69·7	—0·4	57·9	+1·0	51·9	+4·3
5	Ludhiana ..	43·9	—3·2	54·1	+2·6	62·5	—0·2	77·9	+2·0	86·7	+1·0	89·1	+1·0	85·9	+1·1	84·1	+1·0	84·1	+3·8	71·9	+1·0	57·2	—0·6	51·4	+3·5
6	Lahore ..	41·5	—3·4	53·7	+3·5	62·7	+0·6	76·9	+1·8	85·3	—0·7	90·7	+1·0	87·9	+0·9	84·6	—0·5	84·2	+2·5	70·4	—0·1	56·0	0·0	48·9	+3·7
7	Sialkot ..	42·3	—4·5	53·3	+2·5	60·0	—1·5	75·5	+1·0	84·9	—0·9	90·0	+0·6	85·5	+0·1	81·1	—1·9	81·1	+1·0	69·0	—1·2	55·0	—1·8	49·5	+2·3
8	Rawalpindi ..	37·2	—5·1	51·1	+4·5	58·5	+0·9	73·1	+3·0	82·3	—0·4	90·8	+2·7	85·7	+1·2	80·8	—0·8	82·2	+4·6	66·9	..	52·2	—0·1	44·9	+2·3
9	Khushab ..	37·1	—8·8	51·1	—0·1	59·7	+4·0	74·6	—2·8	84·3	—4·8	90·0	—1·8	87·8	—0·8	83·6	—2·7	82·3	—1·1	66·6	—7·0	53·2	—5·6	46·7	—0·6
10	Lyallpur ..	41·5	—3·1	55·0	+5·5	61·5	+0·2	76·0	+2·3	85·8	—0·4	91·2	+0·8	79·1	+0·9	85·3	..	85·3	+3·2	72·3	+0·6	59·7	+3·3	49·8	+4·5
11	Montgomery ..	41·4	—5·4	53·3	+0·1	61·9	—3·1	76·0	—3·2	84·0	—6·3	88·9	—4·2	87·8	—2·2	84·3	—3·4	82·7	—2·2	66·7	—9·0	57·3	—3·9	50·9	+2·2
12	Multan ..	44·6	—3·8	57·1	+4·0	64·4	—0·1	79·4	+1·6	87·3	—1·0	92·0	+0·3	89·2	—0·7	89·9	+2·8	86·2	+2·2	74·2	+0·4	62·2	+1·2	54·4	+4·1
13	Khanpur ..	38·9	..	53·4	..	64·1	..	79·3	..	86·3	..	90·9	..	86·7	..	88·5	..	86·5	..	73·9	..	60·7	..	52·9	..
14	Bahawalpur ..	41·5	..	56·8	..	64·9	..	78·9	..	87·8	..	93·5	..	90·5	..	89·5	..	82·9	..	70·7	..	61·1	..	53·4	..

APPENDIX V—CONTINUED.

CHIEF METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES, PUNJAB—1934.

B.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Serial No.	Station.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
		R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.	R. H.	Dep.
1	Delhi ..	74	..	65	..	66	..	43	..	35	..	62	..	75	..	89	..	70	..	49	..	46	..	80	..
2	Hansi ..	83	..	71	..	65	..	39	..	36	..	63	..	72	..	89	..	75	..	52	..	52	..	71	..
3	Hissar ..	69	—6	53	—12	54	+3	40	+2	34	—4	57	+8	69	+1	79	+7	59	—8	37	—19	43	—15	73	+1
4	Ambala ..	80	—5	67	—11	55	—8	31	—17	26	—17	52	—7	77	—2	85	+1	71	—8	48	—20	50	—23	79	—1
5	Ludhiana ..	84	+2	70	—6	64	+2	32	—14	29	—10	51	—1	68	—4	81	+3	62	—12	42	—19	50	—15	76	0·0
6	Lahore ..	87	+4	70	—4	62	+4	42	—2	34	—2	46	—1	67	0·0	83	+11	62	—3	51	—1	65	+5	93	+12
7	Sialkot ..	83	—5	77	—6	71	+2	46	—5	34	—8	46	—3	76	+1	87	+4	70	—6	54	—12	62	—13	82	—5
8	Rawalpindi ..	81	—1	67	—11	60	—9	40	—16	30	—11	35	—10	62	—6	75	—2	50	—19	39	—20	49	—16	81	+6
9	Khushab ..	67	—1	62	—4	65	+9	48	+5	24	—10	44	+2	64	+1	77	+8	56	—5	39	—7	42	—9	73	+13
10	Lyallpur ..	66	—16	59	—17	63	—1	37	—11	27	—11	44	—3	61	—3	74	+3	56	—9	42	—17	51	—17	78	—2
11	Montgomery ..	82	+9	73	+6	69	+14	47	+4	45	+6	56	+10	64	+1	79	+10	64	+1	57	+2	67	+8	82	+10
12	Multan ..	49	—22	54	—12	60	+2	42	—6	38	—5	57	+6	71	+7	66	—3	68	+3	49	—7	53	—7	67	—2
13	Khanpur ..	64	..	52	..	53	..	33	..	34	..	54	..	69	..	64	..	62	..	46	..	50	..	73	..
14	Bahawalpur ..	62	..	52	..	56	..	43	..	32	..	49	..	61	..	75	..	74	..	51	..	58	..	70	..

APPENDIX V—CONCLUDED.

CHIEF METEOROLOGICAL FEATURES, PUNJAB, 1934.

C—RAINFALL.

Serial No.	Station.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
		A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.	A. R.	Dep.
1	Delhi ..	1·30	+0·26	0·0	—0·76	2·40	+1·88	..	—0·39	0·14	—0·44	2·51	—0·48	13·13	+5·60	10·25	+2·83	0·05	—4·73	0·0	—0·32	0·0	—0·11	0·41	+0·01
2	Hansi ..	0·25	..	0·0	..	1·19	..	0·13	..	0·08	..	3·20	..	2·33	..	11·07	..	0·02	..	0·0	..	0·0	..	0·43	..
3	Hissar ..	0·42	—0·29	0·0	—0·45	4·24	+3·86	0·06	—0·27	0·02	—0·61	2·20	+0·93	2·75	—1·49	5·80	+0·37	0·0	—3·01	0·0	—0·84	0·0	—0·07	0·44	+0·01
4	Ambala ..	1·61	+0·12	0·0	—1·65	3·26	+2·36	0·02	—0·56	0·18	—0·69	1·18	—2·57	17·92	+10·57	14·26	+6·56	3·29	—1·31	0·0	—0·75	0·0	—0·28	0·37	—0·20
5	Ludhiana ..	1·01	—0·71	0·0	—1·29	3·70	+2·64	0·04	—0·81	0·22	—0·42	2·25	—0·28	9·34	+1·14	3·41	—3·53	0·70	—3·54	0·0	—0·48	0·0	—0·11	0·48	—0·17
6	Lahore ..	0·53	—0·52	0·16	—0·78	1·13	+0·27	0·05	—0·49	0·10	—0·60	1·12	—0·56	3·75	—1·73	4·44	—0·89	0·03	—2·33	0·0	—0·25	0·0	—0·07	0·26	—0·10
7	Sialkot ..	0·35	—1·76	0·89	—0·70	2·64	+1·06	1·23	+0·29	0·12	—1·01	2·04	—0·42	9·36	+1·50	12·90	+3·99	3·99	+0·62	0·0	—0·30	0·0	—0·11	0·45	—0·24
8	Rawalpindi ..	0·52	—1·97	1·49	—0·70	2·54	+0·10	0·95	—0·99	0·08	—1·26	7·90	+5·66	7·62	—0·04	14·87	+5·73	0·58	—2·88	0·0	—0·51	0·0	—0·26	2·59	+1·49
9	Khushab ..	0·04	—0·73	0·70	—0·19	1·98	+0·83	0·87	—0·18	0·07	—0·72	2·30	+0·93	5·22	+1·58	8·63	+5·41	0·15	—1·16	0·0	—0·17	0·0	—0·08	0·85	+0·40
10	Lyallpur ..	0·0	—0·43	0·0	—0·34	1·41	+0·91	0·08	—0·49	0·15	—0·37	1·31	+0·17	4·05	+1·03	4·21	—0·03	0·0	—1·69	0·0	—0·24	0·0	—0·16	0·26	—0·07
11	Montgomery ..	0·46	—0·10	0·0	—0·46	0·90	+0·41	0·25	—0·11	0·40	+0·05	0·75	—0·13	0·13	—2·09	2·40	—0·88	0·0	—1·53	0·0	—0·06	0·0	—0·07	0·02	—0·28
12	Multan ..	0·01	—0·41	0·0	—0·36	0·43	0·0	0·20	—0·07	0·18	—0·17	2·31	+1·69	2·94	+0·92	0·55	—1·43	0·0	—0·41	0·0	—0·05	0·0	—0·07	0·04	—0·18
13	Khanpur ..	0·14	—0·42	0·0	—0·09	0·14	—0·31	0·0	—0·32	0·05	—0·15	2·02	+1·68	0·32	—2·36	1·22	+0·25	0·0	—0·12	0·0	0·0	0·0	—0·21	0·04	0·0
14	Bahawalpur ..	0·10	—0·32	0·0	—0·29	0·45	+0·06	0·05	—0·23	0·05	—0·25	0·76	+0·16	0·24	—1·93	2·66	+1·02	0·0	—0·10	0·0	0·0	0·0	—0·01	0·16	—0·16

M. T.—Mean Monthly Temperature.
R. H.—Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

A. R.—Actual Rainfall in inches.
Dep.—Departure from normal of the month.

APPENDIX VI (A).

TABLE SHOWING HEALTH SERVICES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Serial No.	Districts.	RURAL AREAS.										URBAN AREAS.									
		Medical Officers of Health.						Vaccinators.				Medical Officers of Health.					Vaccinators.				
		Holding D.P.H.		*Licentiates (L.P.H.S.).*								*Holding D.P.H.*		*Licentiates (L.P.H.S.).*							
		Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.	*Epidemic staff.	**Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	†Males.	†Females.	School Medical Officers.	‡Other Health Staffs.	Whole-time.	Part-time.	Whole-time.	Part-time.	Sanitary and Health Inspectors.	†Males.	†Females.	Inspectors of Vaccination.	School Medical Officers.	‡Other Health Staffs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Hissar	1	..	..	..	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak	1	..	..	..	3	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon	1	..	..	..	1	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal	1	..	..	..	1	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	1
5	Ambala	1	..	..	..	6	3	16	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	..	..	..
6	Simla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	3	2
7	Kangra	1	..	..	..	1	1	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur	1	..	..	..	1	4	15	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
9	Jullundur	1	..	..	..	7	2	15	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	1	..
10	Ludhiana	1	..	..	..	2	2	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	6	4	..	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore	1	..	..	..	10	1	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	6	1	..	..	2
12	Lahore	1	..	..	..	10	2	16	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	12	3	1	..	1
13	Amritsar	1	..	..	..	1	1	20	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	10	5	1	1	2	55
14	Gurdaspur	1	..	..	..	1	2	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	1
15	Sialkot	1	..	..	..	1	1	23	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	1	1	1	..
16	Gujranwala	1	..	..	..	1	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	..	..	..	1
17	Sheikhupura	1	..	..	..	1	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
18	Gujrat	1	..	..	..	1	3	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
19	Shahpur	1	..	..	..	1	1	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	2	1	..	..
20	Jhelum	1	..	..	..	1	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi	1	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	1
22	Attock	1	..	..	..	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1
24	Montgomery	1	..	..	..	1	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
25	Lyallpur	1	..	..	..	1	2	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	3
26	Jhang	1	..	..	..	1	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
27	Multan	1	..	..	..	1	1	22	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	1	..	..	..
28	Muzaffargarh ..	1	..	..	..	1	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	28	..	..	..	60	48	483	..	..	14	12	..	..	17	129	88	10	5	8	68

*This column should not include officers already noted in the columns 3—6 nor should it include peons, coolies and menials such as sweepers, &c. It includes Dispensers and Plague supervisors permanently employed.

‡Other Health Staff should include food and water analysts, leprosy specialists or similar other important public health appointments but not menials, &c., *e.g.*, sweepers, bhishtis, laboratory assistants, &c. It includes 4 Sub-Asisistant Health Officers under column 12 employed by the District Boards.

***Column* 8.—Includes 5 Sanitary Inspectors employed by the District Boards.

†*Columns* 9, 10, 18 *and* 19.—Include 48 Superintendents of Vaccination and exclude 5 Vaccinators employed by Ambala, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan Cantonments and 14 Vaccinators of Special Staff, Punjab.

APPENDIX VI (B).

TABLE SHOWING MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, HEALTH VISITORS AND TRAINED MIDWIVES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Districts.	Maternity and Child Welfare. Centres maintained by Government.		Local and Municipal Bodies.		Other agencies.		Trained Visitors.		Trained Midwives.		Trained Dais.		Remarks.
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Rohtak	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	12	..	
Gurgaon	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	4	26	
Karnal	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	29	
Ambala	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	5	
Simla	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Kangra	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	8	4	
Hoshiarpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jullundur	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	4	26	
Ludhiana	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	..	2	6	41	
Ferozepore	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	6	58	
Lahore	..	..	1	3	5	1	2	4	..	1	14	71	
Amritsar	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	13	30	
Gurdaspur	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Sialkot	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	10	31	
Gujranwala	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	14	
Sheikhupura	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Gujrat	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	3	1	..	15	100	
Shahpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jhelum	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	12	61	
Attock	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	18	
Mianwali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Montgomery	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	22	
Lyallpur	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	14	
Jhang	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	8	
Multan	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	19	..	
Muzaffargarh	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	
Dera Ghazi Khan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	*22	*21	*18	*35	15	48	1	14	155	558	

*Columns 4—7 include 32 Sub-Centres (Branches of the Main Centres) in addition to 64 Centres.

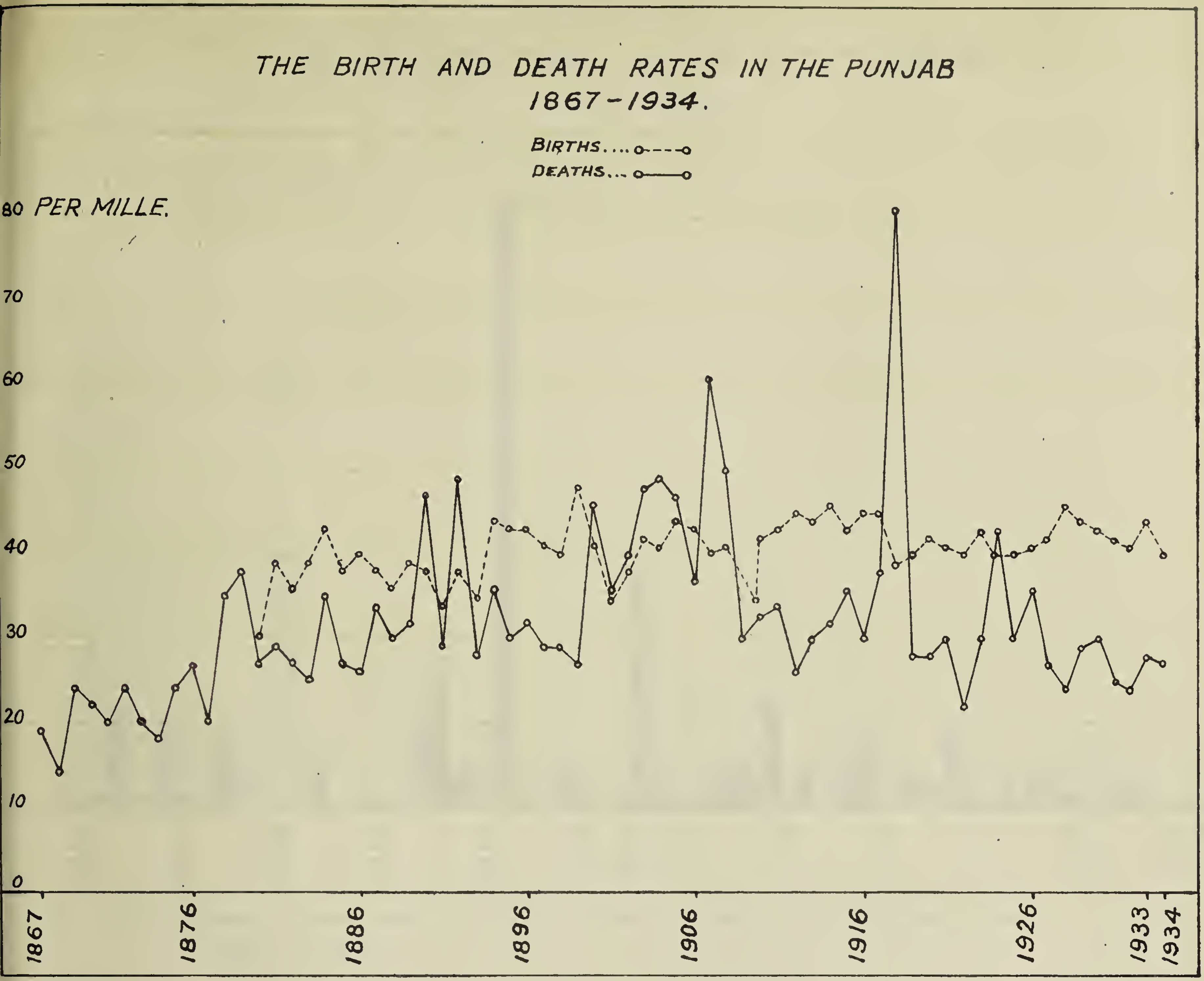
APPENDIX VII.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE IN THE RURAL AREAS IN EACH DISTRICT IN CONNECTION WITH RURAL SANITATION.

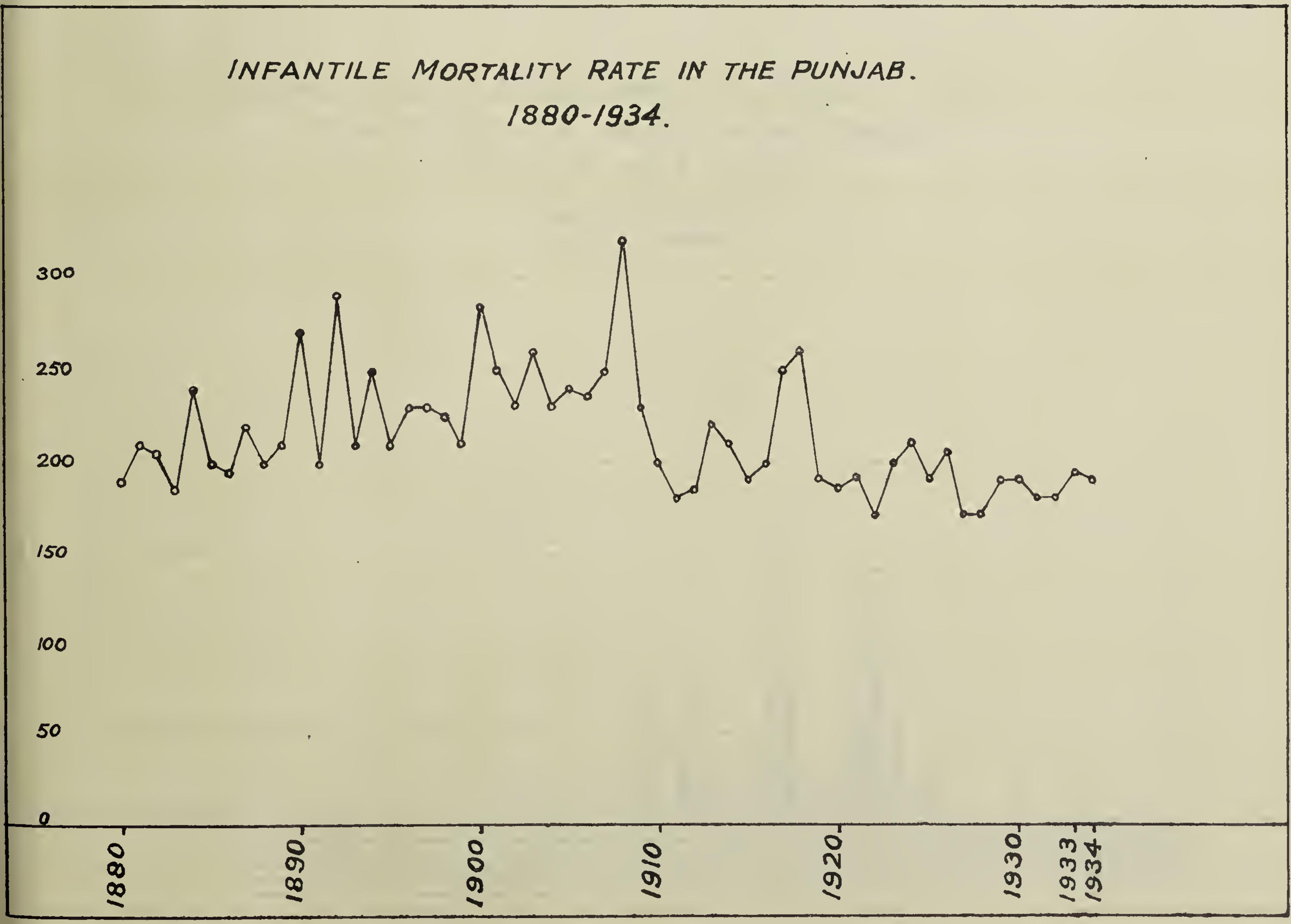
Serial No.	DISTRICT.	Heaps removed.	Pits dug.	Wells disinfected or cleaned.	Drains made.	Ventilators opened.	Hand pumps installed.	Depressions filled.	Lectures delivered.	Latrines bored.	Parapets made.	Number of villages where sanitation work was done.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Feet.								
1	Hissar	1,174	882	138	..	792	10	110	512	6	3	160	
2	Rohtak	5,031	1,522	368	..	381	..	456	421	15	..	95	
3	Gurgaon	8,303	7,166	2,232	637	1,532	..	120	418	30	4	952	
4	Karnal	1,378	162	67	..	847	8	5	351	200	10	109	
5	Ambala	3,057	3,676	219	12,057	2,974	..	374	504	8	64	192	
6	Kangra	439	735	762	..	2,317	..	10	480	..	..	37	
7	Hoshiarpur	3,621	6,447	185	12,835	44,740	21	511	1,260	..	24	92	
8	Jullundur	24,445	16,324	1,686	15,132	20,739	..	730	996	4	52	389	
9	Ludhiana	4,332	1,900	18	40,434	6,384	182	198	336	12	14	202	
10	Ferozepore	30,752	3,787	45	690	83,819	82	9,076	2,526	73	*Nil.*	400	
11	Lahore	..	51	50	..	433	..	..	544	14	..	42	
12	Amritsar	653	918	657	..	3,357	..	298	1,397	148	58	986	
13	Gurdaspur	10,849	8,690	942	7,569	4,303	..	34	828	34	3	643	
14	Sialkot	1,241	3,993	1,048	19,295	12,930	499	..	667	..	322	118	
15	Gujranwala	963	583	139	25,334	671	193	224	734	46	77	593	
16	Sheikhupura	1,967	1,406	605	4,380	1,071	..	587	143	45	132	431	
17	Gujrat	21,603	1,484	363	3,316	33,014	..	3,789	1,167	6	..	462	
18	Shahpur	1,826	425	195	845	1,596	90	340	186	..	9	397	
19	Jhelum	5,671	409	164	5,001	24,864	92	1,125	602	..	320	963	
20	Rawalpindi	734	1,001	87	..	277	2	47	367	..	11	112	
21	Attock	1,114	62	51	663	408	..	95	203	..	5	105	
22	Mianwali	2,119	185	622	134	5,386	74	245	157	1	9	162	
23	Montgomery	17,310	23,978	1,273	8,607	47,176	721	1,441	233	67	424	2,065	
24	Lyallpur	9,194	4,428	608	..	879	2	1,248	3,464	16	6	215	
25	Jhang	3,403	1,639	86	4,083	19,391	71	1,248	473	19	22	444	
26	Multan	86	6,183	53	..	2,679	6	..	141	25	1	377	
27	Muzaffargarh	4,680	616	511	..	378	6	192	429	..	15	264	
28	Dera Ghazi Khan	5,849	323	63	..	1,891	..	518	470	..	34	768	
	Total	171,794	98,975	13,237	161,012	325,229	2,059	23,021	20,009	769	1,619	11,775	

6 DPH—399—4-2-36—SGPP Lahor.

CHART I.



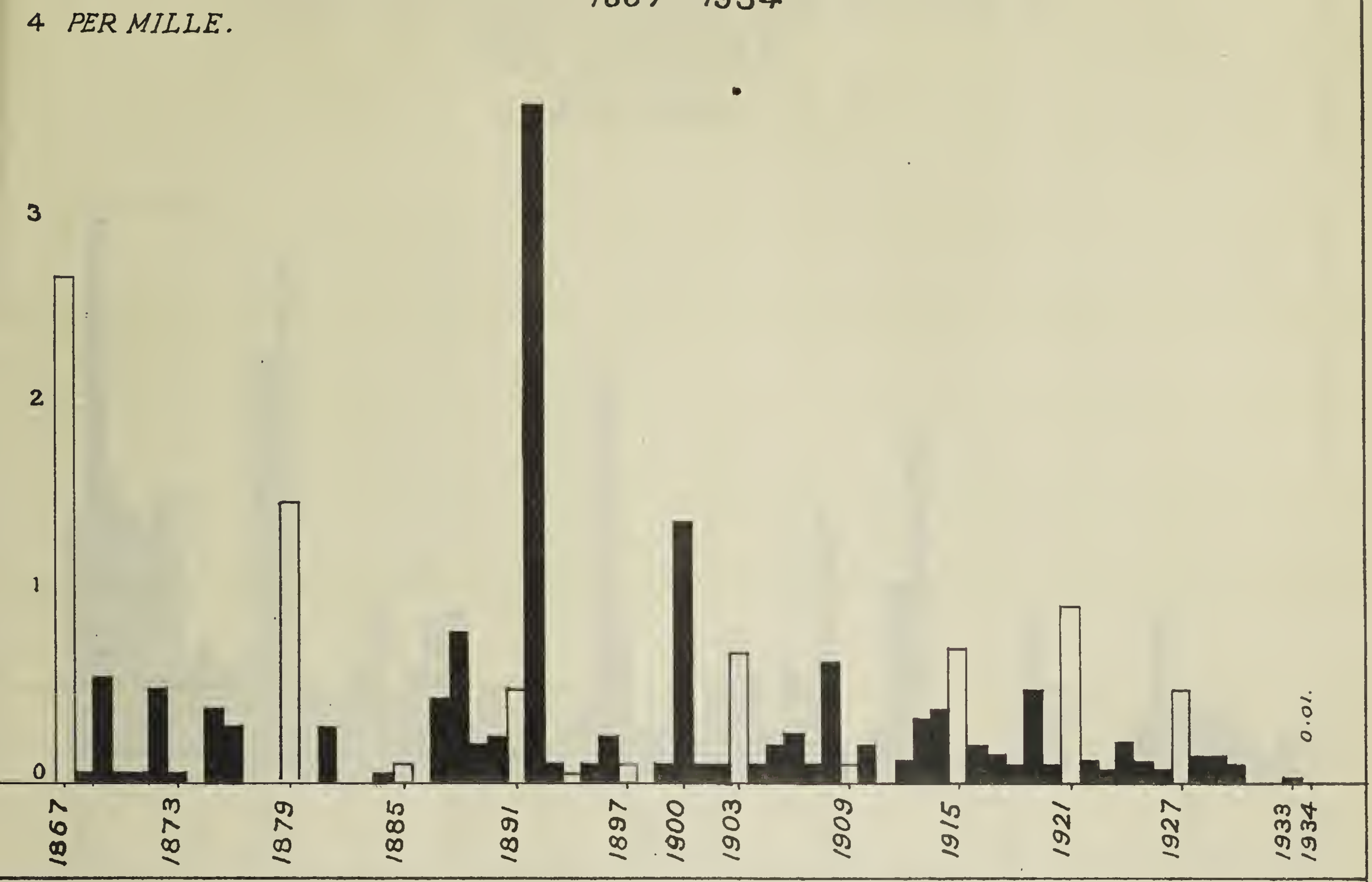
THE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN THE PUNJAB 1867-1934.



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE IN THE PUNJAB. 1880-1934.

CHART II.

DEATH RATE FROM CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB 1867–1934



NOTE. YEARS IN WHICH KUMBH AND ADH KUMBH MELAS WERE HELD AT HARDWAR ARE SHOWN BLANK.

DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES & DEATHS FROM CHOLERA BY WEEKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

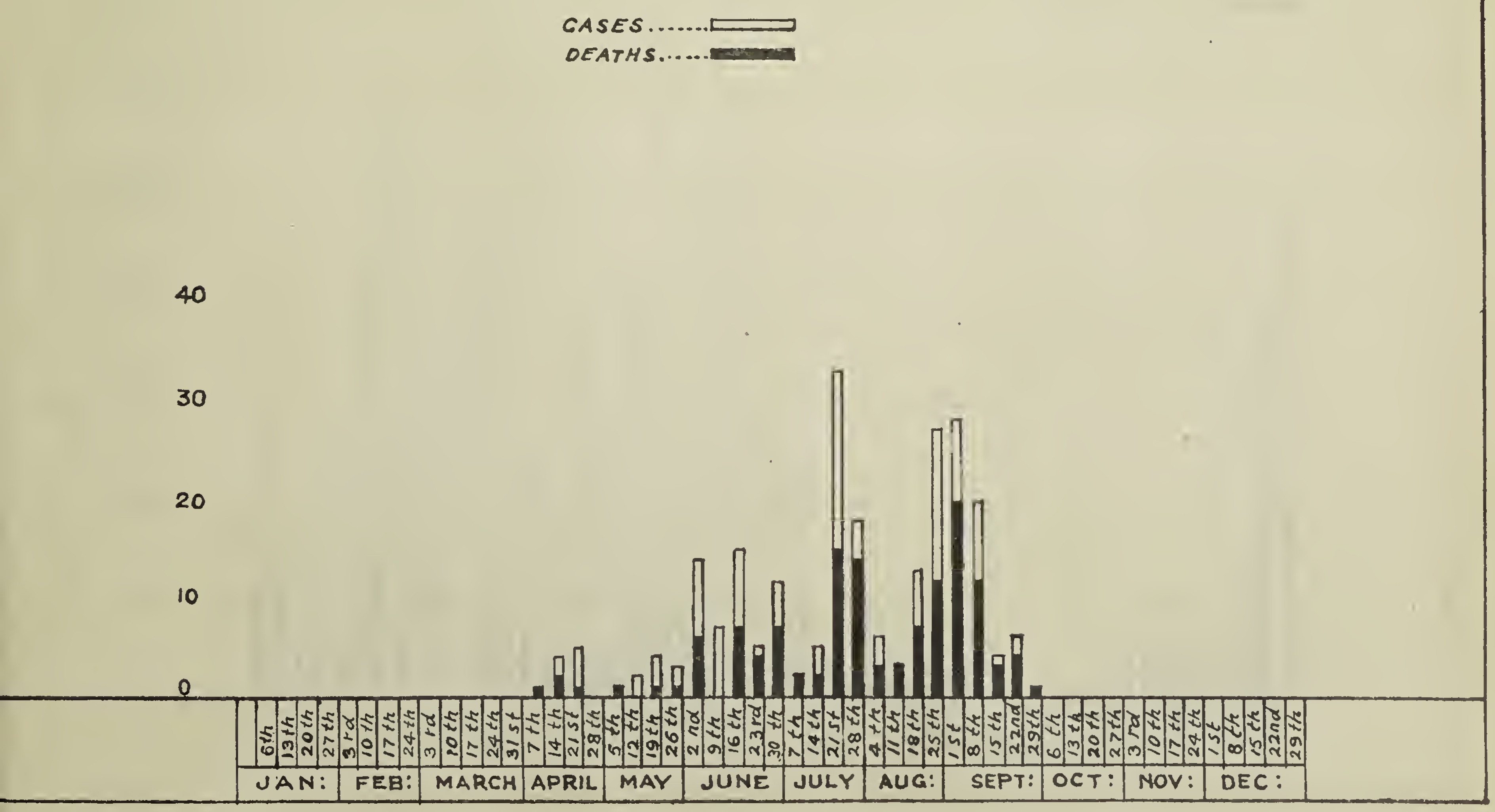


CHART III.

DEATH RATE FROM SMALLPOX IN THE PUNJAB.

1867-1934

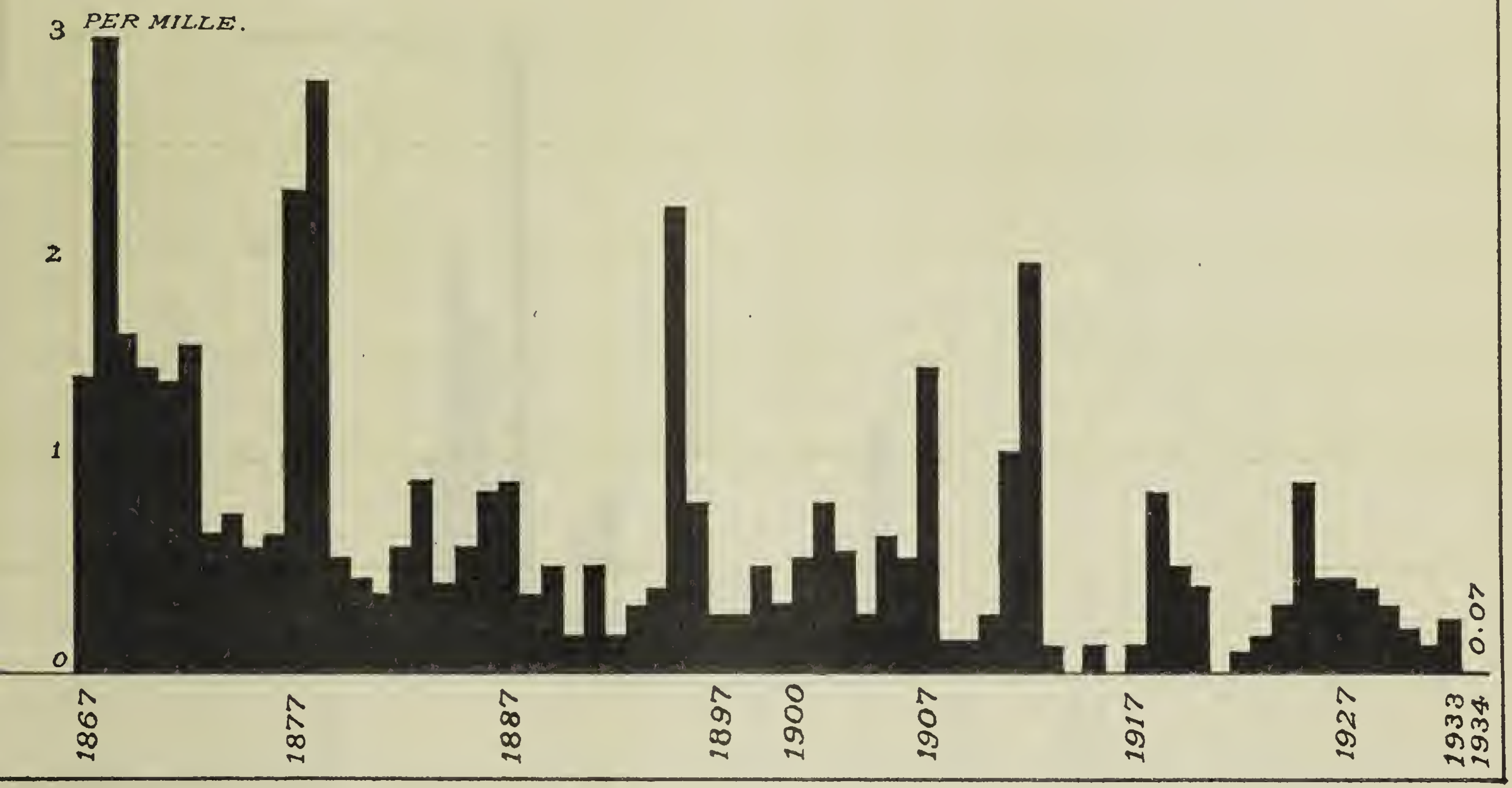


DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES & DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX BY WEEKS IN THE PUNJAB. DURING THE YEAR 1934.

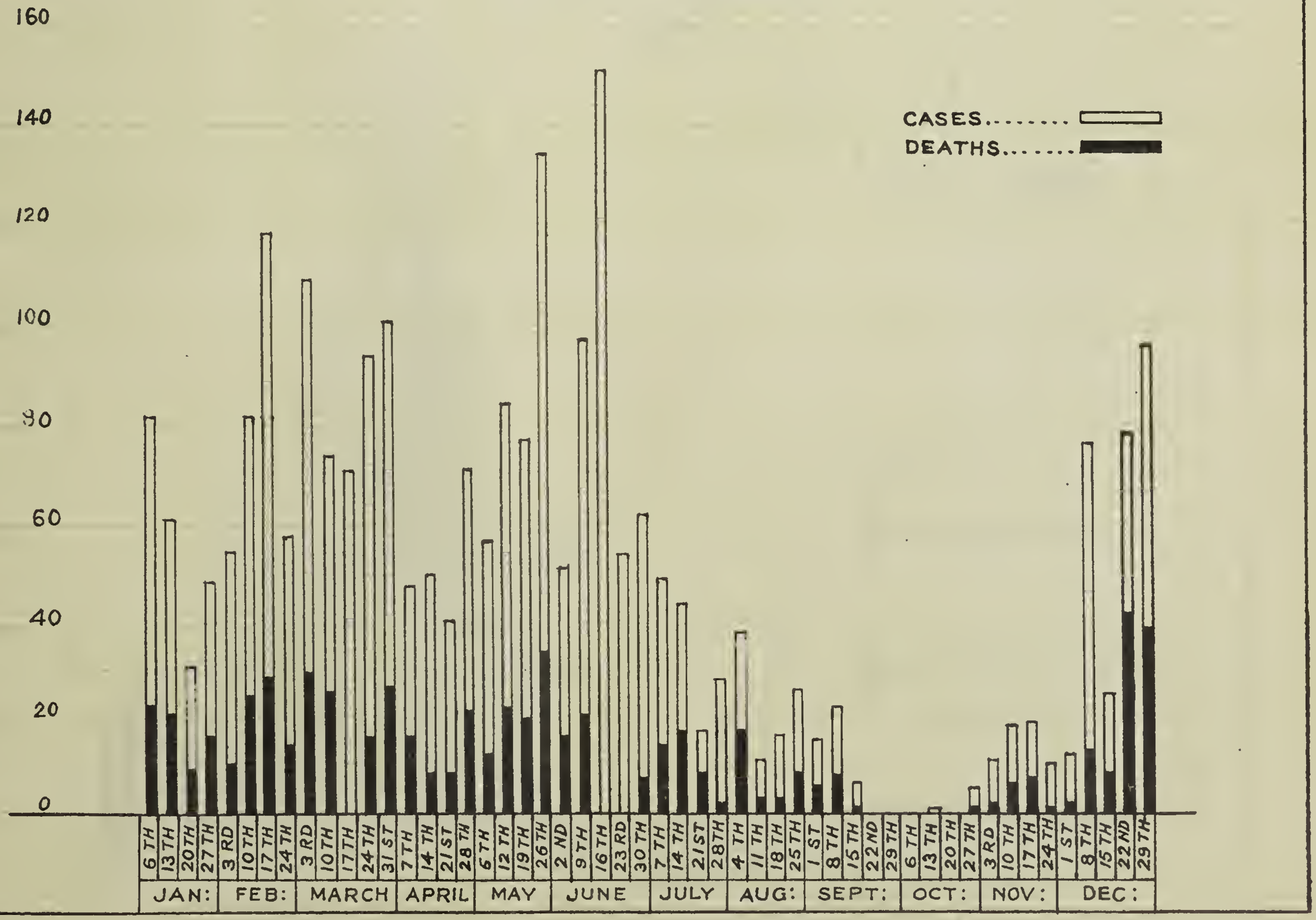
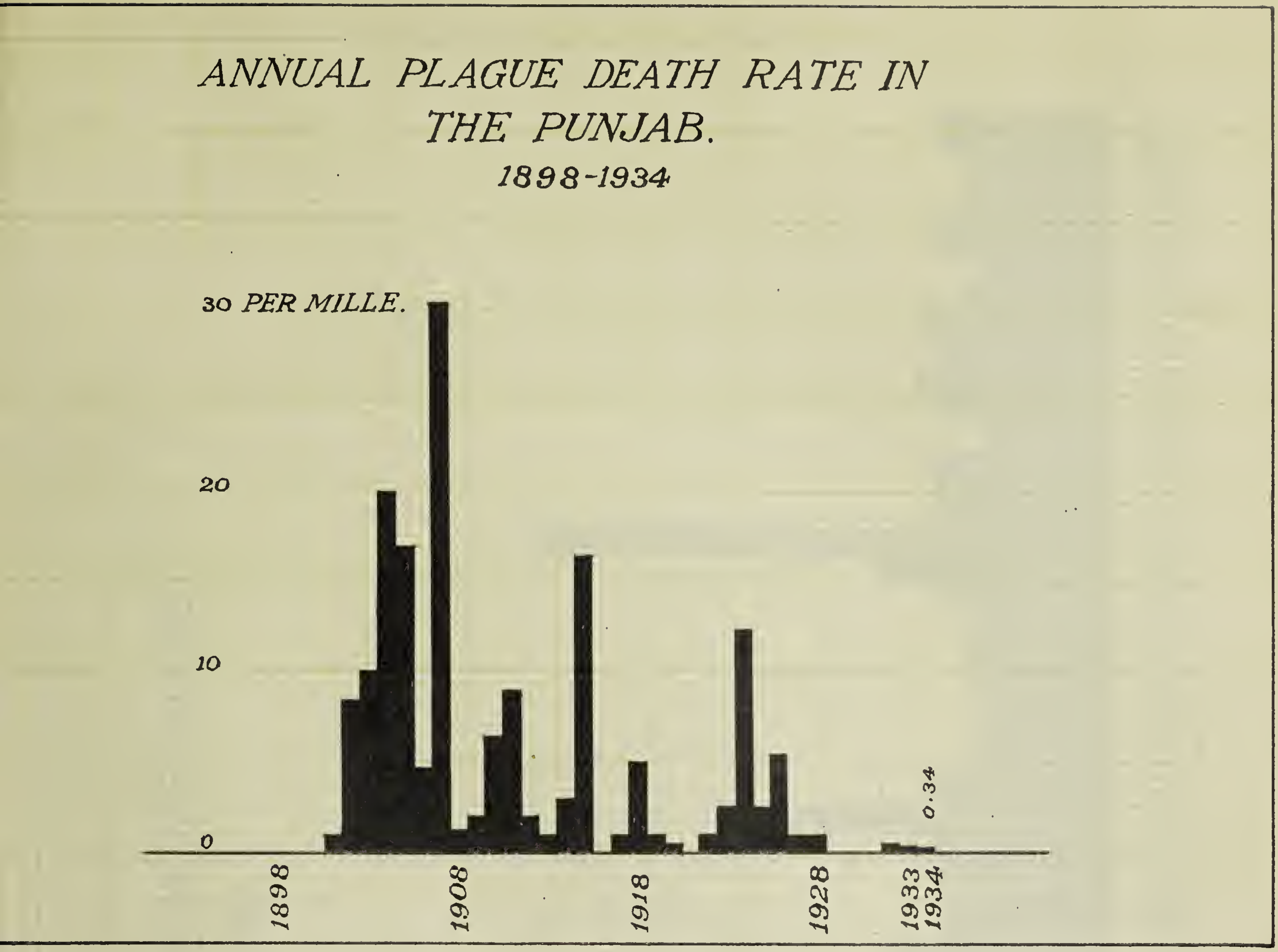


CHART IV.



ANNUAL PLAGUE DEATH RATE IN THE PUNJAB.
1898-1934

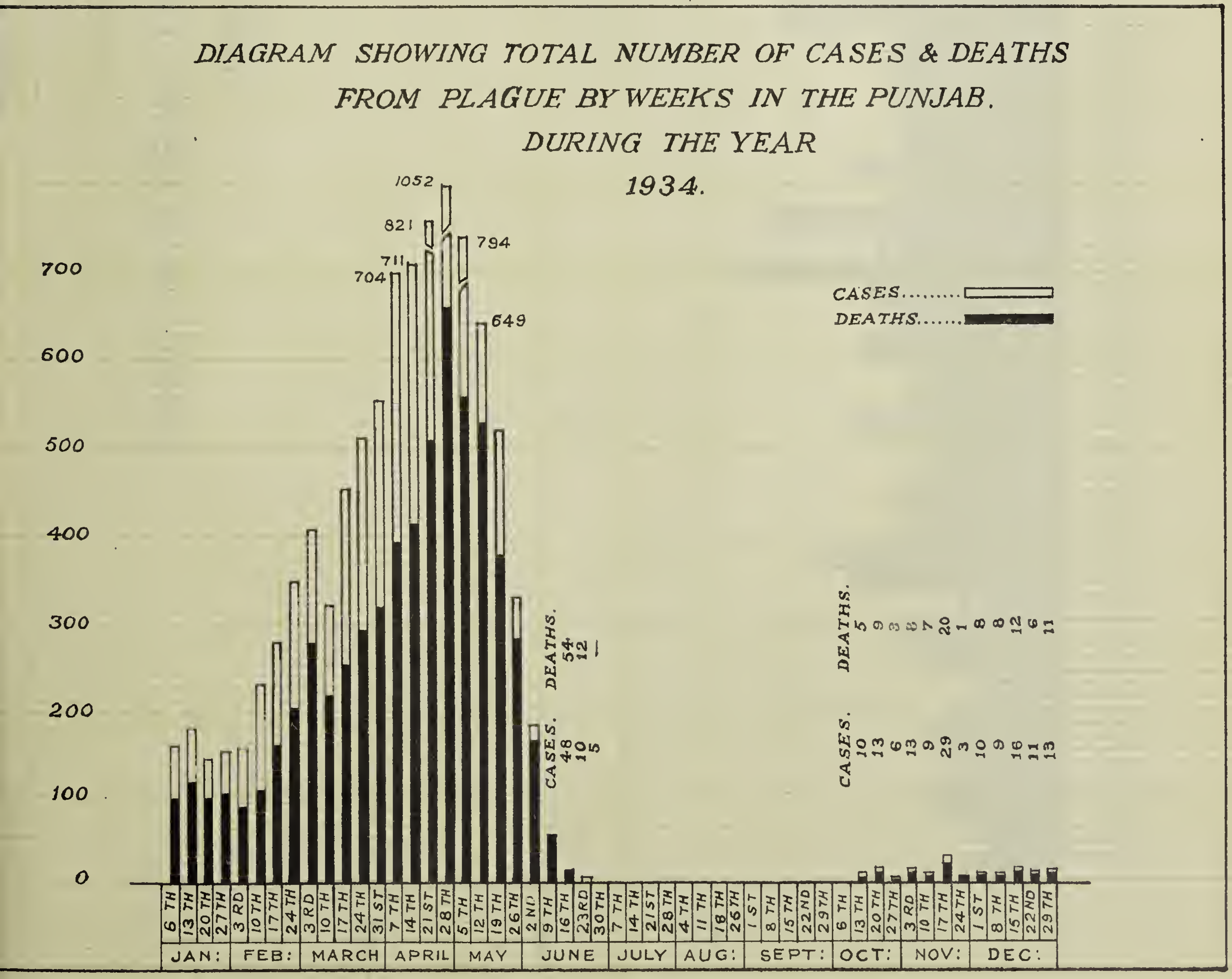
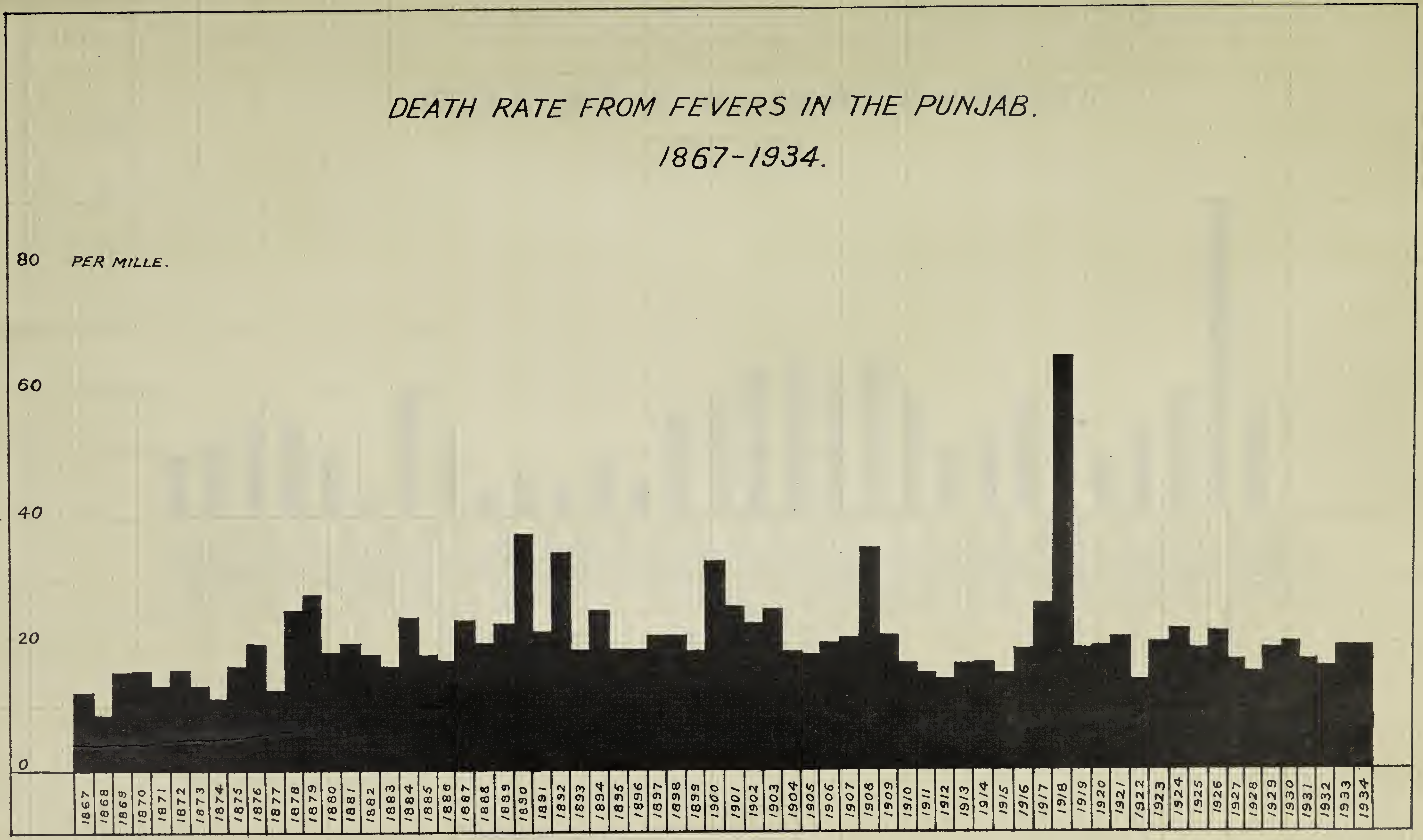


DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES & DEATHS FROM PLAGUE BY WEEKS IN THE PUNJAB. DURING THE YEAR
1934.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHART V.



DEATH RATE FROM FEVERS IN THE PUNJAB.

1867-1934.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHART VI.

SPLEEN RATE OF THE PUNJAB BY DISTRICTS FOR 1934.

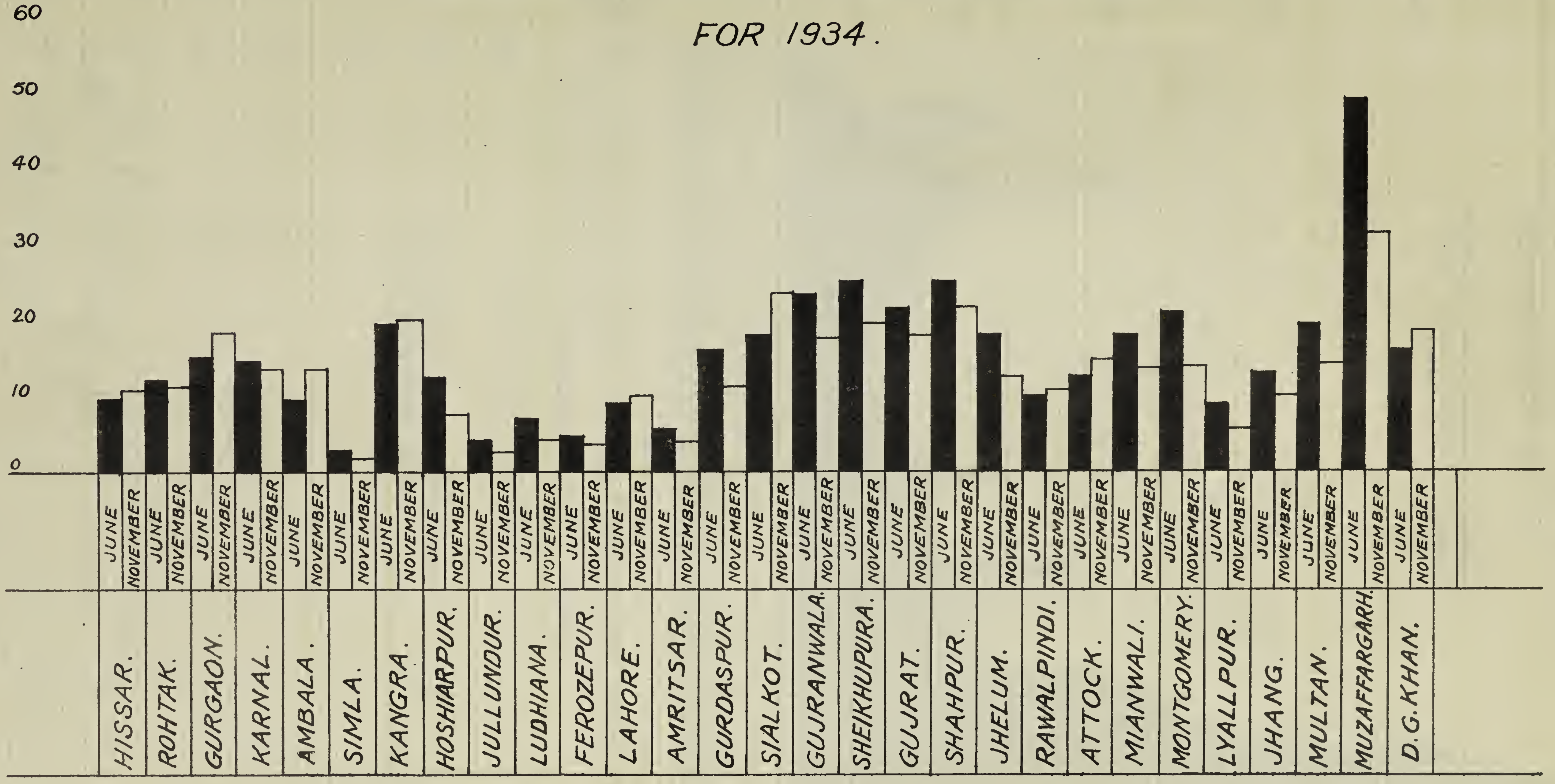
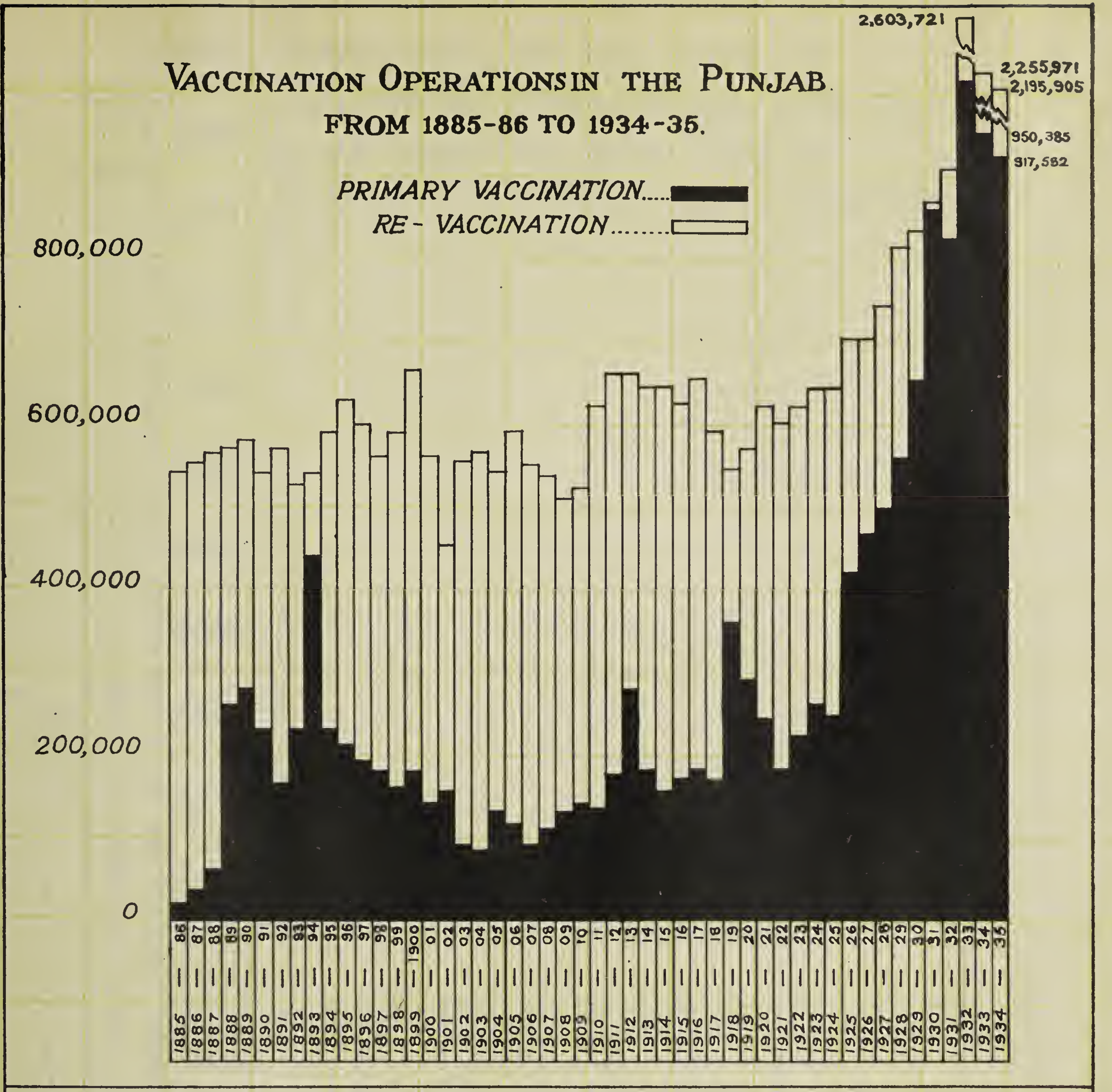
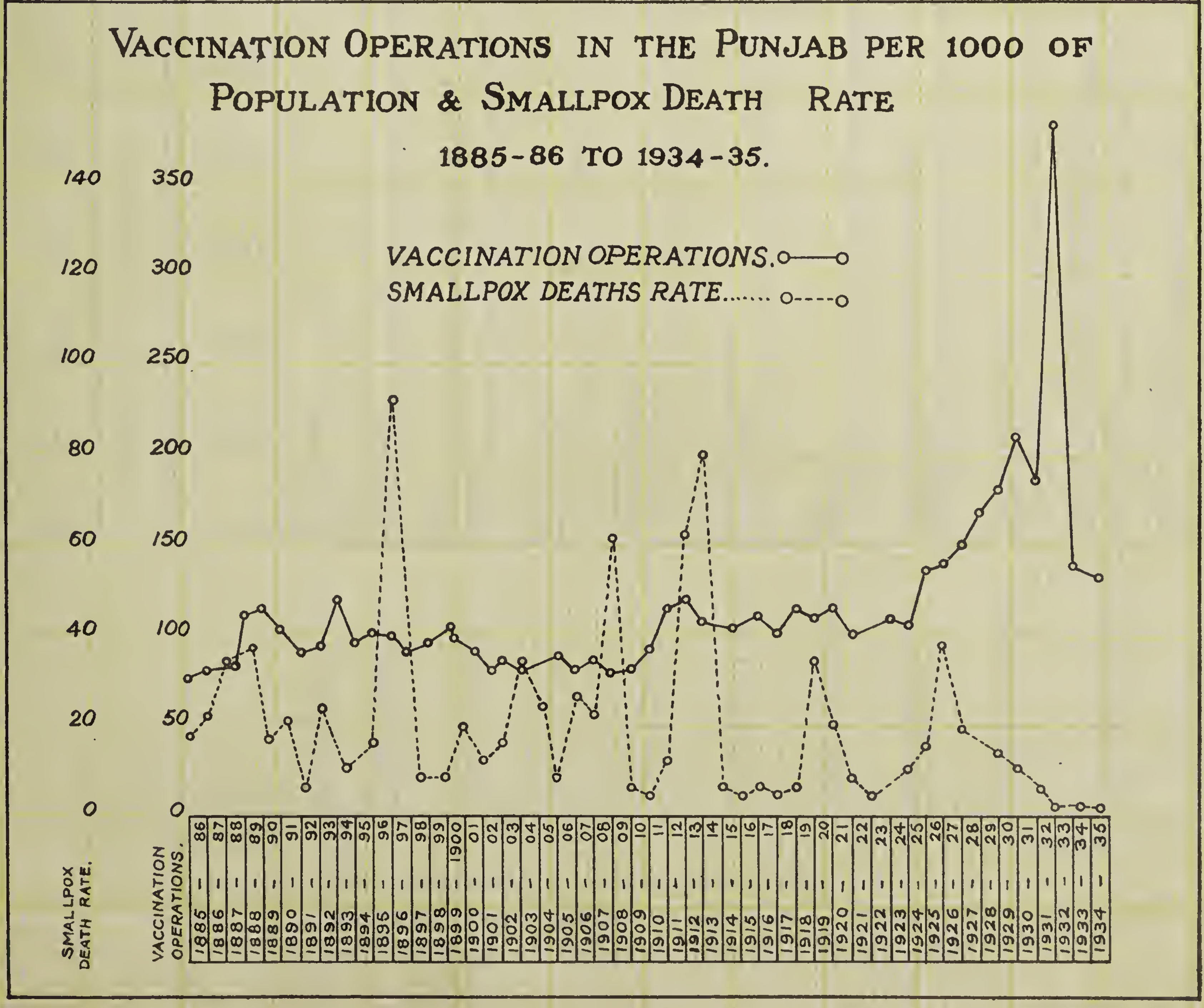


CHART VII.



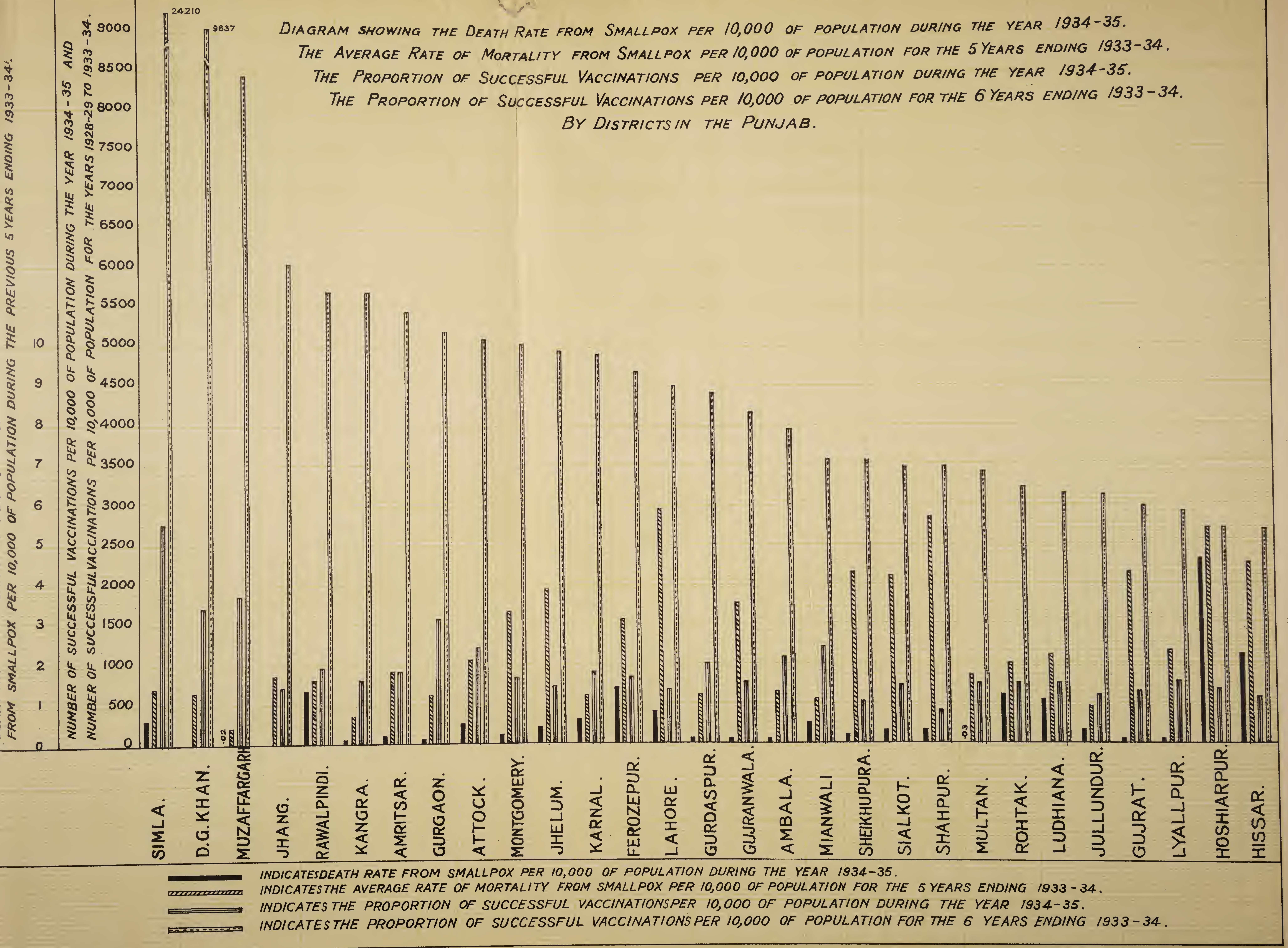
VACCINATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB FROM 1885-86 TO 1934-35.



VACCINATION OPERATIONS IN THE PUNJAB PER 1000 OF POPULATION & SMALLPOX DEATH RATE 1885-86 TO 1934-35.

CHART VIII.

Diagram showing the Death Rate from Smallpox per 10,000 of population during the year 1934-35.
The Average Rate of Mortality from Smallpox per 10,000 of population for the 5 Years ending 1933-34.
The Proportion of Successful Vaccinations per 10,000 of population during the year 1934-35.
The Proportion of Successful Vaccinations per 10,000 of population for the 6 Years ending 1933-34.
By Districts in the Punjab.



ANNUAL FORMS (PUBLIC HEALTH).

ANNUAL FORM No. 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9			10
	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1931.*			Number of births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.			
Number.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	AMBALA DIVISION.																
1	Hissar ..	485,637	413,754	899,391	18,217	15,773	33,990	20·3	17·5	37·8	115·5	11·5	..	22·2	19·7	41·9	1
2	Rohtak ..	432,829	372,742	805,571	18,267	16,357	34,624	22·7	20·3	43·0	111·7	11·8	..	25·2	22·5	47·7	2
3	Gurgaon ..	398,392	341,508	739,900	16,042	14,199	30,241	21·7	19·2	40·9	113.0	4·3	..	25·8	23·4	49·2	3
4	Karnal ..	469,840	382,730	852,570	19,683	17,322	37,005	23·1	20·3	43·4	113·6	9·0	..	21·6	19·3	40·9	4
5	Ambala ..	412,121	319,405	731,526	17,207	15,892	33,099	23·5	21·7	45·3	108·3	11·7	..	21·9	20·0	41·9	5
6	Simla ..	22,904	12,592	35,496	684	622	1,306	19·3	17·5	36·8	110·0	11·2	..	17·3	15·9	33·2	6
	JULLUNDUR. DIVISION.																
7	Kangra ..	413,925	385,209	799,134	17,025	15,771	32,796	21·3	19·7	41·0	108·0	12·4	..	18·8	17·5	36·3	7
8	Hoshiarpur	551,861	480,320	1,032,181	23,684	21,491	45,175	23·0	20·8	43·8	110·2	10·5	..	22·0	19·9	41·9	8
9	Jullundur..	507,560	430,165	937,725	22,553	21,009	43,562	24·1	22·4	46·5	107·3	19·3	..	22·5	21·0	43·5	9
10	Ludhiana..	375,546	296,930	672,476	15,470	14,036	29,506	23·0	20·9	43·9	110·2	13·6	..	22·0	20·2	42·2	10
11	Ferozepore	627,338	517,381	1,144,719	26,750	23,323	50,073	23·4	20·4	43·7	114·7	15·7	..	22·1	19·5	41·6	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																
12	Lahore ..	780,984	580,394	1,361,378	27,681	24,213	51,894	20·3	17·8	38·1	114·3	15·9	..	19·7	17·2	36·9	12
13	Amritsar	620,235	495,974	1,116,209	26,682	24,927	51,609	23·9	22·3	46·2	107·1	18·6	..	23·5	21·3	44·8	13
14	Gurdaspur	530,187	438,066	968,253	23,537	21,573	45,110	24·3	22·3	46·6	109·1	17·3	..	24·7	22·9	47·6	14
15	Sialkot ..	529,654	440,652	970,306	23,330	21,430	44,760	24·0	22·1	46·1	108·9	18·2	..	24·4	22·3	46·7	15
16	Gujranwala	408,554	327,484	736,038	14,127	12,433	26,560	19·2	16·9	36·1	113·6	3·0	..	22·8	20·1	42·9	16
17	Sheikhupura	384,366	312,281	696,647	15,082	13,241	28,323	21·6	19·0	40·7	113·9	14·8	..	23·3	20·5	43·8	17
	RAWALPINDI. DIVISION.																
18	Gujrat ..	498,282	424,048	922,330	18,333	16,353	34,686	19·9	17·7	37·6	112·1	7·5	..	20·8	18·5	39·3	18
19	Shahpur ..	445,808	375,631	821,439	14,664	13,253	27,917	17·9	16·1	34·0	110·6	7·2	..	19·8	17·6	37·4	19
20	Jhelum ..	278,757	258,250	537,007	10,693	9,582	20,275	19·9	17·8	37·8	111·6	12·3	..	19·7	17·6	37·3	20
21	Rawalpindi	331,996	287,964	619,960	12,996	11,802	24,798	21·0	19·0	40·0	110·1	16·2	..	20·1	18·0	38·1	21
22	Attock ..	304,429	275,746	580,175	10,578	8,893	19,471	18·2	15·3	33·6	118·9	9·5	..	18·3	15·7	34·0	22
23	Mianwali..	215,904	195,457	411,361	9,151	7,950	17,101	22·3	19·3	41·6	115·1	10·2	..	22·6	19·8	42·4	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																
24	Montgomery	552,330	447,259	999,589	19,177	16,572	35,749	19·2	16·6	35·8	115·7	13·7	..	19·0	16·4	35·4	24
25	Lyallpur ..	630,704	520,563	1,151,267	26,602	24,039	50,641	23·1	20·9	44·0	110·7	22·0	..	23·4	21·5	44·9	25
26	Jhang ..	355,619	309,114	664,733	10,953	10,294	21,247	16·5	15·5	32·0	106·4	12·3	..	20·7	18·5	39·2	26
27	Multan ..	642,367	528,139	1,170,506	17,146	14,326	31,472	14·7	12·2	26·9	119·7	0·3	..	19·2	16·4	35·6	27
28	Muzaffargarh.	320,660	270,688	591,348	10,430	8,764	19,194	17·6	14·8	32·5	119·0	4·1	..	18·7	15·7	34·4	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	269,332	221,700	491,032	9,023	7,423	16,446	18·4	15·1	33·5	121·6	9·8	..	19·6	16·5	36·1	29
	Total ..	12,798,121	10,662,146	23,460,267	495,767	442,863	938,630	21·1	18·9	40·0	111·9	12·3	..	21·7	19·3	41·0	

*Excluding population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, etc. (120,585).

ANNUAL FORM No. I (A).

STATEMENT SHOWING STILL BIRTHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SEXES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Number.	Districts.	Still births.												Percentage to live births.
		Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Total.*				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	AMBALA DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ..	22	28	57	70	..	..	..	..	79	98	177		0·52
2	Rohtak ..	27	29	127	101	..	..	..	..	154	130	284		0·82
3	Gurgaon ..	24	16	48	37	..	..	..	..	72	53	125		0·41
4	Karnal ..	55	37	96	106	..	..	..	..	151	143	294		0·79
5	Ambala ..	106	71	240	184	..	..	..	..	346	255	601		1·82
6	Simla ..	4	2	9	2	1	..	..	..	14	4	18		1·38
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	5	6	17	12	..	..	..	..	22	18	40		0·09
9	Jullundur ..	28	26	24	26	..	..	..	..	52	52	104		0·24
10	Ludhiana ..	7	3	12	7	..	..	..	..	19	10	29		0·10
11	Ferozepore ..	42	27	29	27	..	2	1	1	72	57	129		0·26
	LAHORE DIVISION.													
12	Lahore ..	276	269	225	153	41	9	21	36	563	467	1,030		1·98
13	Amritsar ..	152	91	228	136	2	3	..	..	382	230	612		1·19
14	Gurdaspur ..	6	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	9	11	20		0·04
15	Sialkot ..	123	104	81	59	33	18	..	..	237	181	418		0·93
16	Gujranwala ..	167	124	80	46	19	20	..	..	266	190	456		1·72
17	Sheikhupura ..	210	115	73	41	28	11	7	2	318	169	487		1·72
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ..	123	71	15	9	..	..	..	..	138	80	218		0·63
19	Shahpur ..	265	174	33	23	4	2	5	3	307	202	509		1·82
20	Jhelum ..	94	66	7	5	..	..	..	..	101	71	172		0·85
21	Rawalpindi ..	135	93	48	25	1	1	..	..	184	119	303		1·22
22	Attock ..	179	123	..	3	..	..	..	..	179	126	305		1·57
23	Mianwali ..	254	203	28	9	..	..	..	..	282	212	494		2·89
	MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery ..	151	91	39	15	11	13	7	5	208	124	332		0·93
25	Lyallpur ..	275	194	132	100	21	14	6	9	434	317	751		1·48
26	Jhang ..	181	213	120	93	..	..	..	..	301	306	607		2·86
27	Multan ..	249	239	122	108	27	16	23	54	421	417	838		2·66
28	Muzaffargarh ..	274	193	31	24	..	..	2	..	307	217	524		2·73
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	157	104	30	22	..	..	..	..	187	126	313		1·90
	Total ..	3,591	2,718	1,954	1,448	188	109	72	110	5,805	4,385	10,190		1·09

ANNUAL FORM No. II.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1934.

ANNUAL FORM

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EACH

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8
Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census 1931).*			Births.		Number of deaths registered.			Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	AMBALA DIVISION.											
1	Hissar ..	5,213	173	485,637	413,754	899,391	33,990	37·8	11,899	11,777	23,676	101·0
2	Rohtak ..	2,471	326	432,829	372,742	805,571	34,624	43·0	13,419	11,727	25,146	114·4
3	Gurgaon ..	2,263	327	398,392	341,508	739,900	30,241	40·9	14,240	12,846	27,086	110·8
4	Karnal ..	3,125	273	469,840	382,730	852,570	37,005	43·4	15,409	13,957	29,366	110·4
5	Ambala ..	1,882	106	412,121	319,405	731,526	33,099	45·3	13,030	11,552	24,582	112·8
6	Simla ..	101	351	22,904	12,592	35,496	1,306	36·8	523	382	905	136·9
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.											
7	Kangra ..	9,976	80	413,925	385,209	799,134	32,796	41·0	11,816	11,012	22,828	107·3
8	Hoshiarpur ..	2,247	459	551,861	480,320	1,032,181	45,175	43·8	17,719	16,601	34,320	106·7
9	Jullundur ..	1,431	655	507,560	430,165	937,725	43,562	46·5	13,473	12,041	25,514	111·9
10	Ludhiana ..	1,452	463	375,546	296,930	672,476	29,506	43·9	10.587	9,796	20,383	108·1
11	Ferozepore ..	4,290	267	627,338	517,381	1,144,719	50,073	43·7	17,557	14,462	32,019	121·4
	LAHORE DIVISION.											
12	Lahore ..	2,682	508	780,984	580,394	1,361,378	51,894	38·1	16,553	13,641	30,194	121·3
13	Amritsar ..	1,593	701	620,235	495,974	1,116,209	51,609	46·2	16,205	14,597	30,802	111·0
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,889	513	530,187	438,066	968,253	45,110	46·6	15,401	12,970	28,371	118·7
15	Sialkot ..	1,578	615	529,654	440,652	970,306	44,760	46·1	14,613	12,469	27,082	117·2
16	Gujranwala ..	2,309	319	408,554	327,484	736,038	26,560	36·1	13,411	10,946	24,357	122·5
17	Sheikhupura ..	2,302	303	384,366	312,281	696,647	28,323	40·7	9,949	8,061	18,010	123·4
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.											
18	Gujrat ..	2,250	410	498,282	424,048	922,330	34,686	37·6	14,476	13,306	27,782	108·8
19	Shahpur ..	4,789	172	445,808	375,631	821,439	27,917	34·0	11,717	10,297	22,014	113·8
20	Jhelum ..	2,773	194	278,757	258,250	537,007	20,275	37·8	7,349	6,332	13,681	116·1
21	Rawalpindi ..	2,023	306	331,996	287,964	619,960	24,798	40·0	7,880	6,860	14,740	114·9
22	Attock ..	4,117	141	304,429	275,746	580,175	19,471	33·6	7,549	6,433	13,982	117·3
23	Mianwali ..	5,395	76	215,904	195,457	411,361	17,101	41·6	6,829	6,092	12,921	112·1
	MULTAN DIVISION.											
24	Montgomery ..	4,518	221	552,330	447,259	999,589	35,749	35·8	11,935	10,111	22,046	118·0
25	Lyallpur ..	3,224	357	630,704	520,563	1,151,267	50,641	44·0	13,292	12,008	25,300	110·7
26	Jhang ..	3,452	193	355,619	309,114	664,733	21,247	32·0	6,634	6,485	13,119	102·3
27	Multan ..	5,892	199	642,367	528,139	1,170,506	31,472	26·9	16,800	14,306	31,106	117·4
28	Muzaffargarh ..	6,052	98	320,660	270,688	591,348	19,194	32·5	9,383	7,413	16,796	126·6
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	5,325	92	269,332	221,700	491,032	16,446	33·5	6,508	5,139	11,647	126·6
	Total ..	96,614	243	12,798,121	10,662,146	23,460,267	938,630	40·0	346,156	303,619	649,775	114·0

Note :—Those born dead are not included in this

*Excluding population of Europeans and Anglo

No. II.

DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

9											10			11
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM											MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
								All causes.						
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0·01	0·2	..	20·1	0·3	0·6	0·001	5·1	24·5	28·5	26·3	25·1	27·2	26·0	1
..	0·1	0·001	25·0	0·2	1·9	0·4	3·5	31·0	31·5	31·2	26·0	26·5	26·2	2
..	0·01	..	25·1	0·4	2·3	0·4	8·4	35·7	37·6	36·6	30·7	32·0	31·3	3
0·02	0·1	0·1	26·0	0·3	0·9	0·2	7·0	32·8	36·5	34·4	27·6	30·8	29·1	4
0·1	0·01	0·1	25·0	0·5	2·3	0·1	5·7	31·6	36·2	33·6	26·0	30·6	28·0	5
0·03	0·1	0·1	4·8	0·7	8·7	0·8	10·3	22·8	30·3	25·5	22·2	32·2	25·7	6
0·01	0·01	0·02	13·2	3·5	5·4	1·0	5·4	28·6	28·6	28·6	29·0	29·8	29·4	7
0·003	0·5	2·8	22·8	0·8	2·8	0·2	3·5	32·1	34·6	33·3	26·8	28·0	27·3	8
0·02	0·02	0·1	19·3	0·4	2·5	0·4	4·6	26·5	28·0	27·2	23·4	25·4	24·3	9
..	0·1	..	17·0	0·3	3·7	0·04	9·2	28·2	33·0	30·3	24·1	27·6	25·7	10
..	0·1	..	19·3	0·2	2·3	0·3	5·8	28·0	28·0	28·0	26·1	26·9	26·5	11
0·02	0·1	0·1	12·9	0·5	2·9	0·4	5·3	21·2	23·5	22·2	22·3	25·5	23·7	12
0·01	0·02	0·6	17·3	0·4	6·6	0·3	2·4	26·1	29·4	27·6	25·7	29·0	27·2	13
0·001	0·01	0·3	16·2	0·4	3·5	0·2	8·7	29·1	29·6	29·3	27·9	30·0	28·8	14
..	0·04	0·4	18·3	0·8	3·7	0·3	4·3	27·6	28·3	27·9	25·2	27·1	26·0	15
0·04	0·01	0·02	29·0	0·2	1·1	0·3	2·5	32·8	33·4	33·1	29·1	31·3	30·1	16
0·01	0·01	0·001	21·4	0·1	0·9	0·3	3·3	25·9	25·8	25·9	24·5	25·8	25·1	17
..	0·04	3·8	21·1	0·3	2·3	0·2	2·5	29·1	31·4	30·1	22·7	23·5	23·1	18
0·001	0·1	0·003	19·2	0·4	3·5	0·3	3·3	26·3	27·4	26·8	26·3	28·7	27·4	19
..	0·1	..	19·1	0·2	2·4	0·4	3·2	26·4	24·5	25·5	25·5	25·2	25·4	20
0·001	0·3	..	15·2	2·5	2·2	0·4	3·2	23·7	23·8	23·8	24·0	25·1	24·5	21
0·001	0·1	..	20·4	0·1	1·3	0·3	1·9	24·8	23·3	24·1	24·3	23·9	24·1	22
..	0·1	..	25·8	0·3	0·8	0·2	4·2	31·6	31·2	31·4	30·1	30·0	30·1	23
0·01	0·02	..	17·7	0·3	1·2	0·2	2·6	21·6	22·6	22·1	20·4	21·8	21·0	24
0·001	0·01	0·003	15·6	0·2	1·7	0·2	4·3	21·1	23·1	22·0	21·6	24·4	22·9	25
..	0·02	..	11·8	0·8	1·5	0·2	5·4	18·7	21·0	19·7	23·9	24·9	24·3	26
..	0·01	..	21·9	0·5	0·9	0·1	3·1	26·2	27·1	26·6	21·8	23·5	22·6	27
..	0·01	..	25·5	0·1	0·9	0·5	1·5	29·3	27·4	28·4	27·0	28·4	27·6	28
0·002	..	..	20·7	0·2	0·6	0·2	2·1	24·2	23·2	23·7	26·2	26·6	26·4	29
0·01	0·1	0·3	19·7	0·5	2·4	0·3	4·4	27·1	28·5	27·7	25·1	27·0	26·0	

or in any other statement,
Indians etc. (120,585).

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	A—Rural Circles.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DIVISION.													
1	Hissar ..	1,406	1,343	1,675	1,768	1,971	2,055	1,641	1,674	1,629	1,854	1,818	2,036	20,870
2	Rohtak ..	1,628	1,334	1,379	1,652	2,117	2,224	1,670	1,419	1,769	2,209	2,321	2,835	22,557
3	Gurgaon ..	1,969	1,689	1,754	1,979	2,165	2,270	1,607	1,525	1,831	3,026	2,510	2,712	25,037
4	Karnal ..	2,089	1,702	1,907	2,221	2,356	2,068	1,924	1,967	2,186	2,500	2,387	2,689	25,996
5	Ambala ..	1,551	1,629	1,942	2,040	2,130	1,670	1,518	1,485	1,623	1,830	1,723	1,883	21,024
6	Simla ..	28	34	22	21	33	30	36	32	23	32	24	10	325
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.													
7	Kangra ..	1,455	1,556	1,520	1,815	2,109	2,193	1,660	1,973	2,312	2,199	1,990	1,935	22,717
8	Hoshiarpur ..	2,563	2,451	3,054	3,445	3,360	2,543	2,201	2,277	2,854	2,800	2,770	2,642	32,960
9	Jullundur ..	1,665	1,542	1,688	1,849	2,001	1,668	1,655	1,849	1,902	1,913	2,006	2,341	22,079
10	Ludhiana ..	1,261	1,301	1,493	1,619	1,787	1,483	1,301	1,325	1,297	1,435	1,602	1,697	17,601
11	Ferozepore ..	2,269	2,292	2,487	2,480	2,633	2,448	1,897	2,053	2,146	2,356	2,950	3,071	29,082
	LAHORE DIVISION.													
12	Lahore ..	1,771	1,366	1,501	1,581	1,918	1,607	1,467	1,482	1,480	1,695	1,639	2,218	19,725
13	Amritsar ..	1,614	1,519	1,774	1,667	2,358	2,068	1,937	2,148	2,187	2,230	2,143	2,324	23,969
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,946	1,793	1,770	2,013	2,388	1,940	1,924	2,164	2,472	2,758	2,603	2,736	26,507
15	Sialkot ..	2,090	1,762	1,767	1,643	2,161	1,637	1,551	1,954	2,151	2,469	2,420	2,761	24,366
16	Gujranwala ..	3,127	2,150	1,737	1,287	1,323	1,387	1,275	1,341	1,463	1,968	2,205	3,092	22,355
17	Sheikhupura ..	1,807	1,457	1,363	1,153	1,346	1,344	1,350	1,237	1,310	1,423	1,594	1,990	17,374
	RAWALPINDI. DIVISION.													
18	Gujrat ..	2,652	1,909	2,046	1,961	3,350	2,050	1,345	1,548	1,582	2,042	2,242	3,688	26,415
19	Shahpur ..	2,531	1,984	1,867	1,582	1,559	1,585	1,199	1,057	1,202	1,394	1,797	2,450	20,207
20	Jhelum ..	1,395	1,223	1,159	975	904	824	780	860	888	1,010	1,216	1,629	12,863
21	Rawalpindi ..	1,293	1,163	1,027	1,003	833	840	762	845	922	1,103	1,233	1,621	12,645
22	Attock ..	1,730	1,424	1,145	899	889	806	769	785	830	1,042	1,292	1,584	13,195
23	Mianwali ..	1,326	1,298	1,266	1,205	1,092	925	754	630	698	814	928	1,145	12,081
	MULTAN DIVISION.													
24	Montgomery ..	2,516	1,978	1,706	1,791	1,943	1,688	1,279	1,234	1,374	1,584	2,104	2,343	21,540
25	Lyallpur ..	1,894	1,811	1,889	1,783	2,141	2,160	1,683	1,635	1,954	2,163	2,235	2,551	23,899
26	Jhang ..	1,318	1,341	1,212	814	1,057	890	911	700	1,001	618	814	822	11,498
27	Multan ..	3,693	3,386	2,932	2,289	2,285	1,695	1,663	1,854	1,905	1,629	1,593	2,771	27,695
28	Muzaffargarh ..	2,014	1,974	1,657	1,408	1,489	1,139	874	622	757	1,017	1,420	1,548	15,919
29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	1,426	1,343	1,090	1,013	826	673	526	488	496	717	895	827	10,320
	Total for Rural Circles.	54,027	47,754	47,829	46,956	52,524	45,910	39,159	40,163	44,244	49,830	52,474	61,951	582,821
	Ratio *per mille* of population.	2·63	2·32	2·33	2·29	2·56	2·23	1·91	1·96	2·15	2·43	2·55	3·02	28·38

ANNUAL FORM No. III.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HISSAR DISTRICT.													
1	Hissar ..	29	48	54	40	52	79	56	50	77	53	60	82	680
2	Hansi ..	43	35	44	43	41	47	37	36	53	44	36	61	520
3	Bhiwani ..	72	70	104	96	129	119	85	80	117	105	114	145	1,236
4	Sirsa ..	27	23	42	33	25	38	16	19	40	23	32	39	357
5	Budhlada ..	1	..	2	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	2	2	13
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.													
6	Rohtak ..	57	54	49	73	102	70	73	88	75	95	84	83	903
7	Jhajjar ..	28	18	15	14	27	26	26	39	22	32	42	42	331
8	Beri ..	16	8	17	14	28	16	15	21	20	25	23	27	230
9	Gohana ..	42	11	14	16	21	15	9	19	23	13	25	10	218
10	Bahadurgarh ..	19	10	23	16	31	24	15	15	21	23	18	23	238
11	Sonepat ..	52	22	33	38	63	45	35	33	48	50	36	44	499
12	Mehm ..	5	4	6	6	17	15	6	9	27	52	16	7	170
13	Rohtak Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.													
14	Rewari ..	56	36	56	48	46	86	70	84	76	53	67	47	725
15	Palwal ..	30	28	34	48	30	81	43	56	33	35	52	43	513
16	Ferozpur-Jhirka	5	5	16	9	16	17	17	14	23	36	42	33	233
17	Hodal ..	13	20	25	13	15	18	12	35	18	36	28	22	255
18	Ballabgarh ..	13	6	11	6	8	21	7	10	7	10	12	14	125
19	Faridabad ..	12	10	14	20	11	11	6	10	3	9	22	7	135
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni.	7	8	5	..	..	..	..	8	15	2	..	18	63
	KARNAL DISTRICT.													
21	Karnal ..	45	59	48	58	90	79	66	83	87	83	108	106	912
22	Kaithal ..	30	39	44	40	79	91	47	41	41	16	35	63	566
23	Panipat ..	59	81	74	104	167	123	117	87	116	69	118	136	1,251
24	Shahabad ..	21	34	29	25	36	32	23	24	37	32	32	80	355
25	Thanesar ..	18	13	11	5	14	13	2	5	11	4	9	11	116
26	Pundri ..	6	3	6	10	16	17	9	5	8	4	11	17	112
27	Karnal Civil Line.	1	2	1	7	7	7	1	5	4	7	8	8	58
	AMBALA DISTRICT.													
28	Ambala ..	49	62	76	51	64	85	58	56	100	69	61	74	805
29	Jagadhri ..	34	20	49	56	74	90	56	56	90	77	46	53	701
30	Burya ..	13	4	14	16	14	16	10	9	17	11	13	10	147
31	Sadhaura ..	17	20	40	21	23	31	13	27	38	32	27	24	313

ANNUAL FORM No. III—CONTINUED.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	AMBALA DISTRICT—CONCLD.													
32	Rupar ..	19	15	11	19	18	37	18	29	20	16	17	18	237
33	Kalka ..	9	12	17	14	5	15	26	21	6	10	16	8	159
34	Sanawar Civil Line.	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	13
35	Ambala Civil Line.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
36	Ambala Cantonment.	92	72	114	103	98	122	81	99	137	59	101	62	1,140
37	Kasauli Cantonment.	2	2	..	..	8	6	6	1	6	6	3	1	41
	SIMLA DISTRICT.													
38	Simla ..	34	13	29	35	40	65	48	69	77	34	23	27	494
39	Dagshai Cantonment.	..	2	4	4	5	3	6	4	10	2	5	1	46
40	Subathu Cantonment.	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	24
41	Jutogh Cantonment.	1	..	..	1	3	3	2	..	2	1	1	2	16
	KANGRA DISTRICT.													
42	Dharmsala ..	4	..	5	8	3	6	4	6	3	9	3	7	58
43	Dharmsala Cantonment.	7	3	3	6	6	4	3	2	5	5	2	7	53
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.													
44	Hoshiarpur ..	36	34	35	54	47	38	44	43	45	54	38	34	502
45	Hariana ..	8	2	23	31	22	16	10	9	20	17	12	9	179
46	Dasuyah ..	20	17	17	18	27	5	4	12	10	9	8	7	154
47	Tanda Urmar..	15	21	14	24	26	24	25	26	24	26	31	50	306
48	Miani ..	17	15	23	35	11	9	13	10	20	19	15	7	194
49	Garhshankar ..	..	4	..	2	3	1	2	4	..	5	1	3	25
50	Hoshiarpur Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.													
51	Jullundur ..	165	106	103	132	215	134	150	198	196	179	145	168	1,891
52	Kartarpur ..	31	16	28	30	29	16	21	34	29	37	29	33	333
53	Banga ..	15	8	3	12	17	17	7	21	6	12	13	9	140
54	Rahon ..	10	17	17	12	18	18	17	10	11	24	14	19	187
55	Phillaur ..	8	12	8	12	19	10	5	12	14	21	10	20	151
56	Nurmahal ..	17	10	10	20	18	11	12	27	17	20	13	26	201
57	Nakodar ..	30	13	16	16	24	18	24	27	13	23	18	18	240
58	Nawanshahr ..	13	11	10	11	15	3	7	31	19	18	14	22	174
59	Jullundur Cantonment.	12	6	11	13	12	5	11	8	8	10	9	13	118

ANNUAL FORM III—CONTINUED.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.													
60	Ludhiana ..	135	150	123	130	157	138	130	120	214	128	151	252	1,828
61	Jagraon ..	41	46	47	45	54	43	43	33	54	49	46	49	550
62	Raikot ..	25	23	22	21	35	33	19	19	32	18	19	26	292
63	Khanna ..	6	8	6	6	10	8	5	9	16	7	12	19	112
64	Ludhiana Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.													
65	Ferozepore ..	56	76	52	43	45	53	45	65	41	44	68	63	651
66	Zira ..	13	20	9	19	26	27	17	4	18	13	14	17	197
67	Dharmkot ..	19	19	9	11	15	18	15	33	26	22	24	20	231
68	Muktsar ..	16	36	19	28	22	44	28	32	21	26	23	43	338
69	Fazilka ..	27	42	27	42	33	46	26	49	47	46	41	51	477
70	Moga ..	27	35	26	28	23	40	18	33	25	33	40	38	366
71	Abohar ..	9	14	15	7	11	16	12	25	6	6	7	9	137
72	Jalalabad ..	13	13	7	13	12	8	9	14	16	14	9	11	139
73	Ferozepore Cantonment.	16	54	41	22	38	40	34	33	28	27	27	41	401
	LAHORE DISTRICT.													
74	Lahore ..	534	635	720	578	595	888	672	682	849	643	621	938	8,355
75	Chunian ..	16	26	18	20	19	22	20	14	19	9	13	15	211
76	Kasur ..	51	64	72	56	73	32	28	37	98	60	39	52	662
77	Khem Karan ..	6	15	14	17	16	20	15	16	20	15	21	31	206
78	Patti ..	21	13	30	40	26	43	14	19	37	26	26	35	330
79	Baghbanpura Bhogiwal.	27	21	14	..	7	9	4	7	31	7	13	..	140
80	Ichhra ..	10	9	9	3	8	5	8	6	10	8	11	10	97
81	Pattoki Mandi	11	10	16	5	8	11	7	14	18	12	7	14	133
82	Sur Singh ..	4	7	10	10	17	12	16	13	16	19	12	10	146
83	Lahore Cantonment.	8	16	19	8	19	8	22	21	11	20	18	19	189
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.													
84	Amritsar ..	452	445	368	502	584	527	565	524	617	490	584	508	6,166
85	Majitha ..	10	2	6	12	12	12	16	15	22	25	18	22	172
86	Jandiala ..	11	19	7	12	17	8	19	17	20	9	19	13	171
87	Tarn Taran ..	14	16	5	14	8	8	14	11	12	5	11	9	127
88	Sultanwind ..	12	24	19	26	12	13	13	16	13	5	16	7	176
89	Amritsar Cantonment.	1	..	2	3	2	1	1	..	5	..	2	4	21
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.													
90	Gurdaspur ..	8	11	17	11	17	14	13	18	12	11	14	22	168
91	Dina Nagar ..	1	6	1	4	7	16	1	11	9	6	11	8	81

ANNUAL FORM No. III—CONTINUED.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD.													
92	Pathankot ..	24	13	20	24	27	23	17	37	33	13	39	28	298
93	Dalhousie ..	..	2	..	..	3	2	7	3	8	4	3	1	33
94	Batala ..	67	58	62	84	55	91	62	117	68	67	110	78	919
95	Dera Nanak ..	8	6	17	14	12	18	14	26	8	10	13	7	153
96	Fatehgarh ..	7	7	5	10	6	13	6	13	10	12	13	11	113
97	Qadian ..	5	12	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment.	6	2	6	2	7	7	6	9	5	5	7	5	67
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.													
101	Sialkot ..	122	100	136	124	121	174	148	181	288	172	162	204	1,932
102	Daska ..	..	5	..	..	7	16	13	10	5	4	4	7	71
103	Pasrur ..	6	12	17	15	8	25	11	24	22	17	15	25	197
104	Narowal ..	14	20	17	23	6	25	20	18	31	15	19	23	231
105	Chawinda ..	9	11	13	8	14	7	7	7	17	17	20	16	146
106	Sialkot Cantonment.	11	12	14	11	9	14	13	6	12	9	8	20	139
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.													
107	Gujranwala ..	73	79	73	92	81	88	80	87	163	97	104	154	1,171
108	Wazirabad ..	22	18	41	41	27	22	8	21	39	15	31	33	318
109	Eminabad ..	9	6	19	11	7	16	9	9	17	9	11	22	145
110	Akalgarh ..	1	6	6	8	5	4	6	7	16	4	7	4	74
111	Hafizabad ..	26	29	22	16	29	31	25	27	28	14	18	29	294
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.													
112	Sangla ..	4	5	6	4	5	3	3	4	5	7	11	4	61
113	Sharakpur ..	22	19	14	8	10	9	13	9	7	25	15	17	168
114	Nankana Sahib	5	9	6	9	4	5	13	9	12	24	11	18	125
115	Shahdara ..	13	6	14	6	10	8	8	9	1	4	5	4	88
116	Sheikhupura ..	21	16	17	12	14	7	14	17	25	22	17	12	194
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.													
117	Gujrat ..	66	43	51	61	88	54	47	67	70	88	51	64	750
118	Jalalpur ..	25	11	10	10	8	14	9	21	27	32	26	23	216
119	Kunjah ..	12	9	22	21	30	14	14	24	25	21	7	25	224
120	Dinga ..	14	19	6	24	16	8	7	9	12	4	18	27	164
121	Gujrat Civil Line.	5	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	13

ANNUAL FORM No. III—CONTINUED.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.													
122	Shahpur ..	30	27	9	6	7	6	10	5	7	12	9	11	139
123	Sahiwal ..	28	13	15	12	12	10	5	8	12	26	7	17	165
124	Bhera ..	77	57	53	33	40	32	58	39	55	43	36	54	577
125	Miani ..	36	16	22	13	22	19	15	9	15	18	14	19	218
126	Khushab ..	45	34	27	12	26	9	14	17	21	21	30	16	272
127	Sargodha ..	40	45	26	29	24	31	30	20	24	38	38	37	382
128	Shahpur Civil Station.	9	5	5	1	7	4	1	6	1	8	4	3	54
	JHELUM DISTRICT.													
129	Jhelum ..	39	23	17	31	17	25	28	26	27	22	35	27	317
130	Pind Dadan Khan.	36	28	17	15	28	13	12	12	15	31	18	45	270
131	Chakwal ..	16	9	12	16	14	19	12	25	16	18	25	24	206
132	Jhelum Cantonment.	3	1	3	..	1	2	2	..	4	3	1	5	25
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.													
133	Rawalpindi ..	162	130	129	128	156	135	162	157	158	170	154	198	1,839
134	Murree ..	..	..	3	1	5	7	2	9	1	5	..	..	33
135	Murree Cantonment.	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	7
136	Rawalpindi Cantonment.	23	20	17	15	20	21	12	18	19	15	16	20	216
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.													
137	Pindigheb ..	32	22	18	17	14	19	12	20	11	31	15	14	225
138	Hazro ..	15	25	17	9	12	21	18	19	19	12	12	8	187
139	Campbellpur ..	12	6	5	5	6	8	7	2	4	11	2	2	70
140	Campbellpur Cantonment.	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	14
141	Hassanabdal ..	13	6	14	19	14	14	13	14	11	31	16	23	188
142	Tallagang ..	4	7	2	10	4	18	2	12	14	8	11	11	103
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.													
143	Mianwali ..	15	22	23	22	18	7	4	11	12	16	12	14	176
144	Bhakkar ..	37	46	22	26	19	25	10	14	10	28	16	17	270
145	Isakhel ..	27	22	19	14	11	19	7	6	6	22	13	10	176
146	Kalabagh ..	31	15	15	14	15	12	9	24	16	35	13	19	218
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.													
147	Montgomery ..	17	14	16	18	13	6	8	12	18	6	17	7	152
148	Pakpattan ..	22	20	13	21	22	11	10	8	12	20	20	9	188
149	Okara ..	9	10	16	6	18	14	8	12	10	22	30	11	166
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.													
150	Lyallpur ..	52	42	63	56	61	85	54	67	92	54	56	88	770
151	Gojra ..	13	13	3	6	10	4	5	11	9	9	9	10	102
152	Tandlianwala..	5	2	11	6	5	6	4	5	6	4	5	18	77

ANNUAL FORM No. III—CONCLUDED.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3												4
Number.	B.—Towns.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT—CONCLD.													
153	Toba Tek Singh	2	8	..	1	7	2	1	1	5	..	3	10	40
154	Jaranwala ..	17	6	5	10	13	9	8	3	9	8	8	9	105
155	Kamalia ..	26	30	31	21	24	32	19	18	23	14	28	41	307
	JHANG DISTRICT.													
156	Jhang-Maghiana	74	62	79	55	80	80	45	69	102	62	53	72	833
157	Chiniot ..	29	41	66	48	38	30	37	49	71	38	42	47	536
158	Ahmadpur ..	2	11	11	16	8	5	2	9	6	5	13	7	95
159	Shorkot ..	16	18	16	10	14	11	5	13	10	11	17	16	157
	MULTAN DISTRICT.													
160	Multan ..	266	240	258	178	202	226	189	231	251	186	191	317	2,735
161	Shujabad ..	41	27	25	12	15	8	14	14	18	13	25	28	240
162	Khanewal ..	4	12	10	12	11	9	3	6	12	6	11	8	104
163	Kahror ..	5	7	5	3	8	24	4	8	6	4	11	14	99
164	Tulamba ..	9	8	7	4	25	3	4	10	4	14	26	9	123
165	Multan Cantonment.	11	7	3	5	5	10	6	8	12	15	16	12	110
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.													
166	Muzaffargarh	18	6	27	21	16	7	6	8	10	6	9	11	145
167	Khangarh ..	14	12	12	6	14	7	8	6	6	7	6	5	103
168	Alipur ..	16	8	11	7	7	8	6	16	6	10	5	5	105
169	Leiah ..	70	34	36	33	36	22	12	23	23	23	16	10	338
170	Karor ..	37	20	16	15	18	14	7	4	12	5	13	12	173
171	Muzaffargarh Civil Line.	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	13
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.													
172	Dera Ghazi Khan.	58	30	65	42	29	31	32	24	21	36	33	42	443
173	Jampur ..	34	24	29	26	34	21	21	21	18	25	22	22	297
174	Dajal ..	31	28	27	23	28	17	16	..	23	16	15	22	246
175	Rajanpur ..	28	18	6	18	13	6	7	7	10	15	15	12	155
176	Kot Mithan ..	15	17	20	9	16	5	9	2	9	11	4	12	129
177	Taunsa ..	37	13	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	57
	Total for Towns	5,294	4,954	5.209	5,065	5,766	5,961	4,909	5,551	6,560	5,505	5,623	6,557	66,954
	Ratios *per mille* for towns.	1·81	1·69	1·78	1·73	1·97	2·04	1·68	1·90	2·25	1·88	1·92	2·24	22·90
	Total for the Province.	59,321	52,708	53,038	52,021	58,290	51,871	44,068	45,714	50,804	55,335	58,097	68,508	649,775
	Ratios *per mille* for the Province	2·53	2·25	2·26	2·22	2·48	2·21	1·88	1·95	2·17	2·36	2·48	2·92	27·70

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3																4	
		NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.						Total.	UNDER ONE YEAR.									ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.	
	A.—RURAL CIRCLES.	*Males.*			*Females.*				*Over one month and not exceeding six months.*			*Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.*			*Total.*				
Number.		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	AMBALA DIVISION.																		
1	Hissar ..	198	215	413	190	174	364	777	1,015	918	1,933	1,000	911	1,911	2,428	2,193	4,621	389	405
2	Rohtak ..	880	766	1,646	739	686	1,425	3,071	875	715	1,590	836	570	1,406	3,357	2,710	6,067	1,786	1,500
3	Gurgaon ..	691	469	1,160	640	428	1,068	2,228	1,175	998	2,173	1,183	989	2,172	3,518	3,055	6,573	2,741	2,519
4	Karnal ..	1,011	899	1,910	818	721	1,539	3,449	905	729	1,634	758	621	1,379	3,573	2,889	6,462	894	794
5	Ambala ..	566	799	1,365	478	727	1,205	2,570	836	702	1,538	933	804	1,737	3,134	2,711	5,845	2,035	1,911
6	Simla ..	15	11	26	10	6	16	42	26	13	39	14	8	22	66	37	103	22	8
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																		
7	Kangra ..	1,097	553	1,650	1,009	612	1,621	3,271	804	888	1,692	934	976	1,910	3,388	3,485	6,873	637	607
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1,260	1,228	2,488	1,005	1,003	2,008	4,496	1,171	925	2,096	1,276	1,120	2,396	4,935	4,053	8,988	1,903	1,739
9	Jullundur ..	1,312	716	2,028	1,183	628	1,811	3,839	881	751	1,632	1,055	861	1,916	3,964	3,423	7,387	2,027	1,824
10	Ludhiana ..	966	572	1,538	791	537	1,328	2,866	735	595	1,330	723	707	1,430	2,996	2,630	5,626	1,225	1,206
11	Ferozepore ..	1,503	896	2,399	1,150	752	1,902	4,301	1,195	952	2,147	1,408	1,058	2,466	5,002	3,912	8,914	3,549	2,933
	LAHORE DIVISION.																		
12	Lahore ..	99	175	274	82	152	234	508	949	789	1,738	1,182	1,055	2,237	2,405	2,078	4,483	1,519	1,223
13	Amritsar ..	1,187	844	2,031	1,011	724	1,735	3,766	954	833	1,787	1,276	1,133	2,409	4,261	3,701	7,962	2,569	2,470
14	Gurdaspur ..	1,057	874	1,931	893	764	1,657	3,588	1,158	950	2,108	1,279	1,064	2,343	4,368	3,671	8,039	2,545	2,117
15	Sialkot	767	716	1,483	576	603	1,179	2,662	1,169	918	2,087	1,093	911	2,004	3,745	3,008	6,753	2,507	2,173
16	Gujranwala ..	565	442	1,007	473	407	880	1,887	719	592	1,311	702	628	1,330	2,428	2,100	4,528	1,641	1,361
17	Sheikhupura ..	592	540	1,132	462	398	860	1,992	750	558	1,308	855	745	1,600	2,737	2,163	4,900	2,060	1,759
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																		
18	Gujrat ..	600	721	1,321	493	507	1,000	2,321	910	667	1,577	689	601	1,290	2,920	2,268	5,188	2,825	2,490
19	Shahpur ..	574	516	1,090	482	407	889	1,979	871	703	1,574	791	669	1,460	2,752	2,261	5,013	2,311	2,139
20	Jhelum ..	415	396	811	347	312	659	1,470	553	385	938	379	335	714	1,743	1,379	3,122	1,111	1,057
21	Rawalpindi ..	469	376	845	330	306	636	1,481	499	380	879	412	339	751	1,756	1,355	3,111	939	900
22	Attock ..	111	115	226	93	98	191	417	393	300	693	353	337	690	972	828	1,800	565	551
23	Mianwali ..	536	356	892	418	312	730	1,622	649	473	1,122	459	361	820	2,000	1,564	3,564	1,167	1,155
	MULTAN DIVISION.																		
24	Montgomery ..	944	681	1,625	806	617	1,423	3,048	928	822	1,750	730	612	1,342	3,283	2,857	6,140	1,605	1,419
25	Lyallpur ..	1,092	947	2,039	988	770	1,758	3,797	1,244	1,014	2,258	1,384	1,236	2,620	4,667	4,008	8,675	2,728	2,744
26	Jhang ..	527	387	914	449	354	803	1,717	475	460	935	443	471	914	1,832	1,734	3,566	894	858
27	Multan ..	684	579	1,263	589	550	1,139	2,402	831	654	1,485	626	576	1,202	2,720	2,369	5,089	5,028	4,447
28	Muzaffargarh ..	403	276	679	311	221	532	1,211	775	558	1,333	412	360	772	1,866	1,450	3,316	1,247	1,042
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	286	356	642	213	257	470	1,112	679	494	1,173	357	300	657	1,678	1,264	2,942	866	681
	Total for rural areas	20,407	16,421	36,828	17,029	14,033	31,062	67,890	24,124	19,736	43,860	23,542	20,358	43,900	84,494	71,156	155,650	51,335	46,032
	Ratio *per mille*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	*192·67	*181·93	*187·61	†	†

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—CONCLUDED.

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
Number.	A.—Rural Circles.	Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and upwards.		Total (all ages).	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	AMBALA DIVISION.																		
1	Hissar ..	384	404	539	566	742	780	1,014	1,070	1,270	1,456	1,581	1,752	1,473	1,286	688	450	10,508	10,362
2	Rohtak ..	1,189	1,001	937	846	893	790	844	810	889	717	836	750	694	622	760	626	12,185	10,372
3	Gurgaon ..	570	489	422	342	371	307	887	885	790	940	922	838	1,004	917	1,962	1,558	13,187	11,850
4	Karnal ..	909	795	902	873	979	891	976	899	972	933	1,246	1,167	1,452	1,401	1,764	1,687	13,667	12,329
5	Ambala ..	531	436	307	286	270	273	517	628	574	503	761	578	865	656	2,235	1,813	11,229	9,795
6	Simla ..	5	4	5	2	4	5	7	16	9	9	13	17	17	17	37	25	185	140
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																		
7	Kangra ..	602	623	670	674	749	720	863	750	1,005	788	1,134	961	1,278	1,145	1,426	1,212	11,752	10,965
8	Hoshiarpur ..	1,120	1,049	668	667	693	680	821	751	872	892	1,214	1,132	1,507	1,557	3,246	3,461	16,979	15,981
9	Jullundur ..	387	359	270	249	284	253	492	518	502	493	568	465	687	596	2,511	2,207	11,692	10,387
10	Ludhiana ..	502	467	375	377	348	378	476	513	449	454	533	509	632	559	1,624	1,348	9,160	8,441
11	Ferozepore ..	654	498	406	362	511	534	817	896	916	786	1,180	894	1,215	983	1,713	1,321	15,963	13,119
	LAHORE DIVISION.																		
12	Lahore ..	685	483	517	368	603	422	689	435	794	523	919	660	1,319	1,049	1,625	1,409	11,075	8,650
13	Amritsar ..	464	440	308	362	304	330	585	707	593	519	585	432	679	483	2,310	1,867	12,658	11,311
14	Gurdaspur ..	921	792	684	530	546	505	700	739	739	588	794	602	880	719	2,268	1,799	14,445	12,062
15	Sialkot ..	914	710	504	469	486	399	870	836	699	671	611	545	687	567	2,149	1,816	13,172	11,194
16	Gujranwala ..	1,099	820	1,110	836	1,100	861	1,106	899	1,107	905	1,072	828	1,009	766	704	603	12,376	9,979
17	Sheikhupura ..	476	363	278	214	244	173	589	514	518	478	475	363	481	367	1,739	1,383	9,597	7,777
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																		
18	Gujrat ..	786	779	563	693	456	521	811	900	843	913	867	814	1,055	964	2,659	2,288	13,785	12,630
19	Shahpur ..	464	493	307	297	262	214	627	664	637	696	697	610	727	587	1,978	1,484	10,762	9,445
20	Jhelum ..	331	281	182	197	169	133	385	452	413	460	472	371	539	426	1,555	1,207	6,900	5,963
21	Rawalpindi ..	400	366	278	256	303	296	402	436	503	423	494	422	643	498	1,063	912	6,781	5,864
22	Attock ..	765	658	792	668	727	634	744	599	663	600	583	478	567	453	728	620	7,106	6,089
23	Mianwali ..	352	383	185	136	159	149	350	431	396	453	376	359	443	355	937	731	6,365	5,716
	MULTAN DIVISION.																		
24	Montgomery ..	1,157	996	1,032	846	973	786	890	752	793	725	683	589	560	460	667	467	11,643	9,897
25	Lyallpur ..	468	509	362	353	269	326	506	648	460	492	445	378	504	355	2,077	1,600	12,486	11,413
26	Jhang ..	401	376	326	334	301	336	322	352	345	362	308	328	330	332	723	704	5,782	5,716
27	Multan ..	2,586	2,286	938	860	753	612	661	586	597	497	541	320	499	300	655	440	14,978	12,717
28	Muzaffargarh ..	422	340	303	198	259	171	795	834	920	838	890	647	759	510	1,460	968	8,921	6,998
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	298	201	159	116	150	94	390	431	472	485	502	353	455	303	827	595	5,797	4,523
	Total for rural areas	19,842	17,401	14,329	12,977	13,908	12,573	19,136	18,951	19,740	18,599	21,302	18,162	22,960	19.233	44,090	36,601	311,136	271,685
	Ratio *per mille*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

*Calculated on births.

†Population not available.

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES

1	2	3															
Number.	B.—Towns.	Not exceeding one month.							Under one year.								
		Males.			Females.				Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.		
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	HISSAR DISTRICT.																
1	Hissar ..	14	17	31	11	13	24	55	42	38	80	48	38	86	121	100	221
2	Hansi ..	7	9	16	8	1	9	25	29	33	62	33	33	66	78	75	153
3	Bhiwani ..	19	20	39	15	16	31	70	84	80	164	90	78	168	213	189	402
4	Sirsa ..	4	3	7	4	5	9	16	25	26	51	27	24	51	59	59	118
5	Budhlada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.																
6	Rohtak ..	33	24	57	40	35	75	132	58	41	99	50	39	89	165	155	320
7	Jhajjar ..	15	11	26	18	15	33	59	24	13	37	18	10	28	68	56	124
8	Beri ..	3	10	13	11	10	21	34	15	15	30	9	7	16	37	43	80
9	Gohana ..	6	5	11	11	6	17	28	12	8	20	6	7	13	29	32	61
10	Bahadurgarh ..	8	5	13	6	10	16	29	8	17	25	12	7	19	33	40	73
11	Sonepat ..	20	21	41	26	28	54	95	27	35	62	22	21	43	90	110	200
12	Mehm ..	5	6	11	4	8	12	23	12	7	19	12	7	19	35	26	61
13	Rohtak Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.																
14	Rewari ..	39	23	62	33	16	49	111	44	44	88	26	26	52	132	119	251
15	Palwal ..	23	19	42	22	16	38	80	36	24	60	15	24	39	93	86	179
16	Firozpur-Jhirka ..	10	7	17	7	6	13	30	8	9	17	13	7	20	38	29	67
17	Hodal ..	10	5	15	5	4	9	24	7	12	19	5	8	13	27	29	56
18	Ballabgarh .	6	4	10	3	2	5	15	6	5	11	4	2	6	20	12	32
19	Faridabad ..	5	4	9	4	1	5	14	6	6	12	2	3	5	17	14	31
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni..	4	..	4	1	1	2	6	4	4	8	1	1	2	9	7	16
	KARNAL DISTRICT.																
21	Karnal ..	48	41	89	46	34	80	169	44	31	75	42	36	78	175	147	322
22	Kaithal ..	28	23	51	25	27	52	103	23	20	43	23	15	38	97	87	184
23	Panipat ..	64	61	125	61	49	110	235	54	54	108	53	42	95	232	206	438
24	Shahabad ..	20	21	41	19	17	36	77	20	12	32	14	10	24	75	58	133
25	Thanesar ..	5	4	9	5	2	7	16	7	4	11	1	1	2	17	12	29
26	Pundri ..	2	3	5	4	5	9	14	3	4	7	1	2	3	9	15	24
27	Karnal Civil Line ..	3	2	5	1	2	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8

No. IV.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
8	10	10	8	18	16	18	29	30	35	48	50	55	53	26	30	10	5	344	336	1
4	9	6	10	11	12	20	11	25	16	36	34	46	47	25	36	11	8	262	258	2
15	17	23	19	31	26	44	42	56	54	66	69	75	85	57	89	24	42	604	632	3
3	10	9	8	11	5	10	11	10	18	18	28	21	27	23	16	9	2	173	184	4
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	8	5	5
56	66	17	44	47	30	21	34	19	36	35	33	28	29	23	20	27	18	438	465	6
24	26	18	15	11	20	10	9	8	10	7	12	14	6	4	6	1	6	165	166	7
26	21	7	8	9	11	6	8	8	9	5	5	7	7	2	4	2	5	109	121	8
17	20	8	14	11	6	6	7	8	13	7	11	3	5	8	4	1	8	98	120	9
25	15	4	15	11	9	5	11	6	3	3	8	12	7	7	6	15	3	121	117	10
42	47	10	18	20	14	7	22	10	16	15	17	8	19	6	7	13	8	221	278	11
17	17	2	8	7	8	3	7	6	3	1	12	4	4	3	1	4	2	82	88	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
69	69	13	17	2	14	8	5	38	22	16	44	23	26	24	33	33	18	358	367	14
50	47	8	12	5	9	5	7	28	15	13	36	11	20	15	21	21	11	249	264	15
26	20	3	12	6	1	3	3	12	6	4	14	14	6	6	9	14	7	126	107	16
38	17	6	6	5	6	5	6	20	6	7	19	8	12	7	13	13	5	136	119	17
18	7	1	4	5	3	3	1	7	4	4	10	4	7	2	5	8	..	72	53	18
18	12	3	6	1	3	5	..	9	3	3	11	7	6	2	9	5	1	70	65	19
8	..	1	2	..	1	4	..	5	..	4	4	4	3	2	3	5	1	42	21	20
36	28	28	24	29	30	28	34	23	26	33	33	43	33	33	36	48	45	476	436	21
22	16	25	16	21	17	19	15	18	22	20	17	26	24	19	23	31	31	298	268	22
35	36	44	39	36	39	40	37	40	44	43	48	45	51	50	57	59	70	624	627	23
9	8	7	12	12	9	9	10	7	11	9	11	11	8	18	17	27	27	184	171	24
6	3	6	2	5	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	2	5	4	5	11	9	65	51	25
5	2	7	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	6	5	4	3	8	3	7	6	61	51	26
2	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	6	1	3	1	34	24	27

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3															
	B.—TOWNS.	NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.							UNDER ONE YEAR.								
		Males.			*Females.*				*Over one month and not exceeding six months.*			*Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.*			*Total.*		
Number.		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	AMBALA DISTRICT.																
28	Ambala ..	23	33	56	20	31	51	107	38	31	69	32	34	66	126	116	242
29	Jagadhri ..	17	22	39	21	29	50	89	30	29	59	35	34	69	104	113	217
30	Burya ..	3	3	6	3	8	11	17	14	5	19	9	9	18	29	25	54
31	Sadhaura ..	6	6	12	10	14	24	36	15	12	27	19	12	31	46	48	94
32	Rupar ..	4	10	14	5	5	10	24	19	11	30	18	10	28	51	31	82
33	Kalka ..	4	2	6	..	5	5	11	8	11	19	7	8	15	21	24	45
34	Ambala Cantonment	41	54	95	48	48	96	191	58	54	112	58	49	107	211	199	410
35	Kasauli Cantonment..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9	1	1	2	5	6	11
36	Ambala Civil Line ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
37	Sanawar Civil Line ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	6
	SIMLA DISTRICT.																
38	Simla ..	30	10	40	18	11	29	69	28	23	51	16	17	33	84	69	153
39	Dagshai Cantonment..	3	2	5	2	2	4	9	1	2	3	3	1	4	9	7	16
40	Subathu Cantonment	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	3
41	Jutogh Cantonment ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
	KANGRA DISTRICT.																
42	Dharmsala ..	4	..	4	1	1	2	6	2	1	3	4	1	5	10	4	14
43	Dharmsala Cantonment	3	..	3	3	..	3	6	9	6	15	4	5	9	16	14	30
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.																
44	Hoshiarpur ..	17	19	36	15	12	27	63	22	14	36	16	29	45	74	70	144
45	Hariana ..	3	1	4	2	2	4	8	5	5	10	12	7	19	21	16	37
46	Dasuyah ..	4	6	10	2	4	6	16	6	8	14	6	8	14	22	22	44
47	Tanda Urmar ..	7	11	18	10	5	15	33	7	9	16	9	9	18	34	33	67
48	Miani ..	7	4	11	9	5	14	25	8	3	11	10	5	15	29	22	51
49	Garhshankar ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
50	Hoshiarpur Civil Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.																
51	Jullundur ..	74	58	132	60	64	124	256	99	67	166	108	99	207	339	290	629
52	Kartarpur ..	17	9	26	15	13	28	54	16	16	32	28	22	50	70	66	136
53	Banga ..	10	5	15	7	4	11	26	6	4	10	5	9	14	26	24	50
54	Rahon ..	2	5	7	5	3	8	15	12	7	19	10	5	15	29.	20	49
55	Phillaur ..	6	6	12	6	8	14	26	5	10	15	6	8	14	23	32	55
56	Nurmahal ..	10	4	14	8	5	13	27	10	9	19	12	4	16	36	26	62
57	Nakodar ..	3	9	12	4	5	9	21	6	8	14	7	9	16.	25	26	51
58	Nawanshahr ..	10	7	17	3	3	6	23	9	5	14	14	7	21	40	18	58
59	Jullundur Cantonment	4	2	6	4	4	8	14	6	3	9	4	5	9	16	16	32

No. IV—continued.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR, 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
One and under five years.		Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
68	64	19	20	19	7	16	6	24	27	27	20	27	25	26	20	85	63	437	368	28
53	59	15	19	12	10	10	21	18	25	19	16	20	17	14	20	72	64	337	364	29
8	14	2	2	2	2	..	4	2	5	1	1	4	5	5	7	17	12	70	77	30
18	15	8	8	7	2	8	6	7	15	7	14	12	19	10	9	23	31	146	167	31
19	18	5	6	5	5	1	4	7	11	6	2	5	9	5	14	21	12	125	112	32
14	10	4	2	2	..	3	1	7	4	3	4	7	5	6	9	12	21	79	80	33
97	66	27	20	18	12	9	27	27	36	26	32	31	48	49	34	84	87	579	561	34
..	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	5	1	1	2	1	3	7	2	21	20	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	36
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	8	37
23	17	7	7	7	3	16	14	36	43	40	23	24	6	24	6	30	15	291	203	38
2	3	1	2	1	3	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	3	3	23	23	39
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	..	..	3	2	14	10	40
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	10	6	41
4	5	3	1	3	1	..	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	8	..	4	..	38	20	42
8	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	26	27	43
49	37	12	10	10	11	7	4	15	26	13	10	17	11	19	14	48	45	264	238	44
11	11	1	3	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	8	3	4	5	28	23	95	84	45
15	9	8	5	1	4	1	2	3	7	8	3	6	1	4	4	16	13	84	70	46
28	22	8	9	10	9	7	3	6	10	9	13	13	4	13	10	35	30	163	143	47
18	10	10	6	8	7	..	5	5	5	10	4	4	..	6	8	26	11	116	78	48
3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	7	3	18	7	49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
164	200	25	26	16	23	24	51	54	73	34	35	57	37	51	28	205	159	969	922	51
26	24	5	2	2	2	2	8	3	9	6	11	7	5	11	7	47	20	179	154	52
13	17	..	1	..	1	..	2	6	3	5	3	3	2	4	1	12	17	69	71	53
18	18	1	6	1	5	..	2	6	5	8	4	2	2	8	6	24	22	97	90	54
10	12	..	1	3	..	3	3	1	6	3	5	7	5	3	9	15	10	68	83	55
16	16	3	1	2	2	2	7	7	6	2	3	8	3	4	2	31	24	111	90	56
27	24	2	3	2	6	2	2	6	11	3	8	10	3	8	5	40	27	125	115	57
18	16	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	6	2	2	4	4	6	6	26	14	102	72	58
8	4	1	4	1	2	..	6	3	4	8	7	6	1	5	1	13	12	61	57	59

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3															
Number.	B.—Towns.	Not exceeding one month.							Under one year.								
		Males.			Females.				Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.		
		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.																
60	Ludhiana ..	91	60	151	68	58	126	277	83	71	154	71	66	137	305	263	568
61	Jagraon ..	39	20	59	14	19	33	92	30	25	55	26	19	45	115	77	192
62	Raekot ..	15	9	24	10	11	21	45	14	10	24	12	13	25	50	44	94
63	Khanna ..	8	5	13	4	6	10	23	4	6	10	4	7	11	21	23	44
64	Ludhiana Civil Line ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.																
65	Ferozepore ..	21	16	37	24	19	43	80	30	22	52	36	44	80	103	109	212
66	Zira ..	9	5	14	4	4	8	22	6	10	16	14	11	25	34	29	63
67	Dharmkot ..	6	7	13	4	5	9	22	15	9	24	8	10	18	36	28	64
68	Muktsar ..	17	9	26	10	7	17	43	25	18	43	14	18	32	65	53	118
69	Fazilka ..	27	18	45	17	15	32	77	21	20	41	29	26	55	95	78	173
70	Moga ..	17	13	30	12	13	25	55	10	5	15	29	15	44	69	45	114
71	Abohar ..	6	5	11	11	2	13	24	3	10	13	10	12	22	24	35	59
72	Jalalabad ..	3	5	8	..	4	4	12	9	6	15	14	15	29	31	25	56
73	Ferozepore Cantonment	3	6	9	3	5	8	17	18	15	33	20	23	43	47	46	93
	LAHORE DISTRICT.																
74	Lahore ..	86	161	247	113	140	253	500	456	373	829	516	484	1,000	1,219	1,110	2,329
75	Chunian ..	1	5	6	..	..	..	6	17	10	27	24	21	45	47	31	78
76	Kasur ..	7	16	23	8	8	16	39	47	39	86	62	61	123	132	116	248
77	Khem Karan ..	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	14	26	19	21	40	33	39	72
78	Patti ..	6	2	8	1	1	2	10	24	15	39	43	31	74	75	48	123
79	Baghbanpura Bhogiwal	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	13	8	21	18	11	29	33	19	52
80	Ichhra ..	1	1	2	..	1	1	3	5	4	9	14	8	22	21	13	34
81	Pattoki Mandi ..	..	3	3	..	2	2	5	11	6	17	16	15	31	30	23	53
82	Sur Singh ..	4	3	7	..	1	1	8	9	9	18	18	16	34	34	26	60
83	Lahore Cantonment ..	..	4	4	1	4	5	9	11	19	30	14	10	24	29	34	63
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.																
84	Amritsar ..	216	167	383	193	129	322	705	176	157	333	116	112	228	675	591	1,266
85	Majitha ..	7	6	13	4	2	6	19	13	7	20	14	9	23	40	22	62
86	Jandiala ..	5	2	7	7	6	13	20	8	12	20	4	5	9	19	30	49
87	Tarn Taran ..	6	2	8	..	4	4	12	9	5	14	8	11	19	25	20	45
88	Sultanwind ..	9	6	15	4	2	6	21	4	7	11	9	6	15	28	19	47
89	Amritsar Cantonment	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4

No. IV—CONTINUED.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR, 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
One and under five years.		Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
93	106	44	77	39	45	38	63	74	66	54	60	69	51	83	74	110	114	909	919	60
47	40	19	12	8	14	6	14	11	9	13	14	10	11	20	17	49	44	298	252	61
37	19	8	9	2	7	7	7	2	7	9	6	5	4	4	7	32	26	156	136	62
14	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	5	1	1	..	2	1	19	12	64	48	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
47	58	11	12	11	8	6	14	20	21	28	19	32	18	27	19	49	39	334	317	65
36	18	4	4	4	2	1	5	8	7	7	6	3	3	8	3	9	6	114	83	66
31	37	8	5	3	2	4	3	3	11	6	3	5	7	10	7	16	6	122	109	67
38	43	5	3	6	4	2	10	8	14	12	9	9	10	12	5	19	11	176	162	68
76	53	5	4	5	9	14	12	16	13	13	13	13	11	11	14	14	8	262	215	69
51	37	8	4	4	5	5	5	17	7	14	4	11	10	18	9	26	17	223	143	70
18	13	3	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	7	4	1	2	5	1	8	4	72	65	71
15	23	1	1	1	..	1	2	4	2	1	3	4	2	5	2	8	8	71	68	72
48	31	6	9	8	13	14	13	16	22	12	13	14	8	15	11	40	15	220	181	73
779	732	135	117	107	171	195	247	393	421	292	255	264	158	260	180	723	597	4,367	3,988	74
13	28	1	..	2	3	3	5	3	5	5	10	4	3	5	5	20	18	103	108	75
50	54	2	3	6	9	12	17	23	20	17	14	16	10	24	15	68	54	350	312	76
24	17	1	..	..	2	7	4	7	7	6	3	3	2	4	5	23	19	108	98	77
36	31	6	5	5	4	4	5	11	12	1	7	2	4	12	10	34	18	186	144	78
15	16	2	..	2	3	1	6	4	6	5	5	2	..	3	1	11	6	78	62	79
8	11	1	1	3	1	..	2	3	5	..	2	4	2	5	3	7	5	52	45	80
13	17	1	2	1	4	1	6	4	3	3	5	6	1	1	..	5	7	65	68	81
13	10	1	..	..	2	2	6	4	7	5	2	3	1	4	1	12	13	78	68	82
12	12	1	1	2	6	4	12	11	10	7	9	2	2	6	4	17	8	91	98	83
806	817	112	121	100	150	140	140	217	284	172	145	178	131	220	122	563	482	3,183	2,983	84
26	8	3	..	2	2	1	1	6	4	2	3	4	3	6	4	19	16	109	63	85
21	16	2	2	3	1	4	2	3	5	3	3	3	4	8	11	21	10	87	84	86
13	14	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	4	1	3	3	2	6	11	5	69	58	87
10	12	1	4	3	7	2	4	8	9	11	8	6	8	5	8	9	14	83	93	88
2	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	16	5	89

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES)

1	2	3															
		Not exceeding one month.							Under one year.								
	B.—Towns.	*Males.*			*Females.*				*Over one month and not exceeding six months.*			*Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.*			*Total.*		
Number.		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.																
90	Gurdaspur ..	5	6	11	9	6	15	26	11	5	16	8	7	15	30	27	57
91	Dina Nagar ..	4	3	7	..	2	2	9	5	5	10	1	7	8	13	14	27
92	Pathankot ..	15	8	23	10	9	19	42	12	16	28	13	17	30	48	52	100
93	Dalhousie ..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	6	10
94	Batala ..	49	24	73	23	25	48	121	39	39	78	35	33	68	147	120	267
95	Dera Nanak ..	3	1	4	5	..	5	9	5	5	10	16	11	27	25	21	46
96	Fatehgarh ..	5	2	7	6	2	8	15	9	6	15	6	7	13	22	21	43
97	Qadian ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	5
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment ..	3	1	4	3	1	4	8	3	7	10	5	9	14	12	20	32
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.																
101	Sialkot ..	86	61	147	52	48	100	247	117	91	208	96	102	198	360	293	653
102	Daska ..	3	..	3	..	3	3	6	1	..	1.	6	1	7	10	4	14
103	Pasrur ..	4	12	16	4	5	9	25	11	6	17	13	13	26	40	28	68
104	Narowal ..	7	8	15	3	3	6	21	11	14	25	15	10	25	41	30	71
105	Chawinda ..	8	7	15	5	1	6	21	9	9	18	10	9	19	34	24	58
106	Sialkot Cantonment ..	7	2	9	1	3	4	13	8	11	19	5	2	7	22	17	39
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.																
107	Gujranwala ..	37	21	58	29	26	55	113	44	37	81	43	37	80	145	129	274
108	Wazirabad ..	9	4	13	4	9	13	26	10	7	17	9	14	23	32	34	66
109	Eminabad ..	5	5	10	2	9	11	21	7	8	15	8	5	13	25	24	49
110	Akalgarh ..	1	..	1	3	1	4	5	4	..	4	2	3	5	7	7	14
111	Hafizabad ..	10	3	13	1	7	8	21	7	7	14	6	10	16	26	25	51
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.																
112	Sangla ..	2	3	5	1	1	2	7	5	1	6	3	2	5	13	5	18
113	Sharakpur ..	10	8	18	5	..	5	23	9	8	17	11	9	20	38	22	60
114	Nankana Sahib ..	6	5	11	5	6	11	22	9	7	16	7	5	12	27	23	50
115	Shahdara ..	..	6	6	4	2	6	12	8	4	12	10	..	10	24	10	34
116	Sheikhupura ..	2	4	6	11	5	16	22	12	11	23	7	6	13	25	33	58
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.																
117	Gujrat ..	14	28	42	16	17	33	75	34	32	66	25	25	50	101	90	191
118	Jalalpur ..	7	5	12	5	7	12	24	7	9	16	7	17	24	26	38	64
119	Kunjah ..	8	4	12	3	3	6	18	8	8	16	10	6	16	30	20	50
120	Dinga ..	3	4	7	3	1	4	11	2	1	3	2	4	6	11	9	20
121	Gujrat Civil Line ..	2	..	2	1	1	2	4	..	2	2	1	..	1	3	4	7

No. IV—continued.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
One and under five years.		Five and under ten years		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
8	12	3	3	2	3	5	5	7	10	9	4	14	1	4	4	10	7	92	76	90
6	7	3	4	..	1	1	2	4	5	..	2	2	2	4	2	2	7	35	46	91
27	15	4	4	2	4	5	9	14	12	10	9	17	4	12	5	22	23	161	137	92
2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	1	6	3	15	18	93
110	121	24	18	9	16	14	21	25	37	20	15	20	14	27	17	76	68	472	447	94
15	22	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	5	..	1	3	4	8	4	16	14	76	77	95
17	9	2	1	3	1	..	2	7	4	1	2	3	2	3	4	6	3	64	49	96
2	5	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	2	1	2	5	...	16	16	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	99
8	8	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	25	42	100
196	174	67	61	36	34	35	29	64	61	36	42	36	42	39	44	140	143	1,009	923	101
9	5	3	2	1	..	1	1	5	5	1	1	5	3	1	..	8	6	44	27	102
29	19	2	3	1	5	1	3	4	7	2	5	5	3	4	3	17	16	105	92	103
33	28	5	5	2	2	1	8	7	6	3	6	9	1	7	3	19	15	127	104	104
21	14	2	1	2	2	1	4	1	4	3	2	2	6	2	2	13	6	81	65	105
14	16	2	2	..	1	2	4	2	9	5	6	7	3	3	..	18	6	75	64	106
105	125	52	48	51	41	45	46	45	36	43	42	48	35	42	37	30	26	606	565	107
25	30	12	11	8	11	16	8	14	12	16	12	16	14	13	12	16	6	168	150	108
10	13	1	5	4	2	5	7	3	2	8	4	3	9	6	4	4	6	69	76	109
4	9	2	1	3	3	2	..	6	1	2	3	4	2	1	7	6	4	37	37	110
36	24	11	15	13	6	8	10	12	10	9	11	11	13	15	14	14	11	155	139	111
8	3	..	3	..	..	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	..	5	..	5	3	37	24	112
14	14	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	9	3	6	5	18	17	96	72	113
15	18	3	..	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	..	8	6	68	57	114
10	5	1	2	2	..	1	1	4	2	3	4	6	4	1	..	4	4	56	32	115
24	20	5	4	2	3	4	5	7	9	4	6	8	4	2	4	14	11	95	99	116
81	73	12	13	12	16	12	19	20	38	17	21	21	18	20	16	64	86	360	390	117
16	18	2	5	3	1	7	3	6	8	4	7	6	3	8	4	36	15	114	102	118
25	28	6	2	4	4	6	5	4	12	5	8	3	7	8	4	28	15	119	105	119
8	12	7	2	3	5	5	4	6	10	5	4	16	10	16	11	15	5	92	72	120
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	7	121

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES

1	2	3															
		Not exceeding one month.							Under one year.								
	B.—Towns.	Males.			Females.				Over one month and not exceeding six months.			Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.			Total.		
Number.		Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.																
122	Shahpur ..	1	8	9	2	4	6	15	6	7	13	5	3	8	20	16	36
123	Sahiwal ..	9	6	15	5	4	9	24	9	8	17	8	2	10	32	19	51
124	Bhera ..	11	9	20	12	6	18	38	27	26	53	32	26	58	79	70	149
125	Miani ..	11	5	16	4	2	6	22	10	7	17	7	1	8	33	14	47
126	Khushab ..	6	4	10	6	11	17	27	10	8	18	4	15	19	24	40	64
127	Sargodha ..	11	13	24	6	11	17	41	17	16	33	19	12	31	60	45	105
128	Shahpur Civil Station	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	5	1	6	..	..	..	6	2	8
	JHELUM DISTRICT.																
129	Jhelum ..	14	16	30	9	12	21	51	24	11	35	11	5	16	65	37	102
130	Pind Dadan Khan ..	10	9	19	6	11	17	36	3	5	8	6	5	11	28	27	55
131	Chakwal ..	4	5	9	2	4	6	15	5	4	9	5	7	12	19	17	36
132	Jhelum Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	5
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.																
133	Rawalpindi ..	60	49	109	64	49	113	222	116	96	212	71	73	144	296	282	578
134	Murree ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	1	3	4	..	2	2	3	6	9
135	Murree Cantonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
136	Rawalpindi Cantonment	5	3	8	5	3	8	16	4	7	11	7	4	11	19	19	38
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.																
137	Pindigheb ..	3	4	7	5	4	9	16	20	8	28	9	13	22	36	30	66
138	Hazro ..	8	7	15	5	2	7	22	7	8	15	6	8	14	28	23	51
139	Campbellpur ..	2	2	4	..	1	1	5	5	2	7	4	5	9	13	8	21
140	Campbellpur Cantonment.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
141	Tallagang ..	1	2	3	5	..	5	8	..	2	2	3	3	6	6	10	16
142	Hasanabdal ..	5	1	6	..	..	..	6	8	5	13	18	3	21	32	8	40
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.																
143	Mianwali ..	3	3	6	2	4	6	12	13	11	24	12	3	15	31	20	51
144	Bhakkar ..	11	8	19	6	5	11	30	24	12	36	8	10	18	51	33	84
145	IsaKhel ..	1	9	10	2	4	6	16	12	6	18	8	6	14	30	18	48
146	Kalabagh ..	7	7	14	6	6	12	26	12	9	21	12	14	26	38	35	73
	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.																
147	Montgomery ..	9	3	12	4	5	9	21	10	5	15	7	8	15	29	22	51
148	Pakpattan ..	4	4	8	5	2	7	15	11	4	15	7	5	12	26	16	4
149	Okara ..	6	7	13	4	2	6	19	9	11	20	11	4	15	33	21	5
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.																
150	Lyallpur ..	40	33	73	38	38	76	149	44	28	72	42	31	73	159	135	29
151	Gojra ..	9	6	15	6	6	12	27	11	5	16	4	2	6	30	19	4
152	Tandlianwala ..	3	3	6	4	3	7	13	3	5	8	4	7	11	13	19	3
153	Toba Tek Singh ..	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	4	..	4	..	1	1	7	6	1
154	Jaranwala ..	4	4	8	3	6	9	17	9	9	18	6	4	10	23	22	4
155	Kamalia ..	22	10	32	13	5	18	50	10	14	24	13	11	24	55	43	9

No. IV—continued.

AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		
One and under five years.		Five and under ten years.		Ten and under fifteen years.		Fifteen and under twenty years.		Twenty and under thirty years.		Thirty and under forty years.		Forty and under fifty years.		Fifty and under sixty years.		Sixty years and upwards.		Total (all ages).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
13	7	4	4	4	4	2	1	6	8	2	5	10	5	3	6	10	9	74	65	122
8	14	2	3	..	..	2	3	7	6	3	4	4	3	11	5	19	20	88	77	123
65	57	4	9	5	6	7	11	11	29	18	13	18	10	27	21	57	60	291	286	124
28	18	2	5	..	4	1	6	7	12	3	10	12	5	6	5	25	22	117	101	125
37	36	5	2	2	4	2	4	5	12	6	6	6	7	13	10	27	24	127	145	126
46	42	12	2	3	8	6	7	19	15	28	10	12	5	11	6	28	17	225	157	127
3	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	7	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	8	4	33	21	128
47	39	6	6	3	2	4	5	8	11	11	8	11	10	8	4	18	14	181	136	129
19	20	5	4	1	1	5	5	9	10	19	18	14	5	13	12	31	24	144	126	130
25	21	6	4	3	3	1	8	5	7	..	6	15	3	8	3	30	22	112	94	131
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	3	4	..	1	2	..	12	13	132
137	130	31	28	28	38	37	52	76	107	67	67	67	33	71	38	128	126	938	901	133
1	3	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	6	1	16	17	134
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	135
13	14	4	2	4	2	6	3	24	16	19	3	14	2	14	2	25	11	142	74	136
16	18	7	12	4	1	8	3	6	4	5	9	8	2	7	..	30	19	127	98	137
13	12	7	8	2	4	1	4	6	6	2	9	5	4	7	2	23	21	94	93	138
6	3	2	4	..	1	..	3	7	5	4	..	2	1	5	1	1	4	40	30	139
..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	4	140
6	7	5	3	1	1	..	..	5	7	3	3	6	3	7	4	11	15	50	53	141
9	6	8	3	5	5	5	8	12	2	9	12	7	4	13	3	22	15	122	66	142
22	17	4	4	1	3	3	1	6	6	..	5	5	4	11	1	17	15	100	76	143
21	23	3	3	5	4	5	3	5	14	6	13	13	9	13	7	20	19	142	128	144
11	12	2	6	4	4	4	..	7	7	5	4	14	4	10	6	18	10	105	71	145
23	21	9	8	..	2	1	..	1	8	5	4	8	2	10	2	22	19	117	101	146
12	12	10	5	8	6	8	5	7	4	5	3	7	2	2	3	2	..	90	62	147
14	11	12	14	10	12	11	7	5	11	9	6	5	4	5	3	4	3	101	87	148
13	10	11	4	11	7	6	8	9	4	7	4	5	2	4	3	2	2	101	65	149
84	82	19	10	9	9	15	12	22	26	28	17	31	6	18	6	51	31	436	334	150
10	8	2	..	..	1	4	..	4	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	7	2	65	37	151
7	7	3	..	1	..	1	1	3	3	5	..	4	..	3	1	4	2	44	33	152
3	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	7	4	26	14	153
10	9	3	1	..	1	3	2	3	1	4	2	7	3	4	..	4	3	61	44	154
22	22	7	4	7	2	3	2	7	12	11	6	12	9	14	6	36	27	174	133	155

DEATHS REGISTERED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE DISTRICTS

1	2	3															
		Not exceeding one month.							Under one year.								
	B.—Towns.	*Males.*			*Females.*				*Over one month and not exceeding six months.*			*Over six months and not exceeding twelve months.*			*Total.*		
Number.		Under one week.	Over one week	Total.	Under one week.	Over one week.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	JHANG DISTRICT.																
156	Jhang Maghiana ..	57	44	101	32	26	58	159	53	39	92	48	27	75	202	124	326
157	Chiniot ..	29	19	48	29	25	54	102	33	16	49	28	17	45	109	87	196
158	Ahmadpur ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	5	3	1	4	7	3	10
159	Shorkot ..	4	4	8	4	..	4	12	12	4	16	2	4	6	22	12	34
	MULTAN DISTRICT.																
160	Multan ..	98	92	190	117	96	213	403	168	114	282	164	102	266	522	429	951
161	Shujabad ..	9	7	16	9	9	18	34	11	10	21	9	8	17	36	36	72
162	Khanewal ..	10	3	13	2	3	5	18	6	3	9	2	5	7	21	13	34
163	Kahror ..	4	4	8	2	7	9	17	5	..	5	1	2	3	14	11	25
164	Tulamba ..	11	13	24	5	10	15	39	5	4	9	3	4	7	32	23	55
165	Multan Cantonment ..	4	1	5	2	7	9	14	3	4	7	3	2	5	11	15	26
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.																
166	Muzaffargarh ..	6	8	14	5	3	8	22	3	6	9	9	7	16	26	21	47
167	Khangarh ..	6	1	7	..	..	..	7	8	1	9	2	4	6	17	5	22
168	Alipur ..	3	1	4	7	..	7	11	6	2	8	4	3	7	14	12	26
169	Leiah ..	15	4	19	14	9	23	42	17	18	35	14	8	22	50	49	99
170	Karor ..	6	..	6	6	4	10	16	13	10	23	5	6	11	24	26	50
171	Muzaffargarh Civil Line	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.																
172	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	11	27	38	10	15	25	63	38	21	59	17	24	41	93	70	163
173	Jampur ..	13	10	23	9	11	20	43	25	19	44	11	12	23	59	51	110
174	Dajal ..	10	12	22	7	13	20	42	24	23	47	13	6	19	59	49	108
175	Rajanpur ..	5	9	14	3	6	9	23	11	15	26	9	7	16	34	31	65
176	Kot Mithan ..	4	4	8	12	2	14	22	5	5	10	6	4	10	19	23	42
177	Taunsa ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	6
	Total for Towns ..	2,236	1,941	4,177	1,907	1,758	3,665	7,842	3,440	2,836	6,276	3,248	2,879	6,127	10,865	9,380	20,245
	Ratio *per mille* ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	189.84 †	181.27 †	185.77 †
	Total for the Province.	22,643	18,362	41,005	18,936	15,791	34,727	75,732	27,564	22,572	50,136	26,790	23,237	50,027	95,359	80,536	175,895
	Ratio *per mille* of Population.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	† 192·35	† 181·85	† 187·40

*Population

†Calculated on

No. IV—CONCLUDED.

RURAL CIRCLES) AND TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934.

4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14
ONE AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.		FIVE AND UNDER TEN YEARS.		TEN AND UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS.		FIFTEEN AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.		TWENTY AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.		THIRTY AND UNDER FORTY YEARS.		FORTY AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.		FIFTY AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.		SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.		TOTAL (ALL AGES).		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
60	67	31	21	20	31	27	32	14	20	19	23	15	22	8	11	46	40	442	391	156
43	49	16	18	14	18	14	11	24	7	8	7	10	8	4	12	30	47	272	264	157
24	10	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	17	12	58	37	158
29	29	3	3	2	2	1	..	3	2	1	2	..	3	..	..	19	24	80	77	159
260	328	210	232	159	103	85	46	90	27	45	42	31	13	41	23	29	20	1,472	1,263	160
37	28	26	23	7	12	14	2	4	5	..	2	2	..	3	..	1	2	130	110	161
13	7	9	13	6	4	1	5	1	2	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	1	53	51	162
17	9	12	13	4	7	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	52	47	163
18	17	18	6	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69	54	164
16	17	9	12	4	7	2	2	2	3	1	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	46	64	165
18	23	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	10	2	1	3	2	6	1	10	8	74	71	166
10	12	4	..	..	2	2	3	..	9	2	4	3	3	4	1	12	10	54	49	167
8	10	2	2	1	2	2	..	2	7	3	2	7	1	7	2	16	5	62	43	168
21	23	8	7	2	1	3	5	15	18	14	12	16	10	17	8	28	31	174	164	169
20	15	1	5	1	2	2	1	5	9	3	6	13	5	5	4	12	14	86	87	170
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	12	1	171
25	18	6	7	1	9	5	12	8	17	13	15	12	9	34	12	51	26	248	195	172
29	28	13	6	..	6	1	2	4	10	2	7	8	7	11	10	19	24	146	151	173
12	15	9	5	3	1	5	4	5	7	5	8	5	3	13	8	21	9	137	109	174
11	11	5	4	2	3	2	..	3	6	6	2	7	3	7	2	13	3	90	65	175
6	6	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	11	4	8	2	5	7	5	11	5	59	70	176
8	4	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	7	1	3	5	1	6	1	4	4	31	26	177
,024	5,768	1,659	1,659	1,315	1,427	1,409	1,640	2,334	2,594	2,023	2,045	2,202	1,665	2,238	1,706	4,951	4,050	35,020	31,934	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
,359	51,800	21,501	19,060	15,644	14,404	15,317	14,213	21,470	21,545	21,763	20,644	23,504	19,827	25,198	20,939	49,041	40,651	346,156	303,619	
·14	37·07	12·71	13·12	9·95	11·26	12·73	14·40	9·61	11·58	12·97	15·82	20·32	21·82	33·10	36·36	72·52	81·31	27·05	28·48	

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ANNUAL FORM No. IV-A.

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR ACCORDING TO CLASSES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Number.	Districts.	MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR.								REMARKS.
		Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other classes.*		
		Number.	Ratios.	Number.	Ratios.	Number.	Ratios.	Number.	Ratios.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hissar	2,217	232·71	3,301	134·94	..	..	..	..	
2	Rohtak	981	180·26	6,000	205·72	3	250·00	2	500·00	
3	Gurgaon	2,546	264·44	4,658	226·09	1	90·91	..	..	
4	Karnal	2,550	235·17	5,050	193·23	..	..	..	..	
5	Ambala	1,888	174·07	5,111	230·26	8	181·82	..	..	
6	Simla	59	275·70	211	202·88	4	97·56	4	363·64	
7	Kangra	506	312·35	6,411	205·68	..	..	..	..	
8	Hoshiarpur	3,582	227·43	5,737	195·31	13	254·90	..	..	
9	Jullundur	3,293	170·12	5,215	216·52	1	10·00	..	..	
10	Ludhiana	2,310	218·58	4,180	222·81	21	437·50	13	100·00	
11	Ferozepore	4,934	214·67	4,729	178·24	36	232·26	167	415·42	
12	Lahore	4,519	148·72	2,577	157·02	286	139·24	213	70·02	
13	Amritsar	4,329	172·67	4,950	192·40	150	196·85	6	122·45	
14	Gurdaspur	4,098	178·11	4,290	216·46	199	90·37	39	481·48	
15	Sialkot	4,557	163·12	2,695	197·07	398	130·45	6	61·86	
16	Gujranwala	3,608	186·20	1,050	202·35	318	163·24	6	130·43	
17	Sheikhupura	3,313	182·22	1,349	180·42	384	175·99	74	153·21	
18	Gujrat	4,972	165·92	535	116·10	13	158·54	..	..	
19	Shahpur	4,618	201·74	749	177·95	81	151·97	25	88·03	
20	Jhelum	3,086	167·92	233	123·80	1	66·67	..	..	
21	Rawalpindi	3,199	153·41	519	134·74	15	180·72	4	400·00	
22	Attock	1,945	107·36	51	37·72	..	..	..	..	
23	Mianwali	3,439	231·01	380	172·26	1	142·86	..	..	
24	Montgomery	4,197	169·49	1,644	170·36	213	248·25	233	487·45	
25	Lyallpur	5,795	182·87	2,513	155·53	536	231·13	362	762·11	
26	Jhang	3,551	201·98	581	159·35	..	..	..	..	
27	Multan	3,777	168·53	2,044	273·19	155	277·28	276	270·59	
28	Muzaffargarh	3,152	186·60	408	177·47	..	..	..	..	
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,922	204·12	508	243·06	..	..	6	146·34	
	Total ..	93,943	182·95	77,679	193·59	2,837	165·24	1,436	213·66	

ANNUAL FORM No. V.

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS

1	2	3									
		POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1931.									
		Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Total.*	
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Hissar ..	135,840	117,944	349,257	295,320	583	524	10	1	485,690	413,789
2	Rohtak ..	72,820	65,060	357,583	305,351	2,452	2,355	..	..	432,855	372,766
3	Gurgaon ..	129,479	112,878	268,301	228,038	730	733	3	1	398,513	341,650
4	Karnal ..	141,372	118,358	324,973	261,431	806	663	2,719	2,292	469,870	382,744
5	Ambala ..	126,913	103,924	285,157	219,659	4,284	2,857	57	51	416,411	326,491
6	Simla ..	4,346	1.464	18,372	11,050	788	752	11	3	23,517	13,269
7	Kangra ..	22,486	17,997	378,434	355,271	316	260	14,052	12,496	415,288	386,024
8	Hoshiarpur ..	174,351	153,727	314,534	273,982	2,083	1,681	60,899	50,930	551,867	480,320
9	Jullundur ..	223,611	195,945	225,350	180,842	2,714	1,609	60,992	52,658	512,667	431,054
10	Ludhiana ..	130,149	105,449	234,615	182,074	1,098	1,379	9,698	8,032	375,560	296,934
11	Ferozepore ..	280,323	235,107	331,865	266,080	4,381	2,689	19,687	16,600	636,256	520,476
12	Lahore ..	464,043	351,777	297,469	207,004	32,107	24,990	770	410	794,389	584,181
13	Amritsar ..	290,387	234,289	321,664	253,951	8,862	7,757	127	83	621,040	496,080
14	Gurdaspur ..	268,771	224,445	235,892	191,998	23,702	19,541	3,570	2,979	531,935	438,963
15	Sialkot ..	333,637	275,996	167,076	136,510	36,579	29,786	9	24	537,301	442,316
16	Gujranwala ..	287,794	233,549	93,869	71,559	26,940	22,424	3	..	408,606	327,532
17	Sheikhupura ..	244,064	201,932	106,948	82,775	26,895	22,371	6,483	5,264	384,390	312,342
18	Gujrat ..	425,716	361,034	70,238	61,328	1,746	1,351	636	378	498,336	424,091
19	Shahpur ..	367,879	311,667	70,849	58,209	6,223	5,071	885	707	445,836	375,654
20	Jhelum ..	251,656	230,441	30,670	27,637	388	284	..	..	282,714	258,362
21	Rawalpindi ..	279,287	245,678	58,514	43,313	4,924	2,562	46	33	342,771	291,586
22	Attock ..	279,546	252,247	26,912	24,544	490	220	1	..	306,949	277,011
23	Mianwali ..	187,872	169,237	27,930	26,115	211	169	3	2	216,016	195,523
24	Montgomery ..	381,956	315,586	151,734	117,123	9,618	7,627	9,148	6,980	552,456	447,316
25	Lyallpur ..	389,159	331,837	188,462	145,650	24,899	20,619	28,229	22,496	630,749	520,602
26	Jhang ..	297,801	255,052	57,550	53,850	267	227	53	33	355,671	309,162
27	Multan ..	515,218	427,719	122,107	94,888	5,780	4,144	2,920	2,124	646,025	528,875
28	Muzaffargarh ..	279,319	233,946	41,222	36,642	133	113	..	..	320,674	270,701
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	255,817	206,563	30,322	27,953	19	12	..	..	286,158	234,528
	Total ..	7,241,612	6,090,848	5,187,869	4,240,147	230,018	184,770	221,011	184,577	12,880,510	10,700,342
	Population according to Census of 1931.										—Not
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.										

No. V.

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

4																5
Under one year.																
NOT EXCEEDING ONE MONTH.																
UNDER ONE WEEK.								OVER ONE WEEK.								
Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
92	88	150	140	..	..	..	..	95	90	169	119	..	..	..	..	1
115	135	855	720	..	..	..	..	133	105	715	693	..	..	..	..	2
288	259	500	456	..	..	..	..	193	153	338	321	..	..	..	..	3
432	316	749	663	..	..	..	..	301	293	753	564	..	..	..	..	4
307	294	357	290	1	1	..	..	259	199	670	667	1	1	..	..	5
9	11	39	18	..	..	1	1	7	8	17	11	1	..	..	..	6
59	66	1,045	947	..	..	..	..	32	39	521	574	..	..	..	..	7
529	399	769	642	1	2	..	..	466	414	801	617	2	..	..	..	8
494	512	954	783	..	..	..	..	345	243	476	493	..	1	..	..	9
213	199	903	683	2	4	1	1	282	213	381	413	3	3	..	2	10
972	591	618	619	2	3	20	22	440	385	518	416	3	4	19	21	11
119	86	68	87	8	21	11	13	239	201	113	85	12	15	8	10	12
692	458	707	750	33	11	..	..	533	209	481	653	13	4	1	1	13
771	672	348	255	15	19	8	4	582	489	315	298	17	20	6	5	14
544	368	289	241	47	31	2	1	504	400	263	222	39	43	..	1	15
448	367	119	108	59	37	1	..	343	344	94	85	37	29	1	1	16
366	294	165	161	66	25	15	8	361	220	148	149	39	37	18	6	17
560	453	74	66	..	2	..	..	707	477	54	58	1	1	..	..	18
510	418	103	91	8	6	3	3	465	361	88	78	6	5	2	1	19
420	341	23	23	..	..	..	..	398	320	28	20	..	1	..	..	20
448	325	82	72	4	2	..	..	353	299	72	58	4	1	1	1	21
125	103	6	5	..	..	..	..	127	102	4	3	..	..	..	..	22
510	398	48	36	..	..	..	..	341	305	42	26	..	..	..	..	23
670	682	231	103	30	17	32	17	412	349	199	243	36	21	48	13	24
438	494	560	431	70	76	104	53	534	521	418	228	37	41	15	41	25
517	450	101	64	..	..	..	..	384	324	70	81	..	..	..	..	26
549	495	235	215	9	6	27	10	400	379	281	249	6	20	12	34	27
395	307	44	36	..	..	..	..	247	192	43	45	..	..	..	..	28
283	216	46	38	..	..	..	..	353	244	65	60	..	..	1	..	29
11,875	9,797	10,188	8,743	355	263	225	133	9,836	7,878	8,137	7,529	257	247	132	137	
—																
available																

ANNUAL FOR

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AG

1	2	4—*concld.*															
		Under o															
		OVER ONE MONTH AND NOT EXCEEDING SIX MONTHS.								OVER SIX MONTHS AND UNDER TWELVE MONTHS.							
	DISTRICTS.	*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Chris- tians.*		*Other Clas- ses.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Chris- tians.*		*Other Clas- ses.*	
Number.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	Hissar ..	490	385	705	712	..	..	..	..	497	480	701	605	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	186	103	843	748	2	..	..	..	115	89	848	578	1	..	1	1
3	Gurgaon ..	398	281	887	821	1	..	..	..	529	445	720	615	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal ..	374	212	682	642	..	..	..	..	318	304	574	423	..	..	..	..
5	Ambala ..	297	285	724	577	1	1	..	..	105	142	1,007	819	1	1	..	..
6	Simla ..	3	6	51	32	1	..	..	1	5	10	27	16	2	..	..	1
7	Kangra ..	49	89	766	806	..	..	..	..	78	94	864	888	..	..	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	439	348	776	615	4	1	..	..	524	463	803	714	2	1	..	..
9	Jullundur ..	417	344	633	536	..	..	..	..	567	371	682	658	..	..	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	419	365	443	337	2	3	2	2	297	322	534	486	2	2	3	2
11	Ferozepore ..	652	518	655	522	5	4	20	23	774	602	777	604	8	7	23	19
12	Lahore ..	991	728	445	472	61	49	57	37	1,026	1,129	803	504	57	63	40	37
13	Amritsar ..	601	613	523	383	40	24	1	1	711	512	700	753	14	11	2	..
14	Gurdaspur ..	445	228	757	768	41	35	4	3	620	291	712	837	27	25	5	4
15	Sialkot ..	766	561	491	439	69	48	..	1	786	628	386	364	65	56	1	..
16	Gujranwala ..	569	480	182	139	39	32	1	..	556	501	166	157	47	38	1	1
17	Sheikhupura ..	500	356	218	204	65	22	10	7	612	604	181	123	95	35	5	5
18	Gujrat ..	879	647	80	71	2	1	..	..	664	585	65	67	5	1	..	..
19	Shahpur ..	853	673	89	93	9	7	4	3	728	610	108	99	23	17	7	2
20	Jhelum ..	535	382	51	23	..	..	..	..	363	327	39	26	..	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	552	426	67	57	1	1	..	2	428	368	61	50	1	1	..	..
22	Attock ..	424	320	9	6	..	..	..	..	384	360	9	9	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	635	460	74	51	1	..	..	..	448	342	51	52	..	..	..	..
24	Montgomery ..	668	514	231	255	31	39	28	34	568	334	131	251	18	21	38	23
25	Lyallpur ..	885	816	333	154	80	47	27	58	1,012	1,095	333	56	93	92	15	49
26	Jhang ..	500	451	76	70	..	..	..	..	465	460	59	60	..	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	725	365	299	407	2	4	3	13	422	442	257	101	53	55	76	101
28	Muzaffargarh ..	735	538	87	57	..	..	..	..	398	340	48	48	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	679	491	105	86	..	..	2	1	352	304	59	49	..	..	2	..
	Total ..	15,666	11,985	11,282	10,083	457	318	159	186	14,352	12,554	11,705	10,012	514	426	219	245
	Population according to Census of 1931.									Not available.							
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the province.																

No. V—CONTINUED.

PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

year—CONCLUDED.								5								
TOTAL UNDER ONE YEAR.								ONE YEAR AND UNDER FIVE YEARS.								
Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	1
1,174	1,043	1,725	1,576	..	..	..	..	125	150	295	301	..	..	..	..	1
549	432	3,261	2,739	3	..	1	1	285	291	1,708	1,421	..	..	..	..	2
1,408	1,138	2,445	2,213	1	..	..	..	1,171	1,124	1,797	1,567	..	..	..	..	3
1,425	1,125	2,758	2,292	..	..	..	..	305	358	702	530	2	..	..	..	4
968	920	2,758	2,353	4	4	..	..	601	505	1,710	1,654	1	1	..	..	5
24	35	134	77	4	..	1	3	4	3	43	25	1	..	1	..	6
218	288	3,196	3,215	..	..	..	..	53	32	596	585	..	..	..	..	7
1,958	1,624	3,149	2,588	9	4	..	..	711	620	1,312	1,206	4	3	..	..	8
1,823	1,470	2,745	2,470	..	1	..	..	981	972	1,345	1,183	1	..	..	..	9
1,211	1,099	2,261	1,919	9	12	6	7	300	313	1,113	1,063	2	1	1	1	10
2,838	2,096	2,568	2,161	18	18	82	85	615	596	3,266	2,620	5	6	23	24	11
2,375	2,144	1,429	1,148	138	148	116	97	1,357	1,307	991	716	81	79	53	49	12
2,537	1,792	2,411	2,539	100	50	4	2	2,011	1,091	1,406	2,222	28	21	2	4	13
2,418	1,680	2,132	2,158	100	99	23	16	1,527	1,002	1,044	1,156	166	154	3	4	14
2,600	1,957	1,429	1,266	220	178	3	3	1,820	1,348	800	913	188	166	1	2	15
1,916	1,692	561	489	182	136	4	2	1,265	1,067	421	382	133	112	2	1	16
1,839	1,474	712	637	265	119	48	26	1,363	1,234	543	407	189	168	36	10	17
2,810	2,162	273	262	8	5	..	..	2,756	2,468	195	152	5	1	..	1	18
2,556	2,062	388	361	46	35	16	9	2,202	2,051	264	228	37	29	8	9	19
1,716	1,370	141	92	..	1	..	..	1,124	1,064	78	74	2	1	..	..	20
1,781	1,418	282	237	10	5	1	3	949	933	135	111	6	4	1	..	21
1,060	885	28	23	..	..	..	..	580	582	35	15	..	..	..	..	22
1,934	1,505	215	165	1	..	..	..	1,117	1,096	127	132	..	..	..	..	23
2,318	1,879	792	852	115	98	146	87	1,369	1,167	231	225	14	32	30	28	24
2,869	2,926	1,644	869	280	256	161	201	2,015	2,247	711	582	116	37	22	7	25
1,866	1,685	306	275	..	..	..	..	971	942	79	71	..	..	..	..	26
2,096	1,681	1,072	972	70	85	118	158	4,471	3,070	835	1,760	6	2	77	21	27
1,775	1,377	222	186	..	..	..	..	1,158	981	167	144	..	..	..	..	28
1,667	1,255	275	233	..	..	5	1	842	659	111	103	..	..	4	1	29
51,729	42,214	41,312	36,367	1,583	1,254	735	701	34,048	29,273	22,060	21,548	987	817	264	162	
252,222	249,024	174,610	168,573	8,661	8,554	8,151	7,727	861,657	821,585	550,705	524,700	27,527	26,611	25,645	24,597	
205·09	169·52	236·60	215·73	182·77	146·60	90·17	90·72	39·51	35·63	40·06	41·07	35·86	30·70	10·29	6·59	

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS

1	2	6								7			
Number.	Districts.	FIVE YEARS AND UNDER TEN YEARS.								TEN YEARS AND UNDER			
		Muhammadans.		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	Hissar ..	133	150	300	299	..	..	..	..	115	250	495	375
2	Rohtak ..	178	194	1,076	928	..	1	1	..	172	128	881	816
3	Gurgaon ..	247	228	358	320	..	..	..	..	151	131	295	248
4	Karnal ..	313	396	714	497	..	..	..	..	429	456	581	521
5	Ambala ..	185	113	426	399	1	1	..	..	149	125	223	199
6	Simla ..	5	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	2	3	10	5
7	Kangra ..	63	23	542	602	..	..	..	..	49	29	624	646
8	Hoshiarpur ..	387	424	769	655	3	3	..	..	286	283	414	418
9	Jullundur ..	191	163	234	243	..	..	..	..	112	102	186	189
10	Ludhiana ..	222	212	349	350	2	2	1	1	271	282	150	158
11	Ferozepore ..	312	245	371	274	3	3	19	18	175	168	254	219
12	Lahore ..	521	393	280	183	24	21	11	15	409	373	191	165
13	Amritsar ..	308	241	265	317	12	9	..	1	174	315	232	189
14	Gurdaspur ..	387	364	509	414	65	50	2	2	225	187	452	346
15	Sialkot ..	672	547	297	218	25	19	1	..	351	324	170	151
16	Gujranwala ..	849	634	238	198	89	68	1	..	872	631	233	196
17	Sheikhupura ..	226	188	199	135	49	45	13	5	109	88	123	89
18	Gujrat ..	739	718	73	82	1	1	..	..	506	629	78	88
19	Shahpur ..	416	448	70	64	7	4	1	2	268	272	49	47
20	Jhelum ..	329	274	19	21	..	..	..	..	169	178	19	25
21	Rawalpindi ..	336	313	96	83	2	3	1	1	233	229	76	65
22	Attock ..	767	654	29	34	..	..	1	..	773	654	32	26
23	Mianwali ..	332	381	38	23	..	..	..	..	164	124	31	25
24	Montgomery ..	956	829	194	135	13	24	27	31	842	640	197	195
25	Lyallpur ..	395	376	51	91	41	39	15	18	230	249	98	82
26	Jhang ..	368	320	87	99	..	..	..	..	264	336	100	51
27	Multan ..	2,235	1,423	543	1,150	3	1	89	11	1,018	753	74	229
28	Muzaffargarh ..	405	330	33	26	..	..	..	..	280	188	28	19
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	298	200	35	26	..	..	..	..	149	121	16	18
	Total ..	12,775	10,788	8,203	7,873	340	294	183	105	8,947	8,248	6,312	5,800
	Population according to Census of 1931.	978,898	843,756	650,409	556,237	31,061	26,412	30,960	26,099	887,055	723,772	627,163	509,235
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	13·05	12·79	12·61	14·15	10·95	11·13	5·91	4·02	10·09	11·40	10·06	11·39

No. V—CONTINUED.

N THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

				8								
IFTEEN YEARS.				FIFTEEN YEARS AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS.								
Indian Christians.		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	1
..	..	..	..	204	253	630	620	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	113	156	837	731	1	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	122	132	281	197	1	..	..	..	3
1	..	..	..	378	435	711	564	..	..	..	..	4
1	1	..	..	137	113	180	231	..	..	..	..	5
1	..	..	..	9	6	11	15	2	1	..	1	6
..	..	..	..	45	33	704	689	..	..	..	..	7
4	3	..	..	314	281	398	419	1	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	105	117	214	219	..	..	..	..	9
2	2	1	2	263	217	133	242	1	1	2	2	10
2	2	17	16	248	308	291	270	3	3	18	19	11
25	19	20	16	501	449	275	242	32	28	24	13	12
13	17	..	2	223	201	225	266	7	14	..	1	13
26	28	..	..	337	293	214	223	21	32	..	..	14
24	37	1	1	356	266	140	141	31	39	..	2	15
84	70	..	2	872	658	226	201	78	73	..	..	16
48	37	5	6	96	80	119	51	35	55	4	2	17
1	2	..	..	404	475	82	76	..	1	..	..	18
3	5	1	1	244	197	35	42	5	6	..	1	19
1	..	..	..	162	132	17	19	..	..	..	..	20
1	2	..	..	297	305	51	48	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	699	604	42	48	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	149	122	23	31	..	..	..	..	23
10	17	12	19	833	680	134	103	12	10	19	13	24
28	25	25	10	169	180	92	136	11	17	25	10	25
..	..	..	..	261	280	83	101	..	..	..	..	26
10	1	17	13	672	522	161	140	2	2	23	8	27
..	..	..	..	246	166	24	15	1	..	..	..	28
..	..	1	..	147	97	19	20	..	..	..	..	29
285	268	100	88	8,606	7,758	6,352	6,100	244	283	115	72	
28,333	23,034	28,999	23,503	659,280	551,198	501,205	400,708	22,604	17,645	20,343	17,274	
10·06	11·63	3·45	3·74	13·05	14·07	12·67	15·22	10·79	16·04	5·65	4·17	

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE

1	2	9								10			
		TWENTY YEARS AND UNDER THIRTY YEARS.								THIRTY YEARS AND			
	DISTRICTS.	*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*	
Number.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
1	Hissar ..	435	592	701	601	..	..	..	..	630	535	808	1,102
2	Rohtak ..	165	119	744	780	..	1	..	..	163	165	799	650
3	Gurgaon ..	267	284	738	657	1	..	..	..	222	310	619	767
4	Karnal ..	394	321	684	693	..	..	..	..	383	342	706	712
5	Ambala	257	293	353	457	1	1	..	..	353	257	314	336
6	Simla ..	14	10	33	48	..	5	1	..	3	4	50	31
7	Kangra ..	49	39	818	718	..	..	..	..	55	38	951	753
8	Hoshiarpur ..	341	221	512	579	4	5	..	..	299	302	611	625
9	Jullundur ..	224	271	356	370	..	..	..	..	183	174	390	397
10	Ludhiana ..	245	213	318	381	1	2	..	2	257	222	268	312
11	Ferozepore ..	564	602	325	370	4	4	20	21	612	547	378	290
12	Lahore ..	655	539	412	296	47	71	38	25	611	535	464	253
13	Amritsar ..	401	518	402	475	21	19	..	2	319	313	457	342
14	Gurdaspur ..	496	495	249	309	13	15	2	1	526	291	244	315
15	Sialkot ..	539	521	363	344	51	62	..	1	420	431	237	221
16	Gujranwala ..	868	684	233	203	84	72	1	1	879	691	227	212
17	Sheikhupura ..	476	424	87	77	39	31	7	1	394	388	91	57
18	Gujrat ..	757	879	88	88	2	2	..	..	773	862	98	88
19	Shahpur ..	607	654	77	90	4	5	1	1	622	680	71	61
20	Jhelum ..	381	449	29	31	..	2	..	..	417	449	26	44
21	Rawalpindi ..	451	503	51	54	..	2	..	..	524	430	66	64
22	Attock ..	737	589	44	36	..	..	..	..	650	608	37	26
23	Mianwali ..	320	420	49	45	..	1	..	..	354	417	58	61
24	Montgomery ..	748	555	123	178	8	15	32	23	674	506	101	202
25	Lyallpur	286	349	236	304	21	28	4	13	229	239	257	252
26	Jhang ..	293	314	72	68	..	..	..	..	281	327	92	70
27	Multan ..	631	453	102	160	12	2	13	9	549	445	59	100
28	Muzaffargarh ..	761	779	61	109	..	..	..	..	871	799	77	64
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	368	410	48	77	..	..	..	2	446	467	57	61
	Total ..	12,730	12,500	8,308	8,598	313	345	119	102	12,699	11,774	8,613	8,468
	Population according to Census of 1931.	1,248,498	1,065,419	903,566	733,084	44,350	32,184	36,920	30,492	934,945	737,956	687,715	524,397
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	10·20	11·73	9·19	11·73	7·06	10·72	3·22	3·35	13·58	15·95	12·52	16·15

NO. V—CONTINUED.

PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

				11								12				1
UNDER FORTY YEARS.				FORTY YEARS AND UNDER FIFTY YEARS.								FIFTY YEARS AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS.				
Indian Christians.		*Other classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indians Christians.*		*Other classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	1
..	..	..	..	799	875	979	1,090	..	..	..	..	700	658	908	800	1
..	..	..	..	160	124	751	703	1	..	..	..	138	117	609	553	2
..	1	..	..	266	247	726	670	1	1	..	..	322	303	740	707	3
2	1	..	..	404	504	977	790	..	1	..	..	502	486	1,086	1,056	4
1	1	..	..	245	341	621	366	2	2	..	..	257	245	725	527	5
1	1	1	..	1	7	39	18	..	1	..	..	2	2	42	20	6
..	..	..	..	69	31	1,068	933	..	..	..	..	68	49	1,218	1,096	7
9	2	..	..	388	383	875	764	..	4	..	..	435	589	1,120	1,008	8
..	..	..	..	256	164	416	363	..	..	..	..	211	203	576	458	9
2	1	3	..	219	237	395	335	3	2	1	1	222	323	516	333	10
4	3	22	20	851	547	394	395	4	3	23	20	883	624	415	404	11
47	30	13	17	692	470	453	300	57	43	23	30	951	773	561	414	12
9	23	..	1	402	322	371	243	7	17	..	..	337	333	561	281	13
12	20	..	..	533	315	295	288	25	29	1	1	398	335	468	326	14
89	81	3	..	323	354	272	181	79	68	1	..	360	354	298	180	15
78	74	1	..	879	642	206	196	69	62	..	1	801	599	209	185	16
42	48	4	3	389	281	74	48	37	45	2	2	427	257	49	88	17
3	4	..	..	804	765	103	83	6	3	..	1	970	886	134	108	18
4	3	2	1	674	571	79	68	7	8	2	1	703	550	89	81	19
..	..	..	..	481	365	33	28	1	..	..	..	516	420	52	26	20
..	..	..	..	493	385	83	74	1	..	..	..	628	447	102	89	21
..	..	..	..	584	469	27	23	..	..	..	..	579	438	27	25	22
..	1	..	..	368	347	48	31	..	..	..	..	445	330	42	41	23
11	19	28	11	573	435	105	134	10	11	12	17	370	350	185	87	24
24	20	1	9	239	110	239	244	16	23	8	20	255	217	258	129	25
..	..	..	..	273	284	61	79	..	..	..	..	270	268	72	88	26
9	1	26	6	463	215	82	123	6	1	24	..	427	225	103	95	27
..	..	..	..	845	589	89	79	..	..	..	..	686	446	115	80	28
..	..	..	..	478	345	61	36	..	..	2	..	446	281	86	59	29
347	334	104	68	13,151	10,724	9,922	8,685	332	324	99	94	13,309	11,108	11,366	9,344	
28,030	20,961	26,762	21,242	632,068	503,407	488,096	376,456	17,893	13,837	18,709	14,865	411,986	316,705	325,983	241,273	
12·38	15·93	3·89	3·20	20·81	21·30	20·33	23·07	18·55	23·42	5·29	6·32	32·30	35·07	34·87	38·73	

ANNUAL FORM

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE

1	2	12—*concld.*				13					
		FIFTY YEARS AND UNDER SIXTY YEARS—*concld.*				SIXTY YEARS AND UPWARDS.					
	DISTRICTS.	*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*	
Number.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	230	206	513	301	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	153	105	668	571	1	..
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	656	485	1,405	1,116	..	..
4	Karnal ..	2	1	..	..	426	414	1,523	1,461	1	1
5	Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	812	538	1,744	1,568	1	1
6	Simla ..	..	1	..	..	3	4	71	40	2	1
7	Kangra ..	..	..	..	..	57	31	1,373	1,182	..	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	..	2	..	..	803	995	2,598	2,588	5	3
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	..	..	1,641	1,301	1,283	1,211	..	..
10	Ludhiana ..	2	1	1	1	442	405	1,386	1,135	4	2
11	Ferozepore ..	4	4	24	22	1,466	991	406	414	3	4
12	Lahore ..	85	49	46	37	1,947	1,204	423	706	55	78
13	Amritsar ..	21	20	1	..	1,599	1,000	1,316	1,363	22	30
14	Gurdaspur ..	72	95	3	2	1,100	730	1,173	1,050	137	144
15	Sialkot ..	84	85	1	..	1,620	1.176	551	637	190	194
16	Gujranwala ..	76	56	..	..	533	484	185	131	55	41
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	30	3	1	1,366	1,047	321	297	88	75
18	Gujrat ..	4	5	..	..	2,579	2,189	222	218	2	2
19	Shahpur ..	6	8	1	2	1,913	1,441	209	184	22	13
20	Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	1,473	1,137	163	130	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	1	2	..	..	1,096	935	123	114	3	1
22	Attock ..	..	..	..	..	792	672	26	22	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	925	725	88	69	1	..
24	Montgomery ..	8	13	8	19	516	393	137	53	9	11
25	Lyallpur ..	21	21	14	3	1,028	833	1,085	677	35	37
26	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	758	750	77	77	..	..
27	Multan ..	4	2	11	4	523	315	161	140	3	2
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	1,316	853	223	183	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	1	1	804	555	142	111	..	..
	Total ..	409	395	114	92	28,577	21,914	19,595	17,749	639	640
	Population according to Census of 1931.	11,137	8,296	12,102	9,544	375,003	278,026	278,417	205,484	10,422	7,236
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	36·72	47·61	9·42	9·64	76·20	78·82	70·38	86·38	61·31	88·45

No. V—CONTINUED.

PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

		14									
		TOTAL.									
Other Classes.		*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Number.
123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	1
..	..	4,545	4,712	7,354	7,065	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	2,076	1,831	11,334	9,892	6	3	3	1	2
..	..	4,832	4,382	9,404	8,462	4	2	..	..	3
..	..	4,959	4,837	10,442	9,116	8	4	..	..	4
..	..	3,964	3,450	9,054	8,090	12	12	..	..	5
..	1	67	81	441	286	11	10	4	5	6
..	..	726	593	11,090	10,419	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	5,922	5,722	11,758	10,850	39	29	..	..	8
..	..	5,727	4,937	7,745	7,103	1	1	..	..	9
2	2	3,652	3,523	6,889	6,228	28	26	18	19	10
27	26	8,564	6,724	8,668	7,417	50	50	275	271	11
120	166	10,019	8,187	5,479	4,423	591	566	464	465	12
1	1	8,311	6,126	7,646	8,237	240	220	8	14	13
3	1	7,947	5,692	6,780	6,585	637	666	37	27	14
3	1	9,061	7,278	4,557	4,252	981	929	14	10	15
1	..	9,734	7,782	2,739	2,393	928	764	10	7	16
13	5	6,685	5,461	2,318	1,886	811	653	135	61	17
..	..	13,098	12,033	1,346	1,245	32	26	..	2	18
8	2	10,205	8,926	1,331	1,226	141	116	40	29	19
..	..	6,768	5,838	577	490	4	4	..	..	20
..	..	6,788	5,898	1,065	939	24	19	3	4	21
..	..	7,221	6,155	327	278	..	..	1	..	22
..	..	6,108	5,467	719	623	2	2	..	..	23
13	15	9,199	7,434	2,199	2,164	210	250	327	263	24
38	122	7,715	7,726	4,671	3,366	593	503	313	413	25
..	..	5,605	5,506	1,029	979	..	..	..	..	26
..	6	13,085	9,102	3,192	4,869	125	99	398	236	27
..	..	8,343	6,508	1,039	905	1	..	..	..	28
..	..	5,645	4,390	850	744	..	..	13	5	29
230	348	196,571	166,301	142,043	130,532	5,479	4,954	2,063	1,832	
12,420	9,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18·52	37·69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ANNUAL FORM No. V—CONCLUDED.

DEATHS REGISTERED BY SEXES AND CLASSES ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED AGE PERIODS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	15										1
		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
Number.	DISTRICTS.	*Muhammadans.*		*Hindus.*		*Indian Christians.*		*Other Classes.*		*Total.*		Number.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	1
1	Hissar ..	33·46	39·95	21·06	23·92	..	..	..	..	24·50	28·46	1
2	Rohtak ..	28·51	28·14	31·70	32·40	2·45	1·27	?	?	31·00	31·46	2
3	Gurgaon ..	37·32	38·82	35·05	37·11	5·48	2·73	..	..	35·73	37·60	3
4	Karnal ..	35·08	40·87	32·13	34·87	9·93	6·03	..	..	32·79	36·47	4
5	Ambala ..	31·23	33·20	31·75	36·83	2·80	4·20	..	..	31·29	35·38	5
6	Simla ..	15·42	55·33	24·00	25·88	13·96	13·30	363·64	?	22·24	28·79	6
7	Kangra ..	32·29	32·95	29·30	29·32	..	..	..	..	28·45	28·53	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	33·97	37·22	37·38	39·60	18·72	17·25	..	..	32·11	34·56	8
9	Jullundur ..	25·61	25·20	34·37	39·28	0·37	0·62	..	..	26·28	27·93	9
10	Ludhiana ..	28·06	33·41	29·36	34·21	25·50	18·85	1·86	2·37	28·19	32·99	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30·55	28·60	26·12	27·88	11·41	18·59	13·97	16·33	27·59	27·79	11
12	Lahore ..	21·59	23·27	18·42	21·37	18·41	22·65	602·60	?	20·84	23·35	12
13	Amritsar ..	28·62	26·15	23·77	32·44	27·08	28·36	62·99	168·67	26·09	29·42	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	29·57	25·36	28·74	34·30	26·88	34·08	10·36	9·06	28·95	29·55	14
15	Sialkot ..	27·16	26·37	27·28	31·15	26·82	31·10	?	416·67	27·20	28·19	15
16	Gujranwala ..	33·82	33·32	29·18	33·44	34·45	34·07	?	?	32·82	33·42	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	27·39	27·04	21·67	22·78	30·15	29·19	20·82	11·59	25·88	25·81	17
18	Gujrat ..	30·77	33·33	19·16	20·30	18·33	19·25	..	5·29	29·05	31·38	18
19	Shahpur ..	27·74	28·64	18·79	21·06	22·66	22·88	45·20	41·05	26·28	27·41	19
20	Jhelum ..	26·89	25·33	18·81	17·73	10·31	14·08	..	..	25·99	24·51	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	24·30	24·01	18·20	21·68	4·88	7·42	65·22	121·21	22·99	23·52	21
22	Attock ..	25·83	24·40	12·15	11·33	..	..	1000·00	..	24·59	23·22	22
23	Mianwali ..	32·51	32·30	25·74	23·86	9·48	11·83	..	..	31·61	31·16	23
24	Montgomery ..	24·08	23·56	14·49	18·48	21·83	32·78	35·74	37·68	21·60	22·60	24
25	Lyallpur ..	19·82	23·28	24·78	23·11	23·82	24·39	11·09	18·36	21·07	23·07	25
26	Jhang ..	18·82	21·59	17·88	18·18	..	..	..	..	18·65	20·98	26
27	Multan ..	25·40	21·28	26·14	51·31	21·63	23·89	136·30	111·11	26·00	27·05	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	29·87	27·82	25·20	24·69	7·52	..	..	..	29·26	27·39	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	22·07	21·25	28·03	26·62	..	..	?	?	22·74	21·91	29
	Total ..	27·14	27·30	27·38	30·78	23·82	26·81	9·33	9·93	26·87	28·38	
	Population according to Census of 1931.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ratio per 1,000 living for the Province.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

?Figures incorrect due to misclassification.

NOTE.—The population of Military Cantonments by different ages cannot be excluded as it is not shown separately in the census returns.

Including population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, etc. (120,585).

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13	14									
Number.	A.—Rural Circles.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Feve s.	Dysentry and Diarrhœa.	R..spiratory diseases.	Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentry and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases	Injuries.	All other causes.	from all causes.	
													Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	AMBALA DIVISION.																													
1	Hissar ..	792,712	16,094	13,886	29,980	37·82	3	165	..	17,049	140	•367	..	..	..	1	..	1	3,145	20,870	0·003	0·21	..	21·51	0·18	0·46	0·001	3·97	26·33	25·64
2	Rohtak ..	714,090	16,281	14,611	30,892	43·26	..	87	1	18,463	109	1,171	12	35	258	23	..	328	2,398	22,557	..	0·12	0·001	25·86	0·15	1·64	0·46	3·36	31·59	26·41
3	Gurgaon ..	673,672	14,769	13,067	27,836	41·32	..	6	..	17,544	138	1,365	25	58	219	14	..	316	5,668	25,037	..	0·01	..	26·04	0·20	2·03	0·47	8·41	37·16	31·77
4	Karnal ..	750,249	17,520	15,361	32,881	43·83	14	43	70	20,480	114	594	2	3	81	31	1	118	4,563	25,996	0·02	0·06	0·09	27·30	0·15	0·79	0·16	6·08	34·65	29·40
5	Ambala ..	609,781	14,595	13,470	28,065	46·02	14	5	95	16,537	133	876	2	1	43	9	1	56	3,308	21,024	0·02	0·01	0·16	27·12	0·22	1·44	0·09	5·42	34·48	30·58
6	Simla ..	14,160	216	205	421	29·73	..	..	..	87	11	61	..	..	4	..	..	4	162	325	..	..	..	6·14	0·78	4·31	0.28	11·44	22·95	29·59
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																													
7	Kangra ..	794,832	16,904	15,662	32,566	40·97	8	9	12	10,547	2,797	4,280	7	4	730	31	16	788	4,276	22,717	0·01	0·01	0·02	13·27	3·52	5·38	0·99	5·38	28·58	29·44
8	Hoshiarpur	971,722	22,516	20,427	42,943	44·19	4	516	2,757	22,825	674	2,603	4	5	104	23	8	144	3,437	32,960	0·004	0·53	2·84	23·49	0·69	2·68	0·15	3·54	33·92	27·76
9	Jullundur ..	803,200	19,204	17,844	37,048	46·13	21	12	122	16,500	148	1,482	11	7	235	8	6	267	3,527	22,079	0·03	0·01	0·15	20·54	0·18	1·85	0·33	4·39	27·49	24·45
10	Ludhiana ..	558,417	12,986	11,826	24,812	44·43	..	51	..	10,412	22	1,959	1	2	21	..	..	24	5,133	17,601	..	0·09	..	18·65	0·04	3·51	0·04	9·19	31·52	26·25
11	Ferozepore ..	1,007,169	23,965	20,745	44,710	44·39	..	93	..	20,817	153	1,949	13	7	257	26	10	313	5,757	29,082	..	0·09	..	20·67	0·15	1·94	0·31	5·72	28·87	27·63
	LAHORE DIVISION.																													
12	Lahore ..	839,916	18,700	16,198	34,898	41·55	18	45	58	13,217	106	1,503	6	5	239	27	11	288	4,490	19,725	0·02	0·05	0·07	15·74	0·13	1·79	0·34	5·35	23·48	25·14
13	Amritsar ..	820,983	21,103	19,770	40,873	49·79	14	19	523	17,072	200	4,702	9	9	188	18	8	232	1,207	23,969	0·02	0·02	0·64	20·79	0·24	5·73	0·28	1·47	29·20	28·21
14	Gurdaspur ..	886,700	21,709	19,923	41,632	46·95	1	6	283	14,690	314	3,142	7	2	176	14	5	204	7,867	26,507	0·001	0·01	0·32	16·57	0·35	3·54	0·23	8·87	29·89	29·42
15	Sialkot ..	848,531	20,468	18,803	39,271	46·28	..	32	411	16,585	616	2,828	4	5	193	20	11	233	3,661	24,366	..	0·04	0·48	19·55	0·73	3·33	0·27	4·31	28.72	26·88
16	Gujranwala..	629,372	12,153	10,767	22,920	36·42	28	5	..	20,028	76	586	1	..	124	37	4	166	1,466	22,355	0.04	0·01	..	31·82	0·12	0·93	0·26	2·33	35·52	31·87
17	Sheikhupura	658,543	14,411	12,651	27,062	41·09	6	10	1	14,578	26	479	3	4	107	58	3	175	2,099	17,374	0.01	0·02	0·001	22·14	0·04	0·73	0·27	3·19	26.38	25·80
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																													
18	Gujrat ..	869,092	17,170	15,253	32,423	37·31	..	27	3,412	18,645	168	1,866	..	2	200	11	3	216	2,081	26,415	..	0·03	3·94	21·44	0·19	2·15	0·25	2·39	30·39	22·91
19	Shahpur ..	737,964	13,270	12,022	25,292	34·27	1	51	2	14,956	215	2,325	2	1	163	41	5	212	2,445	20,207	0·001	0·07	0·002	20·27	0·29	3·16	0·28	3·31	27·38	27·80
20	Jhelum ..	497,934	9,998	8,978	18,976	38·11	..	34	..	9,823	73	1,104	2	7	161	42	..	212	1,617	12,863	..	0·07	..	19·73	0·15	2·22	0·43	3·25	25·83	25·91
21	Rawalpindi..	512,403	11,023	9,994	21,017	41·02	1	153	..	8,480	1,439	966	2	1	178	41	4	226	1,380	12,645	0·001	0·30	..	16·55	2·81	1·89	0·44	2·69	24·68	26·15
22	Attock ..	537,994	9,839	8,276	18,115	33·67	..	56	..	11,365	49	660	3	5	134	14	..	156	909	13,195	..	0·10	..	21·12	0·09	1·23	0·29	1·69	24·53	25·13
23	Mianwali ..	373,224	8,394	7,287	15,681	42·01	..	26	..	10,085	57	220	2	..	78	2	1	83	1,610	12,081	..	0·07	..	27·05	0·15	0·59	0·22	4·31	32·37	30·99
	MULTAN DIVISION.																													
24	Montgomery	951,402	18,500	16,008	34,508	36·27	5	23	..	17,389	305	1,162	5	8	131	42	8	194	2,462	21,540	0·01	0·02	..	18·28	0·32	1·22	0·20	2·59	22·64	21·44
25	Lyallpur ..	1,066,018	25,012	22,650	47,662	44·71	1	12	4	17,256	141	1,648	7	4	160	19	10	200	4,637	23,899	0·001	0·01	0·003	16·19	0·13	1·55	0·19	4·35	22·42	23·31
26	Jhang	590,986	9,389	8,854	18,243	30·87	..	5	..	6,873	451	864	..	..	139	..	..	139	3,166	11,498	..	0·01	..	11·63	0·76	1·46	0·24	5·36	19·46	24·47
27	Multan ..	1,023,820	14,326	11,659	25,985	25·38	..	9	..	23,926	214	495	1	3	112	25	1	142	2,909	27,695	..	0·01	..	23·37	0·21	0·48	0·14	2·84	27·05	22·29
28	Muzaffargarh	565,375	9,980	8,364	18,344	32·45	..	1	..	14,467	20	399	3	2	179	78	3	265	767	15,919	..	0·001	..	25·59	0·04	0·71	0·47	1·36	28·16	27·48
29	Dera Ghazi Khan.	437,252	8,041	6,555	14,596	33·38	1	..	..	9,349	30	152	2	3	50	32	6	93	695	10,320	0·002	..	..	21·38	0·07	0·25	0·21	1·59	23·60	26·11
	Total ..	20,537,513	438,536	391,116	829,652	40·40	140	1,501	7,751	430,045	8,939	41,808	136	183	4,664	687	125	5,795	86,842	582,821	0·01	0·07	0·38	20·94	0·44	2·04	0·28	4·23	28·38	26·57

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—CONTINUED.

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13	14									
Number.	B.—Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
													Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	HISSAR DISTRICT.																													
1	Hissar ..	25,179	515	466	981	38·96	1	1	..	243	28	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	680	0·03	0·03	..	9·65	1·11	1·79	..	14·38	27·00	30·90
2	Hansi ..	18,356	400	351	751	40·91	..	..	..	205	17	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	520	..	..	..	11·17	0·93	2·34	..	13·89	28·33	32·85
3	Bhiwani ..	35,866	925	790	1,715	47·82	1	5	..	428	60	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	658	1,236	0·03	0·15	..	11·93	1·67	2·34	..	18·35	34·46	36·64
4	Sirsa ..	18,909	251	257	508	26·81	..	..	..	122	25	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	357	..	..	..	6·45	1·32	1·11	..	10·00	18·88	20·57
5	Budhlada ..	8,369	32	23	55	6·57	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	1.08	..	..	..	0·48	1·55	..
	ROHTAK DISTRICT.																													
6	Rohtak ..	34,112	636	576	1,212	35·53	..	7	..	552	27	156	..	..	12	1	..	13	148	903	..	0·21	..	16·18	0·79	4·57	0·38	4·34	26·47	21·05
7	Jhajjar ..	12,232	304	277	581	47·51	..	..	..	185	20	60	..	..	2	..	..	2	64	331	..	..	..	15·12	1·64	4·91	0·16	5·23	27·06	28·12
8	Beri ..	7,877	235	169	404	51·29	..	..	..	180	7	13	..	..	4	..	..	4	26	230	..	..	..	22·85	0·89	1·65	0·51	3·30	29·20	36·56
9	Gohana ..	5,045	85	82	167	33·10	..	..	..	141	5	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	218	..	..	..	27·95	0·99	10·90	..	3·37	43·21	24·98
10	Bahadurgarh ..	6,963	136	136	272	39·06	..	..	..	134	13	49	..	..	4	..	..	4	38	238	..	..	..	19·25	1·87	7·03	0·57	5·46	34·18	31·16
11	Sonepat ..	15,050	364	358	722	47·97	..	..	..	374	2	33	1	..	2	1	..	4	86	499	..	..	..	24·85	0·13	2·19	0·26	5·72	33·16	25·65
12	Mehm ..	9,079	226	148	374	41·19	..	8	..	85	3	23	..	..	1	1	..	2	49	170	..	0·88	..	9·36	0·33	2·53	0·22	5·39	18·72	22·36
13	Rohtak Civil Line.	1,123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GURGAON DISTRICT.																													
14	Rewari ..	26,269	630	585	1,215	46·25	..	..	..	257	65	167	..	..	3	..	..	3	233	725	..	..	..	9·78	2·47	6·36	0·11	8·87	27·60	26·99
15	Palwal ..	10,807	221	181	402	37·20	..	..	..	267	41	65	..	..	2	..	..	2	138	513	..	..	..	24·71	3·79	6·01	0·19	12·77	47·47	33·13
16	Firozpur Jhirka	5,390	114	98	212	39·33	..	..	..	147	10	12	..	..	4	..	..	4	60	233	..	..	..	27·27	1·86	2·23	0·74	11·13	43·23	36·55
17	Hodal ..	7,258	113	100	213	29·35	..	..	..	152	4	24	..	..	2	..	..	2	73	255	..	..	..	20·94	0·55	3·31	0·28	10·06	35·13	26·32
18	Ballabgarh ..	4,162	71	53	124	29·49	..	4	..	72	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	125	..	0·96	..	17·29	0·24	5·52	..	6·01	30·03	32·44
19	Faridabad ..	5,134	85	74	159	30·97	..	..	..	82	6	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	135	..	..	..	15·97	1·17	6·23	..	2·92	26·30	19·09
20	Hidayatpur Chhaoni.	7,208	39	41	80	11·10	..	..	..	15	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	63	..	..	..	2·08	0·28	4·02	..	2·36	8·74	10·41
	KARNAL DISTRICT.																													
21	Karnal ..	25,371	533	470	1,003	39·53	..	..	..	424	51	54	..	..	1	..	..	1	382	912	..	..	..	16·71	2·01	2·13	0·04	15·06	35·95	29·52
22	Kaithal ..	19,418	414	356	770	39·65	..	..	..	208	22	31	..	..	..	1	..	1	304	566	..	..	..	10·71	1·13	1·60	0·05	15·66	29·15	26·32
23	Panipat ..	32,915	767	753	1,520	46·18	..	..	..	684	45	39	..	..	2	..	..	2	481	1,251	..	..	..	20·78	1·37	1·18	0·06	14·61	38·01	30·59
24	Shahabad ..	12,293	253	239	492	40·02	..	..	..	193	12	25	..	..	1	..	..	1	124	355	..	..	..	15·70	0·98	1·99	0·08	10·09	28·88	26·44
25	Thanesar ..	5,032	69	56	125	24·84	..	..	..	73	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	116	..	..	..	14·51	0·60	1·79	..	6·16	23·05	24·84
26	Pundri ..	6,053	101	75	176	29·08	..	4	..	66	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	112	..	0·66	..	10·90	0·66	1·32	..	4·96	18·50	..
27	Karnal Civil Line.	1,239	26	12	38	30·67	..	..	..	12	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	39	58	..	..	..	9·69	2·42	2·42	0·81	31·48	46·81	..

	AMBALA DISTRICT.																													
28	Ambala ..	32,824	737	658	1,395	42·50	1	..	..	348	56	202	..	..	3	..	..	3	195	805	0·03	..	..	10·60	1·71	6·15	0·09	5·94	24·52	21·72
29	Jagadhri ..	13,268	323	328	651	49·07	..	..	..	407	42	95	..	..	2	..	..	2	155	701	..	..	..	30·67	3·17	7·16	0·15	11·68	52·83	40·32
30	Burya ..	3,494	98	81	179	51·23	..	..	..	78	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	147	..	..	..	22·32	1·43	3·15	..	15·17	42·07	31·48
31	Sadhaura ..	7,769	183	210	393	50·59	3	..	..	235	9	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	313	0·39	..	..	30·25	1·16	4·12	..	4·38	40·29	34·88
32	Rupar ..	8,764	189	183	372	42·45	..	..	..	96	29	52	..	..	..	1	..	1	59	237	..	..	..	10·95	3·31	5·93	0·11	6·73	27·04	25·90
33	Kalka ..	7,937	134	103	237	29·86	15	..	..	83	6	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	159	1·89	..	..	10·46	0·76	4·16	..	2.77	20·03	..
34	Ambala Civil Line.	2,031	3	1	4	1·97	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	0·98	..	..	..	..	0·98	..
35	Sanawar Civil Line.	1,088	11	10	21	19·30	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	1·84	0·92	1·84	..	7·35	11·95	..
36	Ambala Cantonment.	42,118	913	821	1,734	41·17	5	1	..	450	50	332	..	..	2	..	..	2	300	1,140	0·12	0·02	..	10·68	1·19	7·88	0·05	7·12	27·07	..
37	Kasauli Cantonment.	2,452	21	27	48	19·58	..	..	..	11	5	9	..	..	..	..	5	5	11	41	..	..	..	4·49	2·04	3·67	2·04	4·49	16·72	..
	SIMLA DISTRICT.																													
38	Simla ..	18,144	413	364	777	42·82	1	2	..	33	14	241	4	1	17	..	1	23	180	494	0·06	0·11	..	1·82	0·77	13·28	1 27	9·92	27·23	27·34
39	Dagshai Cantonment ..	1,448	23	27	50	34·60	..	..	(*a*) 4	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	46	..	..	2·76	20·03	0·69	0·69	..	7·60	31·77	..
40	Sabathu Cantonment.	1,315	21	17	38	28·90	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24	..	..	..	10·65	..	..	..	7·60	18·25	..
41	Jutogh Cantonment.	429	11	9	20	46·62	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	13·99	..	13·99	..	9·32	37·29	..
	KANGRA DISTRICT.																													
42	Dharmsala ..	3,976	46	32	78	19·62	..	..	..	19	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	58	..	..	..	4·78	1·01	7·80	..	1·01	14·59	16·35
43	Dharmsala Cantonment.	326	75	77	152	466·26	..	..	..	13	4	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	..	..	..	39·88	12·27	101·23	..	9·20	162·58	..
	HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.																													
44	Hoshiarpur ..	25,925	511	471	982	37·88	..	1	7	255	54	103	..	..	1	..	..	1	81	502	..	0·04	0·27	9·84	2·08	3·97	0·04	3·12	19·36	20·06
45	Hariana ..	5,971	109	84	193	32·32	..	3	39	79	18	20	1	..	..	..	..	1	19	179	..	0·50	6·53	13·23	3·01	3·35	0·17	3·18	29·98	17·58
46	Dasuyah ..	7,562	150	149	299	39·54	..	30	9	48	5	46	..	..	1	..	..	1	15	154	..	3·97	1·19	6·35	0·66	6·08	0·13	1·98	20·36	19·70
47	Tanda Urmar ..	9,510	229	212	441	46·37	..	2	28	187	16	39	..	..	1	..	..	1	33	306	..	0·21	2·94	19·66	1·68	4·10	0·11	3·47	32·18	26·18
48	Miani ..	5,125	98	102	200	39·02	..	1	23	101	15	31	..	..	1	..	..	1	22	194	..	0·20	4·49	19·71	2·93	6·05	0·20	4·29	37·85	27·32
49	Garhshankar ..	5,561	71	44	115	20·68	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	4·32	..	..	0·18	..	4·50	12·41
50	Hoshiarpur Civil Line.	805	..	2	2	2·48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	JULLUNDUR DISTRICT.																													
51	Jullundur ..	73,141	1,888	1,819	3,707	50·68	..	4	1	778	103	494	4	1	33	..	2	40	471	1,891	..	0·05	0·01	10·64	1·41	6·75	0·55	6·44	25·85	25·07
52	Kartarpur ..	9,878	272	266	538	54·46	..	..	..	132	30	107	..	..	4	..	..	4	60	333	..	..	..	13·36	3·04	10·83	0·40	6·07	33·71	31·08
53	Bungah ..	5,840	152	160	312	53·42	1	..	..	81	8	16	1	..	..	..	..	1	33	140	0·17	..	..	13·87	1·37	2·74	0·17	5·65	23·97	20·38
54	Rahon ..	6,692	149	140	289	43·19	..	..	..	127	11	25	..	..	5	..	..	5	19	187	..	..	..	18·98	1·64	3·74	0·75	2·84	27·94	23·76
55	Phillaur ..	5,168	145	145	290	56·11	..	..	1	81	3	38	..	..	4	..	..	4	24	151	..	..	0·19	15·67	0·58	7·35	0·77	4·64	29·22	31·35
56	Nurmahal ..	7,079	195	175	370	52·27	..	..	..	88	18	53	..	..	2	..	..	2	40	201	..	..	..	12·43	2·54	7·49	0·28	5·65	28·39	27·83
57	Nakodar ..	9,584	252	192	444	46·33	..	..	..	122	21	33	..	..	6	..	..	6	58	240	..	..	..	12·73	2·19	3·44	0·63	6·05	25·04	26·40
58	Nawanshahr ..	7,153	187	182	369	51·59	..	..	..	107	9	26	..	..	2	..	..	2	30	174	..	..	..	14·96	1·26	3·63	0·28	4·19	24·33	20·97
59	Jullundur Cantonment.	9,990	109	86	195	19·52	..	..	..	59	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	118	..	..	..	5·91	0·50	3·00	..	2·40	11·81	..
	LUDHIANA DISTRICT.																													
60	Ludhiana ..	66,098	1,548	1,375	2,923	44·22	..	1	..	525	141	04	..	..	4	..	..	4	753	1,828	..	0·02	..	7·94	2·13	6·11	0·06	11.39	27·66	24·83
61	Jagraon ..	27,108	540	442	982	36·23	..	..	..	283	23	75	..	..	1	..	..	1	168	550	..	..	..	10·44	0·85	2·77	0·04	6.19	20·29	21·32
62	Raekot ..	11,810	284	282	566	47·93	..	..	..	143	7	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	292	..	..	..	12·11	0·59	2·20	..	9.82	24·72	22·44
63	Khanna ..	6,555	112	111	223	34·02	..	..	..	46	5	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	112	..	..	..	7·02	0·76	3·66	..	5.64	17·09	16·48
64	Ludhiana Civil Line.	2,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) Subsequently these deaths were declared to be due to fever.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI—CONTINUED.

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.—CONTINUED.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13	14									
Number.	B.—Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Births.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.						All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.							Suicide.		Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
													Males.	Females.															For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	FEROZEPORE DISTRICT.																													
65	Ferozepore ..	32,653	667	641	1,308	40·06	..	..	..	102	47	263	1	..	5	..	..	6	233	651	..	..	..	3·12	1·44	8·05	0·18	7·14	19·94	22·36
66	Zira ..	5,318	115	111	226	42·50	..	..	..	99	4	26	..	..	1	..	..	1	67	197	..	..	..	18·62	0·75	4·89	0·19	12·60	37·04	28·02
67	Dharmkote ..	6,779	119	141	260	38·35	..	..	..	181	4	8	..	..	2	..	..	2	36	231	..	..	..	26·70	0·59	1·18	0·30	5·31	34·08	27·88
68	Muktsar ..	14,839	333	274	607	40·91	..	..	..	149	11	85	2	..	5	..	..	7	86	338	..	..	..	10·04	0·74	5·73	0·47	5·80	22·78	21·36
69	Fazilka ..	18,463	443	375	818	44·30	..	..	..	155	9	87	..	..	3	..	..	3	223	477	..	..	..	8·40	0·49	4·71	0·16	12·08	25·84	26·00
70	Moga ..	17,581	382	330	712	40·50	..	..	..	166	8	82	1	..	5	..	1	7	103	366	..	..	..	9·44	0·46	4·66	0·40	5·86	20·82	19·57
71	Abohar ..	14,035	273	283	556	39·62	..	..	..	49	2	29	..	1	3	..	..	4	53	137	..	..	..	3·49	0·14	2·07	0·29	3·78	9·76	8·27
72	Jalalabad ..	7,703	112	123	235	30·51	..	..	..	74	6	34	..	..	1	..	..	1	24	139	..	..	..	9·61	0·78	4·41	0·13	3·12	18·04	18·17
73	Ferozepore Cantonment.	20,179	341	300	641	31·77	..	..	..	264	7	106	..	..	5	..	..	5	19	401	..	..	..	13·08	0·35	5·25	0·25	0·94	19·87	..
	LAHORE DISTRICT.																													
74	Lahore ..	393,985	6,790	5,983	12,773	32·42	4	32	1	3,312	504	2,073	4	1	193	1	9	203	2,221	8,355	0·01	0·08	0.02	8·41	1·28	5·26	0·53	5·64	21·21	22·15
75	Chunian ..	8,269	157	124	281	33·98	..	10	..	97	2	32	..	..	8	..	..	8	62	211	..	1·21	..	11·73	0·24	3·87	0·97	7·50	25·52	31·56
76	Kasur ..	46,815	691	677	1,368	29·22	..	..	..	278	37	157	..	..	11	..	..	11	179	662	..	..	..	5·94	0·79	3·35	0·23	3·32	14·14	20·27
77	Khem Karan ..	6,898	175	198	373	54·07	..	3	..	110	12	29	1	..	6	..	..	7	45	206	..	0·43	..	15·95	1·74	4·20	1·01	6·52	29·86	31·60
78	Patti ..	12,882	332	328	660	51·23	..	..	16	157	15	42	..	..	2	..	..	2	98	330	..	..	1.24	12·19	1·16	3·26	0·16	7·61	25·62	25·23
79	Baghbanpura-Bhogiwal.	13,805	163	159	322	23·32	..	..	..	71	3	28	..	..	3	..	1	4	34	140	..	..	..	5·14	0·22	2·03	0·29	2·46	10·14	21·37
80	Iehhra ..	5,048	114	95	209	41·40	..	..	..	59	2	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	23	97	..	..	..	11·69	0·40	2·38	0·20	4·56	19·22	17·04
81	Pattoki Mandi	8,016	153	123	276	34·43	..	..	..	92	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	133	..	..	..	11·48	0·25	1·00	..	3·87	16·59	13·85
82	Sur Singh ..	6,129	147	128	275	44·87	..	..	..	62	5	34	1	..	1	..	..	2	43	146	..	..	..	10·12	0·82	5·55	0·33	7·02	23·82	22·19
83	Lahore Cantonment.	19,615	259	200	459	23·40	..	..	..	128	6	48	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	189	..	..	..	6·53	0·31	2·45	0·05	0·31	9·64	..
	AMRITSAR DISTRICT.																													
84	Amritsar ..	262,995	4,857	4,532	9,389	35·70	..	2	68	1,830	194	2,486	18	6	98	1	4	127	1,459	6,166	..	0·01	0·26	6·96	0·74	9·45	0·48	5·55	23·45	24·70
85	Majitha ..	6,709	187	127	314	46·80	..	..	..	125	4	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	172	..	..	..	18·63	0·60	4·77	..	1·64	25·64	25·64
86	Jandiala ..	8,888	206	210	416	46·80	2	..	..	117	8	28	..	..	3	..	..	3	13	171	0·23	..	..	13·16	0·90	3·15	0·34	1·46	19·24	23·74
87	Tarn Taran ..	10,103	192	164	356	35·24	..	..	..	58	6	42	..	1	3	..	..	4	17	127	..	..	..	5·74	0·59	4·16	0·40	1·68	12·57	13·07
88	Sultanwind ..	5,572	122	104	226	40·56	..	..	34	94	3	28	..	..	2	..	..	2	15	176	..	..	6·10	16·87	0·54	5·03	0·36	2·69	31·59	30·69
89	Amritsar Cantonment.	959	15	20	35	36·50	..	..	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	..	..	9·38	..	8·34	..	4·17	21·90	..

	GURDASPUR DISTRICT.																													
90	Gurdaspur ..	11,116	260	201	461	41·47	..	..	..	91	7	27	1	1	1	..	..	3	40	168	..	..	..	8·19	0·63	2·43	0·27	3·60	15·11	17·54
91	Dina Nagar ..	5,114	83	74	157	30·70	..	..	..	34	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	81	..	..	..	6·65	0·59	3·32	..	5·28	15·84	22·49
92	Pathankot ..	9,763	214	185	399	40·87	..	..	..	111	5	38	..	..	3	..	..	3	141	298	..	..	..	11·37	0·51	3·89	0·31	14·44	30·52	29·50
93	Dalhousie ..	1,030	16	19	35	33·98	..	..	..	8	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	33	..	..	..	7·77	..	10·63	..	13·59	32·04	19·42
94	Batala ..	33,204	855	815	1,670	50·30	..	3	..	540	20	114	..	..	13	..	2	15	227	919	..	0·09	..	16·26	0·60	3·43	0·45	6·84	27·68	27·08
95	Dera Nanak ..	5,176	118	101	219	42·31	..	..	..	92	13	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	34	153	..	..	..	17·77	2·51	2·51	0·19	6·57	29·56	26·28
96	Fatehgarh ..	6,457	136	115	251	38·87	..	..	..	50	6	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	113	..	..	..	7·74	0·93	4·34	..	4·49	17·50	15·64
97	Qadian ..	7,018	52	50	102	14·53	..	..	..	17	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	32	..	..	..	2·42	0·43	0·85	0·14	0·71	4·56	12·11
98	Gurdaspur Civil Line.	978	..	2	2	2·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Dalhousie Cantonment.	695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Bakloh Cantonment.	1,002	94	88	182	181·64	..	..	..	49	4	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	6	67	..	..	..	48·90	3·99	6·99	1·00	5·99	66·87	..
	SIALKOT DISTRICT.																													
101	Sialkot ..	82,923	1,980	1,854	3,834	46·24	..	2	13	811	160	556	..	..	24	2	..	26	364	1,932	..	0.02	0·16	9·78	1·93	6·71	0·31	4·39	23·30	22·35
102	Daska ..	8,636	91	67	153	18·30	..	..	..	39	4	14	..	..	3	..	..	3	11	71	..	..	..	4·52	0·46	1·62	0·35	1·27	8·22	7·87
103	Pasrur ..	7,905	221	209	430	54·40	..	2	1	82	14	47	..	..	3	..	..	3	48	197	..	0·25	0·13	10·37	1·77	5·95	0·38	6·07	24·92	23·28
104	Narowal ..	7,095	221	205	426	60·04	..	..	..	109	11	53	..	..	2	..	..	2	56	231	..	..	..	15·36	1·55	7·47	0·28	7·89	32·56	28·19
105	Chawinda ..	6,411	167	149	316	49·29	..	..	2	63	8	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	146	..	..	0·31	9·83	1·25	7·96	..	3·43	22·77	21·21
106	Sialkot Cantonment.	8,805	182	143	325	36·91	..	..	..	52	3	50	..	..	2	..	..	2	32	139	..	..	..	5·91	0·34	5·68	0·23	3·63	15·79	..
	GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.																													
107	Gujranwala ..	58,716	1,198	977	2,175	37·04	1	..	..	743	47	128	..	1	24	1	2	28	221	1,171	0·02	..	..	12·71	0·80	2·18	0·48	3·76	19·94	22·04
108	Wazirabad ..	20,707	364	350	714	34·48	..	..	13	187	9	47	1	..	3	..	1	5	57	318	..	..	0·63	9·03	0·43	2·27	0·24	2·75	15·36	15·36
109	Eminabad ..	7,329	133	115	248	33·84	..	..	..	101	5	15	..	..	2	..	..	2	22	145	..	..	..	13·78	0·68	2·05	0·27	3·00	19·78	17·33
110	Akalgarh ..	5,433	108	90	193	35·11	2	..	..	42	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	74	0·36	..	..	7·66	0·55	1·64	..	3·28	13·50	20·97
111	Hafizabad ..	14,431	171	134	305	21·14	..	..	..	231	11	17	..	..	5	..	..	5	30	294	..	..	..	16·01	0·76	1·18	0·35	2·08	20·37	17·53
	SHEIKHUPURA DISTRICT.																													
112	Sangla ..	6,478	109	101	210	32·42	..	..	..	40	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	61	..	..	..	6·17	0·31	1·08	..	1·85	9·42	6·79
113	Sharakpur ..	5,056	113	93	206	40·74	..	..	..	64	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	168	..	..	..	12·66	2·97	5·93	..	11·67	33·23	26·90
114	Nankana Sahib	9,155	179	164	343	37·47	..	..	..	45	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	125	..	..	..	4·92	0·66	2·73	..	5·35	13·65	12·02
115	Shahdara ..	5,249	103	73	176	33·53	..	..	..	39	2	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	88	..	..	..	7·43	0·38	4·19	..	4·76	16·77	18·29
116	Sheikhupura ..	12,166	167	159	326	26·80	..	..	..	116	4	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	194	..	..	..	9·53	0·33	2·79	..	3·29	15·95	9·04
	GUJRAT DISTRICT.																													
117	Gujrat ..	25,604	629	570	1,199	46·83	..	2	26	393	43	162	..	..	6	..	..	6	118	750	..	0·08	1·02	15·35	1·68	6·33	0·23	4·61	29·29	29·14
118	Jalalpur ..	12,507	263	257	520	41·58	..	4	4	144	6	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	216	..	0·32	0·32	11·51	0·48	3·36	..	1·28	17·27	26·79
119	Kunjah ..	7,152	160	174	334	46·70	..	..	5	174	3	19	..	..	1	..	..	1	22	224	..	..	0·70	24·33	0·42	2·66	0·14	3·08	31·32	26·57
120	Dinga ..	7,068	104	90	194	27·45	..	..	22	84	6	29	..	..	2	..	..	2	21	164	..	..	3·11	11·83	0·85	4·10	0·28	2·97	23·20	14·29
121	Gujrat Civil Line	907	7	9	16	17·64	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	5·51	3·31	1·10	..	4·41	14·33	..
	SHAHPUR DISTRICT.																													
122	Shahpur ..	5,280	85	68	153	28·98	..	..	..	111	..	20	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	139	..	..	..	21·02	..	3·79	0·19	1·33	26·33	29·55
123	Sahiwal ..	7,762	128	126	254	32·72	..	..	..	105	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	165	..	..	..	13·53	..	4·25	..	3·48	21·26	32·59
124	Bhera ..	19,741	343	305	648	32·83	..	..	..	276	28	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	577	..	..	..	13·98	1·42	8·41	..	5·42	29·23	33·64
125	Miani ..	6,472	111	86	197	30·44	..	..	..	149	5	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	218	..	..	..	23·02	0·77	6·03	..	3·86	33·68	34·92
126	Khushab ..	14,194	208	193	401	28·25	..	..	..	124	19	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	272	..	..	..	8·74	1·34	6·97	..	2·11	19·16	21·42
127	Sargodha ..	26,761	465	432	897	33·52	..	..	1	73	71	144	..	..	1	..	..	1	92	382	..	..	0·04	2·73	2·65	5·38	0·04	3·44	14·27	11·25
128	Shahpur Civil Station.	3,265	54	21	75	22·97	..	..	..	10	3	26	..	..	2	..	..	2	13	54	..	..	..	3·06	0·92	7·93	0·61	3·98	16·54	22·66

ANNUAL FORM No. VI—CONCLUDED.

DEATHS FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES AND BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS (RURAL CIRCLES) AND IN THE TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13	14									
			Births.										Injuries.								Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
													Suicide.																From all causes.	
Number.	B.—Towns.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Males.	Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	JHELUM DISTRICT.																													
129	Jhelum ..	17,266	375	296	671	38·86	..	..	..	174	21	69	..	..	3	1	..	4	49	317	..	..	..	10·08	1·22	4·00	0.23	2·84	18·36	16·85
130	Pind Dadan Khan.	9,832	152	144	296	30·11	..	..	..	170	18	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	270	..	..	..	17·29	1·83	4·98	..	3·36	27·46	25·63
131	Chakwal ..	9,542	154	143	297	31·13	..	..	..	96	10	56	2	..	4	..	..	6	38	206	..	..	..	10·06	1·05	5·87	0·63	3·98	21·59	18·24
132	Jhelum Cantonment.	2,433	14	21	35	14·39	..	..	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	..	..	..	5·34	..	2·88	..	2·06	10·28	..
	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.																													
133	Rawalpindi ..	71,992	1,679	1,544	3,223	44·77	..	13	..	875	87	329	4	1	32	..	..	37	498	1,839	..	0·18	..	12·15	1·21	4·57	0·51	6·92	25·54	24·59
134	Murree ..	1,530	36	42	78	50·98	..	..	..	20	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	33	..	..	..	13·07	0·65	3·92	..	3·92	21·57	26·80
135	Murree Cantonment.	425	3	3	6	14·12	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	11·76	..	..	..	4·71	16·47	..
136	Rawalpindi Cantonment.	33,610	255	219	474	14·10	..	..	..	70	6	68	..	..	4	..	..	4	68	216	..	..	..	2·08	0·18	2·02	0·12	2·02	6·43	..
	ATTOCK DISTRICT.																													
137	Pinidgheb ..	10,506	217	192	409	38·93	..	6	..	188	4	14	..	..	3	..	..	3	10	225	..	0·57	..	17·89	0·38	1·33	0·29	0·95	21·42	22·18
138	Hazro ..	9,155	212	163	375	40·96	..	..	..	100	4	30	..	..	..	..	2	2	51	187	..	..	..	10·92	0·44	3·28	0·22	5·57	20·43	20·75
139	Campbellpur ..	7,997	85	72	157	19·63	1	1	..	26	4	10	..	..	1	..	..	1	27	70	0·13	0·13	..	3·25	0·50	1·25	0·13	3·38	8·75	8·75
140	Campbellpur Cantonment.	1,695	34	14	48	28·32	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	..	..	4·13	..	0·59	..	3·54	8·26	..
141	Hassanabdal ..	5,682	127	107	234	41·18	..	..	..	110	1	28	1	..	7	1	..	9	40	188	..	..	..	19·36	0·18	4·93	1·58	7·04	33·09	..
142	Tallagang ..	7,146	64	69	133	18·61	..	2	..	47	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	103	..	0·28	..	6·58	0·14	0·27	..	4·76	14·41	..
	MIANWALI DISTRICT.																													
143	Mianwali ..	15,412	289	226	515	33·42	..	..	..	111	11	22	..	..	1	..	..	1	31	176	..	..	..	7·20	0·71	1·43	0·06	2·01	11·42	10·71
144	Bhakkar ..	6,857	138	111	249	36·31	..	..	..	181	11	61	..	..	3	..	..	3	14	270	..	..	..	26·40	1·60	8·90	0·44	2·04	39·38	35·00
145	Isa Khel ..	7,515	133	160	293	38·99	..	13	..	96	9	25	..	..	1	..	..	1	32	176	..	1·73	..	12·77	1·20	3·33	0·13	4·26	23·42	23·15
146	Kalabagh ..	8,353	197	166	363	43·46	..	6	..	149	16	13	..	1	4	..	..	5	29	218	..	0·72	..	17·84	1·92	1·56	0·60	3·47	26·10	27·30

	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.																													
147	Montgomery ..	26,164	298	216	514	19·65	..	..	..	88	5	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	152	..	..	..	3·36	0·19	1·07	..	1·18	5·81	7·61
148	Pakpattan ..	11,311	144	144	288	29·00	..	..	..	137	7	21	..	..	..	1	..	1	22	188	..	..	..	12·11	0·62	1·86	0·09	1·95	16·62	25·20
149	Okara ..	10,712	235	204	439	40·89	..	1	—	116	2	13	..	..	1	..	..	1	33	166	..	0·09	..	10·83	0·19	1·21	0·09	3·08	15·50	9·34
	LYALLPUR DISTRICT.																													
150	Lyallpur ..	42,922	818	716	1,534	35·74	..	..	..	383	23	173	..	..	9	..	1	10	181	770	..	..	..	8·92	0·54	4·03	0·23	4·22	17·94	19·13
151	Gojra ..	9,779	201	149	350	35·79	..	..	..	43	4	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	102	..	..	..	4·40	0·41	2·25	..	3·37	10·43	13·09
152	Tandlianwala ..	6,105	101	96	197	32·27	..	..	..	53	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	2	11	77	..	..	..	8·68	0·16	1·64	0·33	1·80	12·61	12·94
153	Toba Tek Singh	5,903	66	58	124	21·01	..	..	..	22	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	40	..	..	..	3·73	..	1·86	..	1·19	6·78	8·47
154	Jaranwala ..	7,320	151	127	278	37·98	..	..	..	61	2	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	15	105	..	..	..	8·33	0·27	3·55	0·14	2·05	14·34	13·39
155	Kamalia ..	13,220	253	243	496	37·52	..	..	..	185	1	28	..	..	..	2	..	2	91	367	..	..	..	13·99	0·08	2·12	0·15	6·88	23·22	22·16
	JHANG DISTRICT.																													
156	Jhang-Maghiana	36,035	844	787	1,631	45·26	..	11	..	430	65	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	833	..	0·31	..	11·93	1·80	2·16	..	6·91	23·12	23·95
157	Chiniot ..	25,841	567	489	1,056	40·87	..	..	..	324	25	48	..	..	1	..	..	1	138	536	..	..	..	12·54	0·97	1·86	0·04	5·34	20·74	22·25
158	Ahmadpur ..	5,045	41	48	89	17·64	..	..	..	71	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	95	..	..	..	14·07	..	1·59	..	3·17	18·83	20·22
159	Shorkot ..	6,826	112	116	228	33·40	..	..	..	119	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	157	..	..	..	17·43	0·59	1·76	..	3·22	23·00	26·52
	MULTAN DISTRICT.																													
160	Multan ..	107,366	2,241	2,142	4,383	40·82	..	1	..	1,329	358	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	2,735	..	0·01	..	12·38	3·33	3·81	..	5·94	25·47	28·95
161	Shujabad ..	6,618	125	122	247	27·32	..	1	..	138	11	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	240	..	0·15	..	20·85	1·66	6·80	..	6·80	36·26	36·26
162	Khanewal ..	11,205	128	112	240	21·42	..	..	..	73	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	104	..	..	..	6·51	0·36	1·25	..	1·16	9·28	5·89
163	Kahror ..	8,042	86	83	169	21·01	..	..	..	65	6	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	99	..	..	..	8·08	0·75	1·87	..	1·62	12·31	14·05
164	Tulamba ..	5,665	81	85	166	29·30	..	..	..	100	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	123	..	..	..	17·65	1·06	1·06	..	1·94	21·71	..
165	Multan Cantonment.	7,790	159	123	282	36·20	..	..	..	47	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	110	..	..	..	6·03	0·39	1·54	..	6·16	14·12	..
	MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.																													
166	Muzaffargarh ..	5,853	92	85	177	30·24	..	1	..	59	5	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	145	..	0·17	..	10·08	0·85	7·86	..	5·81	24·77	23·75
167	Khangarh ..	2,863	46	34	80	27·94	..	..	..	72	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	103	..	..	..	25·15	2·10	5·94	..	2·79	35·98	40·52
168	Alipur ..	3,931	62	69	131	33·32	..	..	..	63	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	105	..	..	..	16·03	2·04	3·31	..	5·34	26·71	30·78
169	Leiah ..	9,578	175	159	334	34·87	..	..	..	280	3	23	..	..	2	..	..	2	30	338	..	..	..	29·23	0·31	2·40	0·21	3·13	35·29	29·76
170	Karor ..	3,491	74	52	126	36·09	..	1	..	107	11	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	173	..	0·29	..	30·65	3·15	7·45	..	8·02	49·56	44·11
171	Muzaffargarh Civil Line.	257	1	1	2	7·78	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	23·35	..	15·56	..	11·67	50·58	..
	DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.																													
172	Dera Ghazi Khan.	23,468	466	415	881	37·54	..	..	..	271	40	40	2	..	..	..	3	5	87	443	..	..	..	11·55	1·70	1·70	0·21	3·71	18·88	22·58
173	Jampur ..	9,430	203	169	372	39·45	..	..	..	138	11	38	..	..	..	..	1	1	109	297	..	..	..	14·63	1·17	4·03	0·11	11·56	31·50	31·18
174	Dajal ..	6,186	125	129	254	41·06	..	..	..	162	3	26	..	..	..	2	..	2	53	246	..	..	..	26·19	0·48	4·20	0·32	8·57	39·77	45·26
175	Rajanpur ..	4,510	122	96	218	48·34	..	..	..	103	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	155	..	..	..	22·84	0·89	3·55	..	7·10	34·37	43·24
176	Kot Mithan ..	2,680	57	55	112	47·39	..	..	..	91	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	129	..	..	..	33·96	1·12	..	..	13·06	48·13	52·99
177	Taunsa ..	7,506	9	4	13	3·46	..	..	..	51	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	57	..	..	..	6·79	..	0·13	..	0·67	7·59	13·99
	Total ..	2,922,754	57,231	51,747	108,978	37·29	38	191	318	31,272	3,472	13,762	51	15	669	20	35	790	17,111	66,954	0·01	0·07	0·11	10·70	1·19	4·71	0·27	5·85	22·91	21·67
	Total for the Province.	23,460,267	495,767	442,863	938,630	40·01	178	1,692	8,069	461,317	12,411	55,570	187	198	5,333	707	160	6,585	103,953	649,775	0·01	0·07	0·34	19·66	0·53	2·37	0·28	4·43	27·70	25·98

ANNUAL FORM No. VI-A.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CANTONMENTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

									INJURIES.										
									Suicide.										
Number.	CANTONMENTS.	Population according to Census of 1931.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Males.	Females.	Wounds and accidents.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Total births registered during the year.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Ambala	42,118	5	1	..	450	50	332	..	..	2	..	2	300	1,140	27	1,734	41	1
2	Kasauli	2,452	..	..	..	11	5	9	..	..	..	5*	5	11	41	17	48	20	2
3	Dagshai	1,448	..	..	(*a*)4	29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	46	32	50	35	3
4	Subathu	1,315	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24	18	38	29	4
5	Jutogh	429	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	37	20	47	5
6	Dharmsala	326	..	..	..	13	4	33	..	..	..	..	..	3	53	163	152	466	6
7	Jullundur	9,990	..	..	..	59	5	30	..	..	..	..	..	24	118	12	195	20	7
8	Ferozepore	20,179	..	..	..	264	7	106	..	..	5	..	5	19	401	20	641	32	8
9	Lahore	19,615	..	..	..	128	6	48	..	..	1	..	1	6	189	10	459	23	9
10	Amritsar	959	..	..	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	22	35	37	10
11	Dalhousie	695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Bakloh	1,002	..	..	..	49	4	7	..	..	1	..	1	6	67	67	182	182	12
13	Sialkot	8,805	..	..	..	52	3	50	..	..	2	..	2	32	139	16	325	37	13
14	Jhelum	2,433	..	..	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	25	10	35	14	14
15	Rawalpindi..	33,610	..	..	..	70	6	68	..	..	4	..	4	68	216	6	474	14	15
16	Murree	425	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	16	6	14	16
17	Campbellpur	1,695	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	8	48	28	17
18	Multan	7,790	..	..	..	47	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	48	110	14	282	36	18
	Total ..	155,286	5	1	4	1,226	94	718	..	..	15	5	20	559	2,627	17	4,724	30	

*Deaths due to rabies.

(*a*) Subsequently these deaths were declared to be due to fever.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI-B.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEVERS, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN THE PUNJAB IN CHARGE OF WHOLE TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Number.	Towns.	Fevers.						Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory Diseases.				Number.
		Malaria.	Enteric Fever.	Measles.	Relapsing Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Other Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Pneumonia.	Influenza.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Ambala	..	11	14	..	..	313	14	41	126	..	31	207	1
2	Simla	13	7	..	..	..	13	3	3	197	..	25	21	2
3	Jullundur	2	22	93	..	..	753	34	67	216	..	89	189	3
4	Ludhiana	6	42	10	..	..	418	108	63	333	1	196	75	4
5	Ferozepore	5	4	1	..	..	91	16	33	202	..	16	49	5
6	Lahore	94	11	48	..	..	327	128	349	1,259	..	496	174	6
7	Kasur	183	175	6	..	..	29	22	24	95	..	53	..	7
8	Amritsar	5	58	29	..	..	1,496	126	36	384	..	272	2,446	8
9	Sialkot	4	5	7	..	..	782	117	50	203	..	98	293	9
10	Sargodha	24	34	2	..	..	14	15	58	120	..	8	14	10
11	Rawalpindi	2	82	3	..	..	801	86	1	296	1	76	85	11
12	Lyallpur	2	9	..	..	..	329	2	9	135	..	8	23	12
13	Multan	71	150	21	..	..	17	41	634	735	3	179	254	13
	Total	411	610	234	..	..	5,383	712	1,368	4,301	5	1,547	3,830	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM CHOLERA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar ..	26	5	963	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	0·01	..	0·01	0·02	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	..	722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	..	1,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	3
4	Karnal ..	26	2	1,390	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	9	5	14	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·03	4
5	Ambala ..	23	7	1,723	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15	10	..	..	..	26	12	38	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·04	5
6	Simla ..	6	1	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·04	..	0·03	0·03	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra ..	18	4	709	6	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	4	4	8	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	2	2,108	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	0·01	..	0·003	0·06	8
9	Jullundur ..	18	3	1,221	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	15	1	..	..	..	15	7	22	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·04	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	..	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore ..	33	13	1,121	17	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	5	3	..	..	..	16	6	22	0.02	0·01	0·02	0·13	12
13	Amritasr ..	19	7	1,035	8	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	5	3	..	..	12	4	16	0.02	0·01	0·01	0·08	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	1	2,246	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·001	..	0·001	0·05	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	..	2,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	6	1,212	10	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	3	11	..	..	..	13	18	31	0·03	0·05	0·04	0·05	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	5	1,214	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat ..	19	..	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	1	973	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·002	..	0·001	0·01	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	..	884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	1	1,170	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·003	..	0·001	0·03	21
22	Attock ..	17	1	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0·003	0·001	0·02	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
24	Montgomery ..	27	4	1,833	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	0·01	0·004	0·01	0·01	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	1	1,355	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0·001	0·001	0·06	25
26	Jhang ..	15	..	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·001	26
27	Multan ..	26	..	1,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	..	848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·001	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	1	714	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	0·01	0·002	0·002	29
	Total ..	610	65	34,520	78	..	..	1	5	12	30	43	47	36	4	..	..	113	65	178	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·04	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
Number.	DISTRICTS.	CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES		MONTHS.												TOTAL.			NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN.		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	Males.	Females	Total.	Under one year	Over one year and under ten years.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	AMBALA DIVISION.																										
1	Hissar ..	26	18	963	52	6	24	18	21	15	5	27	..	5	..	37	13	91	80	171	37	96	0·19	0·19	0·19	0·52	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	14	722	34	1	10	5	23	13	22	14	3	2	3	3	3	59	43	102	23	62	0·14	0·12	0·13	0·20	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	4	1,366	4	..	..	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	7	3	10	..	5	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·12	3
4	Karnal ..	26	14	1,390	6	..	2	1	1	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	28	23	24	47	12	27	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·12	4
5	Ambala ..	23	4	1,723	4	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	2	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·13	5
6	Simla ..	6	1	208	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	0·04	0·08	0·06	0·14	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																										
7	Kangra ..	18	6	709	9	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	9	1	2	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·08	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	18	2,108	64	51	37	50	74	109	73	69	32	16	9	14	19	270	283	553	203	208	0·49	0·59	0·54	0·53	8
9	Jullundur ..	18	6	1,221	8	2	2	4	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	10	6	16	2	5	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·10	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	10	840	45	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	6	2	3	..	34	27	25	52	17	26	0·07	0·08	0·08	0·23	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	21	1,497	90	10	6	5	9	9	19	9	3	4	1	1	17	50	43	93	31	44	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·30	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																										
12	Lahore ..	33	17	1,121	29	5	9	5	10	13	15	15	5	5	2	1	5	49	41	90	56	28	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·63	12
13	Amritsar ..	19	11	1,035	16	..	1	1	1	4	3	3	6	2	..	..	..	8	13	21	3	11	0·01	0·03	0·02	0·20	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	4	2,246	6	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	9	2	5	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·13	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	9	2,053	17	2	2	7	4	7	7	2	3	2	..	..	..	21	15	36	7	16	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·42	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	2	1,212	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	0·01	0·003	0·01	0·36	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	5	1,214	6	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	5	5	10	1	5	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·43	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																										
18	Gujrat ..	19	7	1,440	6	21	3	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	33	5	16	0·03	0·05	0·04	0·46	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	6	973	18	24	9	4	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	28	23	51	14	27	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·63	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	8	884	18	7	4	4	1	6	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	16	18	34	10	14	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·38	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	13	1,170	54	29	28	32	26	14	8	9	9	2	..	8	1	88	78	166	51	54	0·27	0·27	0·27	0·14	21
22	Attock ..	17	9	615	28	9	16	14	1	12	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	42	23	65	9	32	0·14	0·08	0·11	0·20	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	11	398	19	2	17	7	10	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	31	14	45	8	23	0·14	0·07	0·11	0·10	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																										
24	Montgomery ..	27	9	1,833	12	3	1	3	1	6	1	2	..	1	2	1	3	13	11	24	9	8	0.02	0·02	0·02	0·36	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	7	1,355	6	3	..	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	3	5	0.01	0·01	0·01	0·24	25
26	Jhang ..	15	4	1,017	3	3	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	16	1	15	0.03	0·01	0·02	0·17	26
27	Multan ..	26	7	1,645	9	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	11	5	3	0.01	0·01	0·01	0·17	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	4	848	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	2	0.01	0·003	0·01	0·04	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·14	29
	Total ..	610	249	34,520	567	183	188	179	198	236	191	180	76	42	22	67	130	897	795	1,692	514	740	0·07	0·07	0·07	0 29	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX-A.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM PLAGUE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		Circles of registration.		Villages.		Months.												Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.				
Number.	Districts.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar ..	26	..	963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·001	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	1	722	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·002	..	0·001	0·02	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	..	1,366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	3
4	Karnal ..	26	4	1,390	6	..	11	26	16	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	39	70	0·07	0·10	0·08	0·09	4
5	Ambala ..	23	2	1,723	8	..	3	20	37	28	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	45	50	95	0·11	0·16	0·13	0·22	5
6	Simla ..	6	..	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	(a)4	0·13	0·08	0·11	..	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra ..	18	1	709	3	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·001	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	14	2,108	96	410	448	563	770	521	56	19	..	2	8	26	40	1,307	1,556	2,863	2·37	3·24	2·77	0·45	8
8	Jullundur ..	18	6	1,221	24	18	3	27	49	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	75	124	0·10	0·17	0·13	0·01	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	..	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	..	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore ..	33	6	1,121	4	..	..	4	60	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	43	75	0·04	0·07	0·06	0·001	12
13	Amritsar ..	19	12	1,035	69	15	48	109	153	195	84	..	20	..	..	1	..	301	324	625	0·49	0·65	0·56	0·01	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	9	2,246	55	19	6	42	85	122	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	109	174	283	0·21	0·40	0·29	0·39	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	11	2,053	97	13	22	49	137	166	37	..	3	..	..	..	..	175	252	427	0·33	0·57	0·44	0·24	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	1	1,212	..	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	0·02	0·02	0·02	..	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	1	1,214	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0·002	..	0·001	..	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat ..	19	13	1,440	57	73	85	339	639	1,695	524	15	86	..	2	11	..	1,441	2,028	3,469	2·89	4·78	3·76	0·15	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	2	973	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	0·01	..	0·003	..	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	..	884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	..	1,170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
22	Attock ..	17	..	615	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
24	Montgomery ..	27	..	1,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	1	1,355	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	0·01	0·003	..	25
26	Jhang ..	15	..	1,017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
27	Multan ..	26	..	1,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	..	848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
	Total ..	610	84	34,520	423	557	630	1,180	1,957	2,788	714	34	109	2	10	48	40	3,512	4,557	8,069	0·27	0·43	0·34	0·06	

(a) Subsequently these deaths were declared to be due to fever.

ANNUAL FORM No. IX-B.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH DISTRICTS AND PUNJAB STATES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

ANNUAL FORM

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE OCCURRENCES IN BRITISH DISTRICTS AND

Number.	Districts and Punjab States.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Casess.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Hissar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Rohtak ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gurgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Karnal ..	..	..	19	11	34	26	35	16	26	17	..	..
5	Ambala ..	..	..	26	3	37	20	64	37	16	28	..	3
6	Simla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kangra ..	15	9	5	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
8	Hoshiarpur ..	562	410	552	448	654	563	911	770	627	521	65	56
9	Jullundur ..	20	18	16	3	54	27	69	49	33	26	1	1
10	Ludhiana ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Ferozepore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Lahore ..	..	..	..	..	8	4	90	60	25	10	3	1
13	Amritsar ..	72	15	182	48	225	109	517	153	280	195	6	84
14	Gurdaspur ..	37	19	35	6	121	42	272	85	83	122	..	7
15	Sialkot ..	20	13	94	22	125	49	254	137	222	166	10	37
16	Gujranwala ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	23	10	6	2	1	1
17	Sheikhupura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
18	Gujrat ..	92	73	213	85	543	339	1,241	639	1,460	1,695	34	524
19	Shahpur ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	Jhelum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Rawalpindi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Attock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Mianwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Montgomery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Lyallpur ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	1	4	..	..
26	Jhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Multan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Muzaffargarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Dera Ghazi Khan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of British Districts	818	557	1,147	630	1,816	1,180	3,484	1,957	2,782	2,788	121	714
1	Patiala State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bahawalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Jind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nabha ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kapurthala ..	41	20	36	15	55	42	71	51	62	42	..	..
6	(Sirmoor) Nahan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Malerkotla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Faridkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pataudi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kalsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dujana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nalagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Punjab States	41	20	36	15	56	43	72	51	62	42	..	..
	Grand Total ..	859	577	1,183	645	1,872	1,223	3,556	2,008	2,844	2,830	121	714

(*a*) Subsequently these deaths

No. IX-B.

UNJAB STATES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1934.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.		Number.
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	70	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	8	4	1	..	162	95	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	(*a*)4	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	7
25	19	..	..	5	2	10	8	32	26	50	40	3,493	2,863	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	124	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	75	12
..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1,282	625	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	551	283	14
..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	727	427	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	13	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	17
..	15	..	86	..	..	14	2	3	11	..	..	3,600	3,469	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
25	34	..	109	5	2	36	10	50	48	51	40	10,335	8,069	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	170	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	171	
25	34	..	109	5	2	36	10	50	48	51	40	10,602	8,240	

were declared to be due to fever.

ANNUAL FORM No. X.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM FEVERS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
		CIRCLES OF REGISTRATION.		VILLAGES.		MONTHS												TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar ..	26	26	963	950	1,079	1,102	1,427	1,550	1,770	1,903	1,283	1,461	1,449	1,641	1,595	1,796	9,069	8,987	18,056	18·67	21·72	20·08	17·41	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	20	722	722	1,435	1,092	1,205	1,417	1,952	2,032	1,432	1,276	1,653	2,035	2,067	2,518	10,715	9,399	20,114	24·76	25·22	24·97	18·99	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	23	1,366	1,366	1,450	1,158	1,211	1,446	1,574	1,708	1,139	1,075	1,376	2,366	1,957	2,076	9,748	8,788	18,536	24·47	25·73	25·05	19·21	3
4	Karnal ..	26	26	1,390	1,372	1,750	1,467	1,673	1,958	2,176	1,869	1,672	1,377	1,735	2,258	2,095	2,110	11,530	10,610	22,140	24·54	27·72	25·97	20·85	4
5	Ambala ..	23	23	1,723	1,723	955	1,166	1,571	1,842	1,999	1,705	1,369	1,318	1,501	1,657	1,536	1,630	9,615	8,634	18,249	23·33	27·03	24·95	12·39	5
6	Simla ..	6	6	208	42	9	14	6	12	18	17	22	22	27	11	5	6	87	82	169	3·80	6·51	4·76	4·34	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra ..	18	18	709	709	706	714	728	908	952	1,039	709	954	1,028	1,089	916	836	5,620	4,959	10,579	13·58	12·87	13·24	13·44	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	19	2,108	2,039	1,575	1,495	1,857	2,149	2,276	2,044	1,730	1,801	2,285	2,277	2,089	1,941	12,182	11,337	23,519	22·07	23·60	22·79	19·88	8
9	Jullundur ..	18	18	1,221	1,197	1,275	1,174	1,297	1,486	1,754	1,454	1,340	1,566	1,586	1,618	1,620	1,905	9,400	8,675	18,075	18·52	20·17	19·28	16·89	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	15	840	840	685	723	876	967	1,177	1,237	1,016	949	920	965	924	970	5,895	5,514	11,409	15·70	18·57	16·97	13·88	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	30	1,497	1,497	1,601	1,745	1,887	1,973	2,115	1,945	1,471	1,539	1,568	1,753	2,307	2,152	11,825	10,231	22,056	18·85	19·77	19·27	17·64	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore ..	33	33	1,121	1,121	1,345	1,101	1,240	1,363	1,670	1,655	1,411	1,327	1,570	1,577	1,521	1,803	9,550	8,033	17,583	12·23	13·84	12·92	12·88	12
13	Amritsar ..	19	19	1,035	1,035	1,188	1,080	1,384	1,535	1,911	1,643	1,609	1,710	1,833	1,806	1,761	1,845	9,929	9,376	19,305	16·01	18·90	17·30	17·55	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	25	2,246	2,246	1,172	983	868	1,143	1,354	1,223	1,219	1,374	1,521	1,673	1,592	1,560	8,287	7,395	15,682	15·63	16·88	16·20	16·84	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	19	2,053	2,053	1,362	1,174	1,188	1,095	1,454	1,273	1,225	1,471	1,762	2,021	1,760	1,956	9,453	8,288	17,741	17·85	18·81	18·28	16·82	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	18	1,212	1,212	2,966	1,983	1,619	1,243	1,328	1,360	1,234	1,278	1,482	1,890	2,030	2,922	11,618	9,717	21,335	28·44	29·67	28·99	24·90	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	19	1,214	1,214	1,580	1,211	1,148	973	1,126	1,218	1,216	1,058	1,114	1,235	1,361	1,642	8,043	6,839	14,882	20·93	21·90	21·36	19·81	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat ..	19	19	1,440	1,402	2,213	1,517	1,387	1,161	1,428	1,333	1,134	1,214	1,351	1,757	1,885	3,065	10,216	9,229	19,445	20·50	21·76	21·08	17·14	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	24	973	973	2,057	1,532	1,380	1,180	1,311	1,322	1,002	838	1,007	1,149	1,348	1,678	8,153	7,651	15,804	18·29	20·37	19·24	20·07	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	16	884	884	1,122	925	896	780	738	677	651	687	727	814	991	1,268	5,347	4,929	10,276	19·18	19·09	19·14	18·58	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	16	1,170	1,170	906	784	667	714	683	689	587	616	732	952	902	1,218	4,886	4,564	9,450	14·72	15·85	15·24	16·11	21
22	Attock ..	17	17	615	615	1,554	1,264	1,003	798	801	742	668	729	765	937	1,140	1,442	6,338	5,505	11,843	20·82	19·96	20·41	19·96	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	16	398	398	1,200	1,154	1,148	1,099	1,013	832	620	509	570	738	782	957	5,516	5,106	10,622	25·55	26·12	25·82	25·07	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
24	Montgomery ..	27	27	1,833	1,833	2,080	1,442	1,251	1,477	1,743	1,512	1,089	1,033	1,109	1,324	1,816	1,854	9,615	8,115	17,730	17·41	18·14	17·74	16·92	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	25	1,355	1,355	1,469	1,281	1,382	1,321	1,722	1,721	1,326	1,217	1,475	1,614	1,611	1,864	9,109	8,894	18,003	14·44	17·09	15·64	16·52	25
26	Jhang ..	15	15	1,017	1,017	1,009	911	812	494	704	709	659	460	772	371	447	469	3,946	3,871	7,817	11·10	12·52	11·76	16·38	26
27	Multan ..	26	26	1,645	1,645	3,512	3,148	2,785	2,193	2,238	1,695	1,571	1,738	1,645	1,363	1,315	2,475	14,230	11,448	25,678	22·15	21·68	21·94	17·40	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	24	848	848	1,976	1,871	1,579	1,365	1,478	1,099	786	580	698	936	1,287	1,399	8,420	6,634	15,054	26·26	24·51	25·46	25·02	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	24	714	627	1,450	1,282	1,065	1,033	838	662	517	457	479	695	881	806	5,677	4,488	10,165	21·08	20·24	20·70	23·03	29
	Total ..	610	606	34,520	34,105	42,681	36,493	36,540	36,675	41,303	38,318	31,707	31,634	35,740	40,522	41,541	48,163	244,019	217,298	461,317	19·07	20·38	19·66	17·82	

ANNUAL FORM No. XI.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												4			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	Circles of registration.		Villages.		Months.												Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	Number.
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar ..	26	24	963	130	23	8	19	20	19	22	36	46	33	20	13	11	145	125	270	0·30	0·30	0·30	0·35	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	20	722	103	19	14	3	16	17	14	17	21	18	18	17	12	107	79	186	0·25	0·21	0·23	0·33	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	22	1,366	101	18	9	14	20	19	21	24	47	26	27	20	22	146	121	267	0·37	0·35	0·36	0·39	3
4	Karnal ..	26	24	1,390	110	6	8	8	26	38	23	28	29	20	29	16	23	140	114	254	0·30	0·30	0·30	0·54	4
5	Ambala ..	23	22	1,723	130	35	15	21	22	40	31	32	35	29	23	27	26	183	153	336	0·44	0·48	0·46	0·37	5
6	Simla ..	6	4	208	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	14	12	26	0·61	0·95	0·73	1·94	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra ..	18	18	709	709	202	245	216	239	302	242	175	189	271	250	223	251	1,379	1,426	2,805	3·33	3·70	3·51	3·83	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	18	2,108	421	30	20	38	36	71	57	56	88	149	91	100	46	412	370	782	0·75	0·77	0·76	0·54	8
9	Jullundur ..	18	18	1,221	102	20	16	18	20	32	19	26	46	56	36	37	30	206	150	356	0·41	0·35	0·38	0·34	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	14	840	20	12	6	18	10	17	16	16	18	34	12	19	20	110	88	198	0·29	0·30	0·29	0·25	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	29	1,497	150	10	10	11	18	30	33	24	19	24	20	25	27	150	101	251	0·24	0·20	0·22	0·31	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore ..	33	29	1,121	91	39	29	47	52	57	93	49	76	93	56	46	57	337	357	694	0·43	0·62	0·51	0·83	12
13	Amritsar ..	19	18	1,035	190	18	13	16	44	32	43	42	56	52	33	39	27	227	188	415	0·37	0·38	0·37	0·34	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	24	2,246	293	15	14	11	22	31	29	29	42	53	61	44	24	226	149	375	0·43	0·34	0·39	0·95	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	19	2,053	371	223	17	20	21	52	33	35	65	90	92	70	98	446	370	816	0·84	0·84	0·84	0·52	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	15	1,212	44	10	7	8	7	9	7	8	24	28	17	18	8	84	67	151	0·21	0·20	0·21	0·16	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	19	1,214	26	10	4	5	2	5	3	4	1	4	8	4	5	28	27	55	0·07	0·09	0·08	0·10	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat ..	19	17	1,440	79	20	10	13	15	23	12	14	28	28	26	27	13	121	108	229	0·24	0·25	0·25	0·17	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	21	973	143	37	11	15	26	17	33	32	46	44	27	34	19	195	146	341	0·44	0·39	0·42	0·37	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	15	884	18	15	5	8	9	12	4	6	12	5	13	15	18	81	41	122	0·29	0·16	0·23	0·22	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	15	1,170	852	110	114	130	137	102	88	103	130	137	134	189	159	853	680	1,533	2·57	2·36	2·47	2·86	21
22	Attock ..	17	14	615	32	4	24	..	8	2	..	14	2	1	2	5	1	44	19	63	0·14	0·07	0·11	0·06	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	14	398	38	14	2	8	4	18	5	14	8	10	9	8	4	59	45	104	0·27	0·23	0·25	0·16	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
24	Montgomery ..	27	27	1,833	57	31	11	3	43	20	..	5	17	60	78	28	23	192	127	319	0·35	0·28	0·32	0·14	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	22	1,355	137	6	4	13	14	18	19	16	13	16	18	25	10	91	81	172	0·14	0·16	0·15	0·15	25
26	Jhang ..	15	14	1,017	242	7	26	128	56	41	18	19	41	45	52	62	50	271	274	545	0·76	0·89	0·82	0·26	26
27	Multan ..	26	22	1,645	210	52	33	53	30	48	46	33	42	64	49	80	72	302	300	602	0·47	0·57	0·51	0·54	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	16	848	16	5	3	3	6	15	..	1	2	6	4	5	3	27	26	53	0·08	0·10	0·09	0·17	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	14	714	29	17	1	8	10	4	4	7	7	13	8	6	6	51	40	91	0·19	0·18	0·19	0·32	29
	Total ..	610	548	34,520	4,848	1,010	679	855	933	1,091	919	869	1,154	1,412	1,218	1,204	1,067	6,627	5,784	12,411	0·52	0·54	0·53	0·56	

ANNUAL FORM No. XII.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
	Districts.	Circles of registration.		Villages.		Months.												Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	
Number.		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AMBALA DIVISION.																								
1	Hissar ..	26	25	963	360	31	38	62	37	37	30	81	53	28	39	49	75	283	277	560	0·58	0·67	0·62	1·03	1
2	Rohtak ..	21	20	722	574	145	159	132	155	130	106	99	70	58	108	143	255	824	736	1,560	1·90	1·97	1·94	1·84	2
3	Gurgaon ..	23	23	1,366	713	186	211	156	157	120	114	89	98	112	94	140	240	928	789	1,717	2·33	2·31	2·32	2·04	3
4	Karnal ..	26	26	1,390	590	64	60	49	39	36	57	26	18	15	14	80	305	429	334	763	0·91	0·87	0·89	1·55	4
5	Ambala ..	23	22	1,723	500	227	174	218	107	75	71	102	71	123	107	152	217	938	706	1,644	2·28	2·21	2·25	9·28	5
6	Simla ..	6	5	208	27	16	20	20	24	29	39	31	37	43	20	13	17	190	119	309	8·30	9·45	8·71	7·44	6
	JULLUNDUR DIVISION.																								
7	Kangra ..	18	18	709	709	280	275	314	359	402	393	333	334	449	382	408	415	2,240	2,104	4,344	5·41	5·46	5·44	6·39	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	20	18	2,108	1,641	289	276	332	248	206	153	165	140	153	206	298	376	1,539	1,303	2,842	2·79	2·71	2·75	2·21	8
9	Jullundur ..	18	18	1,221	274	216	198	212	236	183	124	131	173	160	191	217	263	1,350	954	2,304	2·66	2·22	2·46	2·09	9
10	Ludhiana ..	15	15	840	513	144	213	214	298	126	77	65	146	190	192	320	503	1,319	1,169	2,488	3·51	3·94	3·70	1·95	10
11	Ferozepore ..	30	30	1,497	1,375	302	379	328	187	202	163	100	102	121	134	216	435	1,596	1,073	2,669	2·54	2·07	2·33	2·07	11
	LAHORE DIVISION.																								
12	Lahore ..	33	33	1,121	985	396	468	512	321	310	252	205	184	183	224	252	659	2,286	1,680	3,966	2·93	2·89	2·91	2·90	12
13	Amritsar ..	19	19	1,035	1,025	728	707	249	156	334	614	689	726	784	728	777	834	3,991	3,335	7,326	6·43	6·72	6·56	3·84	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	27	25	2,246	873	302	309	326	340	286	238	207	192	222	219	340	422	1,933	1,470	3,403	3·65	3·36	3·51	2·74	14
15	Sialkot ..	19	19	2,053	1,931	405	422	408	291	313	256	199	230	201	176	264	434	2,048	1,551	3,599	3·87	3·52	3·71	3·69	15
16	Gujranwala ..	18	18	1,212	273	119	154	120	64	32	34	22	14	35	22	41	145	507	295	802	1·24	0·90	1·09	1·07	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	19	19	1,214	245	72	73	76	43	45	25	23	29	14	26	50	121	397	200	597	1·03	0·64	0·86	0·64	17
	RAWALPINDI DIVISION.																								
18	Gujrat ..	19	19	1,440	618	249	209	203	123	161	115	88	121	106	134	185	425	1,267	852	2,119	2·54	2·01	2·30	1·97	18
19	Shahpur ..	24	24	973	589	387	390	380	248	139	110	88	77	73	107	242	611	1,715	1,137	2,852	3·85	3·03	3·47	2·50	19
20	Jhelum ..	16	16	884	485	163	171	128	111	85	64	63	61	53	78	110	198	774	511	1,285	2·78	1·98	2·39	1·95	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	16	15	1,170	735	224	208	170	91	54	36	32	46	39	57	102	310	813	556	1,369	2·45	1·93	2·21	2·79	21
22	Attock ..	17	17	615	437	110	59	78	59	62	68	54	40	36	51	69	76	441	321	762	1·44	1·16	1·31	1·33	22
23	Mianwali ..	16	16	398	138	63	82	33	44	24	16	4	11	4	15	14	31	190	151	341	0·88	0·77	0·83	1·02	23
	MULTAN DIVISION.																								
25	Montgomery ..	27	27	1,833	726	172	227	186	102	25	2	22	15	37	70	108	258	675	549	1,224	1·22	1·23	1·22	0·75	24
25	Lyallpur ..	25	25	1,355	1,230	172	275	232	165	114	120	53	73	90	121	181	322	1,165	753	1,918	1·85	1·45	1·67	1·13	25
26	Jhang ..	15	15	1,017	699	92	218	119	77	63	52	21	28	54	76	106	104	505	505	1,010	1·42	1·63	1·52	2·34	26
27	Multan ..	26	26	1,645	457	81	156	102	33	28	8	34	46	58	50	126	274	545	451	996	0·85	0·85	0·85	1·43	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	24	23	848	198	59	69	90	46	30	15	28	21	20	28	42	80	297	231	528	0·93	0·85	0·89	0·69	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	24	21	714	116	37	44	42	32	16	13	3	11	8	20	22	25	177	96	273	0·66	0·43	0·56	0·70	29
	Total ..	610	597	34,520	19,036	5,731	6,244	5,491	4,193	3,667	3,365	3,057	3,167	3,469	3,689	5,067	8,430	31,362	24,208	55,570	2·45	2·27	2·37	2·34	

ANNUAL FORMS—(Vaccination).

A.—VACCINE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

ANNUAL FORMS

A.—VACCINE

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Number.	Division.	(a) Districts excluding municipal towns. (b) municipal towns.	Population of districts (excluding municipal towns) and municipal towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.			
										Successful.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Ambala Division.	*(a) Districts excluding municipal towns.*										
1		Hissar	801,081	17	40,576	24,770	65,346	3,844	29,526	24,337	3,477	27,970
2		Rohtak	723,169	18	70,098	39,874	109,972	6,110	28,525	21,423	4,506	25,946
3		Gurgaon	680,880	16	104,101	53,571	157,672	9,855	21,302	14,300	4,650	19,003
4		Karnal	756,302	12	67,175	32,744	99,919	8,327	35,643	21,907	4,187	34,213
5		Ambala	618,806	15	66,359	35,560	101,919	6,795	21,788	14,466	4,285	18,885
6		Simla	14,160						No local staff is employed vaccination			
		Total	3,594,398	78	348,309	186,519	534,828	6,857	136,784	96,433	21,105	126,017
		(b) Municipal towns.										
1		Hissar	25,179	2	873	334	1,207	604	805	696	62	780
2		Hansi	18,356	..	1,041	563	1,604	..	654	572	67	639
3		Bhiwani	35,866	1	1,197	581	1,778	1,778	1,296	824	165	991
4		Sirsa	18,909	1	940	413	1,353	1,353	695	558	92	654
5		Rohtak	35,235	1	1,446	567	2,013	2,013	1,102	975	55	1,030
6		Jhajjar	12,232	..	763	293	1,056	..	427	270	59	329
7		Gohana	5,045	..	87	46	133	..	89	75	13	88
8		Bahadurgarh	6,963	..	312	106	418	..	214	190	18	208
9		Sonepat	15,050	1	484	394	878	878	808	758	31	789
10		Beri	7,877	..	505	272	777	..	540	431	51	482
11		Rewari	26,269	1	1,361	636	1,997	1,997	1,104	965	65	1,042
12		Palwal	10,807	1	464	250	714	714	284	256	26	284
13		Firozpur Jhirka	5,390	1	298	73	371	371	162	142	16	161
14		Hodal	7,258	..	418	275	693	..	236	190	46	236
15		Ballabgarh	4,162	..	305	98	403	..	85	85	..	85
16		Faridabad	5,134	..	176	65	241	..	153	112	38	153
17		Karnal	26,610	1	1,079	929	2,008	2,008	1,003	575	196	786
18		Kaithal	19,418	..	532	250	782	..	467	403	56	462
19		Panipat	32,915	1	903	699	1,602	1,602	1,186	1,106	63	1,176
20		Shahabad	12,293	1	703	444	1,147	1,147	407	385	21	407
21		Thanesar	5,032	1	261	92	353	353	130	85	35	120
22		Ambala	34,855	1	1,306	1,071	2,377	2,377	1,315	1,108	202	1,311
23		Jagadhri	13,268	1	607	444	1,051	1,051	582	426	85	513
24		Burya*	3,494	..	220	199	419	..	100	83	4	87
25		Sadhaura	7,769	1	417	166	583	583	312	239	37	277
26		Rupar	8,764	1	701	248	949	949	295	241	31	273
27		Simla	18,144	2	4,248	1,030	5,278	2,639	565	272	150	434
		Total of municipal towns..	422,294	19	21,647	10,538	32,185	1,694	15,016	12,022	1,684	13,797
		Total of Ambala Division..	4,016,692	97	369,956	197,057	567,013	5,845	151,800	108,455	22,789	139,814
	Jullundur Division.	*(a) Districts excluding municipal towns.*										
1		Kangra	794,832	14	68,942	53,739	122,681	8,763	26,647	18,609	5,088	23,748
2		Hoshiarpur	995,941	13	70,214	37,513	107,727	8,287	35,340	25,826	7,608	34,093
3		Jullundur	810,353	13	40,785	20,168	60,953	4,689	29,261	25,480	1,283	26,807
4		Ludhiana	564,972	12	59,423	40,477	99,900	8,325	20,734	17,068	2,409	19,585
5		Ferozepore	1,021,651	19	74,624	44,437	119,061	6,266	38,302	32,070	4,350	36,855
		Total	4,187,749	71	313,988	196,334	510,322	7,188	150,284	119,053	20,738	141,088
		(b) Municipal towns.										
1		Dharmsala	3,976	..	148	47	195	..	75	53	22	75
2		Hoshiarpur	26,730	1	1,011	503	1,514	1,514	794	508	275	783
3		Tanda Urmur	9,510	..	329	165	494	..	340	285	21	306
4		Jullundur	73,141	5	8,099	5,945	14,044	2,809	3,224	2,397	581	2,997
5		Kartarpur	9,878	1	669	336	1,005	1,005	432	351	28	380
6		Banga	5,840	..	280	191	471	..	246	194	18	212
7		Rahon	6,692	1	154	187	341	341	233	204	24	229
8		Phillaur	5,168	..	471	390	861	..	240	214	23	237
9		Nurmahal	7,079	..	422	304	726	..	344	302	23	327
10		Nakodar	9,584	..	441	240	681	..	361	316	27	348
11		Ludhiana	68,586	3	5,054	3,067	8,121	2,707	2,281	1,610	480	2,104
12		Jagraon	27,108	1	4,171	2,423	6,594	6,594	1,087	873	163	1,039
13		Raekot	11,810	..	759	278	1,037	..	364	350	9	360
14		Ferozepore	32,653	2	4,678	2,820	7,498	3,749	2,110	1,742	274	2,091
15		Zira	5,318	1	334	105	439	439	204	162	28	200
16		Muktsar	14,839	1	3,890	1,785	5,675	5,675	1,251	713	262	1,056
17		Fazilka	18,463	1	1,280	887	2,167	2,167	968	729	70	821
18		Moga	17,581	1	1,139	692	1,831	1,831	690	558	50	614
19		Abohar	14,035	1	610	380	990	990	460	313	70	403
		Total of municipal towns..	367,991	19	33,939	20,745	54,684	2,878	15,704	11,874	2,448	14,582
		Total of Jullundur Division	4,555,740	90	347,927	217,079	565,006	6,278	165,988	130,927	23,186.	155,670

* Performed by district board staff.

(vaccination).

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.						
Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of vaccination Department.	Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
							Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
793	35,866	18,992	4,651	97·34	60·84	58·62	9,224 0 0	46,962	0 3 2	1
1,333	81,594	31,876	15,269	95·42	48·06	79·96	10,318 1 8	57,822	0 2 10	2
1,992	136,370	91,342	27,401	98·41	83·82	163·68	10,031 8 6	110,345	0 1 5	3
1,204	64,310	37,232	16,408	99·34	77·73	94·47	9,808 13 1	71,445	0 2 2	4
1,949	80,131	34,918	21,935	95·19	60·00	86·95	8,024 14 0	53,803	0 2 5	5
performed by the Special Staff, Punjab,—*vide* Appendix I to statement No. I.										6
7,271	398,271	214,360	85,664	97·30	68·57	94·70	47,407 5 3	340,377	0 2 3	
10	402	313	30	98·11	84·14	43·41	609 0 0	1,093	0 8 11	1
10	950	438	40	99·22	48·13	58·67	133 9 6	1,077	0 2 0	2
259	483	386	66	95·56	92·57	38·39	559 5 3	1,377	0 6 6	3
12	658	294	61	95·75	49·25	50·13	763 0 0	948	0 12 10	4
24	920	484	72	95·55	57·08	42·97	600 15 9	1,514	0 6 4	5
90	630	157	159	97·63	33·33	39·73	98 3 0	486	0 3 3	6
..	44	42	2	98·88	100·00	25·77	43 0 0	130	0 5 3	7
6	204	173	13	100·00	90·58	54·72	46 0 0	381	0 1 11	8
12	70	35	15	99·12	63·64	54·75	146 0 0	824	0 2 10	9
42	237	46	94	96·79	32·17	67·03	38 1 0	528	0 1 2	10
51	894	435	297	98·96	72·86	56·23	737 5 0	1,477	0 8 0	11
..	430	429	..	100·00	99·77	65·98	352 2 0	713	0 7 11	12
1	209	207	1	100·00	99·52	68·27	226 9 0	368	0 9 10	13
..	457	347	48	100·00	84·84	80·33	108 0 0	583	0 2 11	14
..	318	297	17	100·00	97·67	91·78	102 0 0	382	0 4 3	15
..	88	46	32	100·00	82·14	38·76	81 4 6	199	0 6 6	16
215	1,005	454	258	99·75	60·78	46·60	518 0 0	1,240	0 6 8	17
..	315	297	11	98·93	97·70	39·09	75 0 0	759	0 1 7	18
10	416	416	..	100·00	100·00	48·37	700 0 0	1,592	0 7 0	19
..	740	386	78	100·00	58·31	64·51	168 0 0	793	0 3 5	20
10	223	169	6	100·00	77·88	57·43	83 0 0	289	0 4 7	21
..	1,062	800	25	99·70	77·15	60·58	476 9 3	2,111	0 3 7	22
19	469	184	50	91·12	43·91	52·53	285 5 6	697	0 6 7	23
13	319	197	51	100·00	73·51	81·28	..	284	..	24
28	271	131	56	97·54	60·93	52·52	262 15 6	408	0 10 4	25
21	654	389	78	99·64	67·53	75·54	180 11 0	662	0 4 4	26
124	4,713	670	3,632	98·41	61·98	60·85	1,579 1 0	1,104	1 6 11	27
957	17,181	8,222	5,192	98·14	68·58	52·14	8,973 1 3	22,019	0 6 6	
8,228	415,452	222,582	90,856	97·38	68·57	90·22	56,380 6 6	362,396	0 2 6	
2,854	96,034	40,988	25,875	99·81	58·42	81·45	10,596 0 3	64,736	0 2 7	1
1,175	72,387	32,961	13,131	99·79	55·62	67·33	9,122 6 0	67,054	0 2 2	2
1,684	31,810	14,740	4,305	97·21	53·59	51·27	7,348 13 2	41,547	0 2 10	3
1,024	79,166	24,605	19,820	99·37	41·46	78·22	9,359 6 3	44,190	0 3 5	4
1,079	80,759	42,117	17,984	99·01	67·09	77·30	11,126 1 0	78,972	0 2 3	5
7,816	360,156	155,411	81,115	99·03	55·69	70·80	47,552 10 8	296,499	0 2 7	
..	120	38	18	100·00	37·25	28·42	121 2 0	113	1 1 2	1
..	720	313	125	98·61	52·61	41·00	552 11 0	1,096	0 8 1	2
33	154	55	37	99·67	47·01	37·96	17 6 6	361	0 0 9	3
190	10,820	7,775	1,917	98·78	87·33	147·28	2,376 0 6	10,772	0 3 6	4
12	573	353	14	90·48	63·15	74·21	307 0 0	733	0 6 8	5
17	227	51	37	92·58	26·84	45·03	37 8 0	263	0 2 3	6
4	108	60	14	100·00	63·83	43·19	74 10 0	289	0 4 1	7
3	621	322	34	100·00	54·86	108·17	34 3 0	559	0 1 0	8
17	382	193	27	100·00	54·37	73·46	42 3 0	520	0 1 3	9
12	320	124	15	99·71	40·66	49·25	49 8 0	472	0 1 8	10
157	5,840	701	2,108	99·06	18·78	40·90	1,494 0 0	2,805	0 8 6	11
48	5,507	999	990	100·00	22·12	75·18	690 1 6	2,038	0 5 5	12
4	673	622	11	100·00	93·96	83·15	78 5 0	982	0 1 3	13
2	5,388	2,996	475	99·19	60·98	155·79	749 0 0	5,087	0 2 4	14
2	235	143	58	99·01	80·79	64·50	40 0 0	343	0 1 10	15
195	4,424	2,518	782	100·00	69·14	240·85	446 6 0	3,574	0 2 0	16
134	1,199	650	377	98·44	79·08	79·67	623 0 0	1,471	0 6 9	17
48	1,141	648	156	95·64	65·79	71·78	396 0 0	1,262	0 5 0	18
32	530	264	26	94·16	52·38	47·52	356 6 0	667	0 8 6	19
910	38,982	18,825	7,221	98·57	59·27	90·78	8,485 6 6	33,407	0 4 1	
8,726	399,138	174,236	88,336	98·99	56·06	72·42	56,038 1 2	329,906	0 2 8	

A.—VACCINE

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Number.	Division.	(a) Districts excluding municipal towns. (b) municipal towns.	Population of districts (excluding municipal towns) and municipal towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
										Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Lahore Division.	*(a) Districts excluding municipal towns.*										
1		Lahore	859,109	14	41,663	26,889	68,552	4,897	43,056	39,883	1,487	41,720
2		Amritsar	843,367	16	54,839	34,676	89,515	5,595	33,767	25,284	4,667	30,089
3		Gurdaspur	900,175	16	85,987	66,486	152,473	9,530	37,325	32,025	3,578	35,710
4		Sialkot	863,578	20	49,071	26,867	75,938	3,797	35,878	28,105	5,208	33,447
5		Gujranwala	649,286	20	67,306	35,039	102,345	5,117	18,336	13,285	3,063	16,377
6		Sheikhupura	691,591	20	38,235	21,213	59,448	2,972	22,394	16,575	3,657	20,363
		Total ..	4,807,106	106	337,101	211,170	548,271	5,172	190,756	155,157	21,660	177,706
		(b) Municipal towns.										
1		Lahore	393,985	10	37,629	17,459	55,088	5,509	16,590	13,403	2,409	15,883
2		Chunian	8,269	1	234	121	355	355	229	213	16	229
3		Kasur	46,815	1	896	956	1,852	1,852	1,524	1,349	119	1,484
4		Khem Karan ..	6,898	1	472	336	808	808	255	202	27	233
5		Patti	12,882	1	134	119	253	253	253	212	41	253
6		Baghbanpura ..	13,805	1	402	325	727	727	359	311	12	330
7		Amritsar	262,995	5	33,360	15,799	49,159	9,832	13,702	9,232	2,330	13,609
8		Jandiala	8,888	1	285	257	542	542	370	186	22	208
9		Gurdaspur	12,094	1	807	599	1,406	1,406	494	373	101	474
10		Dinanagar	5,114	..	242	103	345	..	192	173	11	184
11		Pathankot	9,763	1	838	635	1,473	1,473	414	364	33	401
12		Dalhousie	1,030	..	173	41	214	..	74	60	13	74
13		Batala	33,204	1	2,987	2,221	5,208	5,208	1,684	1,550	88	1,639
14		Dera Nanak	5,176	..	246	210	456	..	211	173	31	204
15		Sialkot	82,923	4	4,993	4,634	9,627	2,407	3,487	3,287	197	3,487
16		Pasrur	7,905	1	582	181	763	763	320	241	33	274
17		Narowal	7,095	1	739	504	1,243	1,243	339	268	50	318
18		Gujranwala	58,716	1	4,633	2,473	7,106	7,106	2,266	1,925	253	2,180
19		Wazirabad	20,707	1	761	538	1,299	1,299	700	510	188	700
20		Eminabad	7,329	1	365	206	571	571	258	226	28	254
21		Sharakpur	5,056	..	229	96	325	..	163	132	22	154
		Total of municipal towns..	1,010,649	33	91,007	47,813	138,820	4,207	43,884	34,390	6,024	42,572
		Total of Lahore Division ..	5,817,755	139	428,108	258,983	687,091	4,943	234,640	189,547	27,684	220,278
	Rawalpindi Division.	*(a) Districts excluding municipal towns.*										
1		Gujrat	869,092	15	59,135	28,019	87,154	5,810	35,569	27,622	4,102	32,058
2		Shahpur	746,509	22	39,454	16,808	56,262	2,557	23,757	16,312	4,454	20,997
3		Jhelum	507,476	10	39,347	15,014	54,361	5,436	17,598	13,618	2,204	16,107
4		Rawalpindi	512,403	13	47,898	22,573	70,471	5,421	18,790	14,125	3,688	17,949
5		Attock	550,438	12	68,260	24,363	92,623	7,719	16,695	13,169	2,657	15,844
6		Mianwali	373,224	6	33,906	19,773	53,679	8,947	13,690	12,398	828	13,291
		Total ..	3,559,142	78	288,000	126,550	414,550	5,315	126,099	97,244	17,933	116,246
		(b) Municipal towns.										
1		Gujrat	26,511	1	1,380	568	1,948	1,948	1,031	832	145	981
2		Jalalpur	12,507	..	239	202	441	..	422	317	36	353
3		Kunjah	7,152	..	785	247	1,032	..	345	282	27	309
4		Dinga	7,068	..	384	114	498	..	230	140	69	218
5		Sahiwal	7,762	1	200	268	468	468	265	137	115	256
6		Bhera	19,741	1	649	301	950	950	505	445	40	485
7		Miani	6,472	1	221	99	320	320	220	161	58	219
8		Khushab	14,194	1	287	212	499	499	288	187	27	215
9		Sargodha	26,761	1	895	517	1,412	1,412	962	752	191	951
10		Jhelum	17,266	1	1,740	928	2,668	2,668	636	484	105	626
11		Pind Dadan Khan ..	9,832	1	816	286	1,102	1,102	323	218	59	317
12		Rawalpindi	71,992	2	8,108	5,516	13,624	6,812	2,870	2,576	269	2,847
13		Murree	1,530	1	1,932	233	2,165	2,165	240	174	50	238
14		Pindigheb	10,506	..	1,067	571	1,638	..	334	231	71	303
15		Hazro	9,155	..	472	219	691	..	411	360	51	411
16		Campbellpur ..	7,997	1	831	321	1,152	1,152	365	194	162	359
17		Mianwali	15,412	1	2,488	1,404	3,892	3,892	784	449	232	703
18		Bhakkar	6,857	1	295	117	412	412	152	102	50	152
19		Isa Khel	7,515	..	750	278	1,028	..	278	191	59	274
20		Kalabagh	8,353	..	639	195	834	..	203	182	9	195
		Total ..	294,583	14	24,178	12,596	36,774	2,627	10,864	8,414	1,825	10,412
		Total of Rawalpindi Division.	3,853,725	92	312,178	139,146	451,324	4,906	136,963	105,658	19,758	126,658

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934-35—CONTD.

Unknown.	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
641	25,496	12,241	6,224	98·36	63·52	62·81	7,893 0 0	53,961	0 2 4	1
3,444	55,748	29,859	12,528	99·23	69·09	71·08	10,697 7 6	59,948	0 2 10	2
1,103	115,148	54,929	27,115	98·59	62·40	100·69	10,803 7 9	90,639	0 1 11	3
1,957	40,060	25,699	5,298	98·60	73·93	68·49	9,035 2 3	59,146	0 2 5	4
1,535	84,047	35,068	20,938	97·48	55·57	79·23	8,349 15 6	51,445	0 2 7	5
1,887	37,054	15,604	8,504	99·30	54·65	52·01	8,036 7 6	35,967	0 3 7	6
10,567	357,553	173,400	80,607	98·62	62·61	73·04	54,815 8 6	351,106	0 2 6	
446	38,498	17,939	6,716	98·38	56·44	85·85	6,833 4 0	33,822	0 3 3	1
..	126	75	24	100·00	73·53	36·76	79 0 0	304	0 4 2	2
40	328	174	23	100·00	57·05	35·42	595 6 9	1,658	0 5 9	3
10	553	213	193	95·10	59·17	64·66	60 0 0	446	0 2 2	4
..	..	..	..	100·00	..	19·64	246 6 0	253	0 15 7	5
18	368	134	120	96·77	54·03	33·61	72 12 6	464	0 2 6	6
86	35,457	26,880	2,613	99·95	81·84	153·95	5,414 0 0	40,489	0 2 2	7
139	172	172	..	90·04	100·00	42·75	31 0 0	380	0 1 4	8
19	912	446	50	99·79	51·74	76·07	172 9 0	920	0 3 0	9
8	153	82	14	100·00	58·99	52·01	70 0 0	266	0 4 2	10
6	1,059	542	186	98·28	62·08	96·59	152 7 6	943	0 2 7	11
..	140	99	11	100·00	76·74	167·96	47 14 0	173	0 4 5	12
42	3,524	1,588	160	99·82	47·21	97·19	562 0 0	3,227	0 2 9	13
3	245	89	60	98·08	48·11	56·61	80 0 0	293	0 4 4	14
..	6,140	5,630	281	100·00	96·09	109·95	2,206 8 6	9,117	0 3 10	15
41	443	334	68	98·21	89·07	76·91	110 4 0	608	0 2 11	16
12	904	390	164	97·25	52·70	99·79	157 1 0	708	0 3 6	17
62	4,840	2,039	269	98·91	44·61	71·85	1,089 0 0	4,219	0 4 1	18
..	599	272	146	100·00	60·04	46·94	467 0 0	972	0 7 8	19
..	313	161	4	98·45	52·10	56·62	52 12 0	415	0 2 0	20
9	162	50	12	100·00	33·33	40·35	176 3 0	204	0 13 10	21
941	94,936	57,309	11,114	99·14	68·37	98·83	18,675 8 3	99,881	0 3 0	
11,508	452,489	230,709	91,721	98·72	63·95	77·52	73,491 0 9	450,987	0 2 7	
3,182	51,590	26,520	9,860	98·98	63·55	67·40	9,942 1 6	58,578	0 2 8	1
2,429	32,505	10,699	6,130	98·45	40·56	42·46	8,364 15 9	31,696	0 4 3	2
1,303	36,763	20,584	6,951	98·85	69·05	72·30	6,446 15 7	36,691	0 2 10	3
798	51,681	25,657	7,376	99·76	57·91	85·10	8,269 0 0	43,606	0 3 0	4
516	75,928	51,293	10,462	97·93	78·35	121·97	8,219 2 0	67,137	0 1 11	5
314	39,995	31,859	3,186	99·36	86·55	120·97	5,369 11 10	45,150	0 1 11	6
8,542	288,462	166,612	43,965	98·88	68·14	79·47	46,611 14 8	282,858	0 2 8	
39	917	430	158	98·89	56·65	53·22	485 0 0	1,411	0 5 6	1
54	19	9	2	95·92	52·94	28·94	96 7 6	362	0 4 3	2
33	687	303	126	99·04	54·01	85·57	53 14 0	612	0 1 5	3
7	268	36	28	97·76	15·00	35·94	23 14 0	254	0 1 6	4
4	203	89	1	98·08	44·06	44·45	216 0 0	345	0 10 0	5
19	445	131	107	99·79	38·76	31·20	193 1 0	616	0 5 0	6
..	100	33	..	99·55	33·00	38·94	60 0 0	252	0 3 10	7
61	211	29	116	94·71	30·53	17·19	55 5 0	244	0 3 7	8
8	450	191	116	99·69	57·19	42·67	670 13 0	1,142	0 9 5	9
1	2,032	1,342	66	98·58	68·26	113·98	631 14 0	1,968	0 5 2	10
4	779	410	170	99·37	67·32	73·94	66 0 0	727	0 1 5	11
17	10,754	4,491	1,216	99·79	47·09	101·93	1,255 0 0	7,338	0 2 9	12
2	1,925	1,195	350	100·00	75·87	936·60	222 0 0	1,433	0 2 6	13
20	1,304	693	277	96·50	67·48	94·80	84 0 0	996	0 1 4	14
..	280	151	79	100·00	75·12	61·39	111 0 0	562	0 3 2	15
5	787	521	121	99·72	78·23	110·04	388 13 0	880	0 7 1	16
80	3,108	1,980	431	99·86	73·96	174·09	351 9 0	2,683	0 2 1	17
..	260	212	..	100·00	81·54	53·08	65 0 0	364	0 2 10	18
2	750	548	76	99·28	81·31	109·38	178 6 9	822	0 3 6	19
7	631	448	83	99·49	81·75	76·98	127 10 6	643	0 3 2	20
363	25,910	13,242	3,523	99·15	59·15	80·30	5,335 11 9	23,654	0 3 7	
8,905	314,372	179,854	47,488	98·91	67·39	79·54	51,947 10 5	306,512	0 2 8	

A.—VACCINE

STATEMENT No. I.—SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION

Number.	Division.	(a) Districts excluding municipal towns. (b) *Municipal towns.*	Population of districts (excluding municipal towns) and municipal towns according to Census of 1931.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.		Total.	Successful.		
										Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Total of all ages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Multan Division.	(a) *Districts excluding municipal towns.*										
1		Montgomery	962,114	24	88,990	57,303	146,293	6,096	33,615	22,791	5,286	29,306
2		Lyallpur	1,085,346	25	81,087	40,371	121,458	4,858	42,161	33,014	4,536	37,889
3		Jhang	602,857	12	33,748	26,744	60,492	5,041	19,317	14,370	2,802	17,420
4		Multan	1,048,732	20	75,891	59,670	135,561	6,778	36,090	23,358	6,569	32,100
5		Muzaffargarh ..	565,375	10	78,243	60,353	138,596	13,860	28,791	21,428	4,803	27,794
6		Dera Ghazi Khan ..	444,758	11	73,813	48,368	122,181	11,107	31,827	17,975	7,343	29,606
		Total ..	4,709,182	102	431,772	292,809	724,581	7,104	191,801	132,936	31,339	174,115
		(b) *Municipal towns.*										
1		Montgomery	26,164	2	2,085	1,064	3,149	1,575	608	356	152	567
2		Pakpattan	11,311	..	487	252	739	..	388	329	59	388
3		Lyallpur	42,922	2	3,297	3,439	6,736	3,368	1,640	917	604	1,542
4		Gojra	9,779	1	1,143	492	1,635	1,635	311	278	23	305
5		Kamalia	13,220	1	858	375	1,233	1,233	447	364	43	408
6		Jhang Maghiana ..	36,035	1	1,535	993	2,528	2,528	1,143	837	178	1,015
7		Chiniot	25,841	1	432	361	793	793	738	490	194	684
8		Multan	107,366	3	4,454	2,003	6,457	2,152	3,783	3,404	249	3,696
9		Shujabad	6,618	..	407	155	562	..	201	150	40	192
10		Muzaffargarh ..	6,110	..	729	142	871	..	146	139	4	144
11		Khangarh	2,863	..	44	45	89	..	83	69	11	80
12		Alipur	3,931	..	116	78	194	..	80	66	14	80
13		Leiah	9,578	..	929	576	1,505	..	355	271	80	352
14		Karor	3,491	..	109	32	141	..	65	54	11	65
15		Dera Ghazi Khan ..	23,468	1	2,534	1,442	3,976	3,976	873	772	89	861
16		Jampur	9,430	1	2,501	1,184	3,685	11,181	319	207	75	301
17		Dajal	6,186		1,909	1,600	3,509		564	318	149	549
18		Rajanpur	4,510		1,860	862	2,722		456	268	124	456
19		Kot Mithan	2,680		961	304	1,265		258	138	93	254
		Total of Municipal towns..	351,503	13	26,390	15,399	41,789	3,215	12,458	9,427	2,192	11,939
		Total of Multan division ..	5,060,685	115	458,162	308,208	766,370	6,664	204,259	142,363	33,531	186,054
		Total of Districts and Municipal Staff.	23,304,597	533	1,916,331	1,120,473	3,036,804	5,698	893,650	676,950	126,948	828,474
		Total of Special Staff ..	..	9	28,741	23,363	52,104	5,789	17,081	8,675	5,082	14,633
		Vaccine Institute ..	..	(c) 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total of Cantonment Staff	149,755	5	14,555	4,380	18,935	3,787	5,673	4,009	1,236	5,322
		Total of Dispensary Staff	..	..	2,980	836	3,816	..	636	416	136	628
		Total of Railway Medical Staff.	..	..	828	500	1,328	..	542	218	209	523
		GRAND TOTAL ..	23,454,352	555	1,963,435	1,149,552	3,112,987	5,609	(a) 917,582	690,268	133,611	(b) 849,580

(a) Difference between number of operations and number of
(b) The figures include 25,701 primary successful vaccination of
(c) Including two laboratory Assistants and 1 Veterinary

SUMM

Establishment.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number of operations performed.		Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known	
	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Primary.	Re-vaccinations.
By District, Cantonment and Special Staff (Statement No. I).	915,904	2,191,939	916,404	2,191,939	98·54	64·87
By Dispensary Staff	636	3,180	636	3,180	98·74	92·01
By Railway Medical Staff	542	786	542	786	98·31	60·81
Total ..	917,082	2,195,905	917,582	2,195,905	98·54	64·91

DEPARTMENT.

IN THE PUNJAB PROVINCE DURING THE YEAR 1934-35—CONCLD.

	Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.						
Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Vaccination Department.	Number of successful vaccinations and re-vaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.	Number.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
							Rs. A. P.			
3,473	112,678	51,356	27,029	97·23	59·96	83·84	17,897 0 9	80,662	0 3 7	1
3,358	79,297	42,133	18,860	97·64	69·71	73·73	14,241 10 3	80,022	0 2 10	2
1,794	41,175	25,723	9,032	99·41	80·03	71·56	6,700 0 0	43,143	0 2 6	3
3,668	99,471	48,228	22,622	99·01	62·76	76·60	11,894 1 6	80,328	0 2 4	4
995	109,805	79,247	11,764	99·99	80·83	189·33	8,409 9 0	107,041	0 1 3	5
2,083	90,386	41,023	15,556	99·54	54·82	158·80	7,547 12 0	70,629	0 1 8	6
15,371	532,812	287,710	104,863	98·69	67·23	98·07	66,690 1 6	461,825	0 2 4	
27	2,541	1,730	378	97·59	79·98	87·79	1,289 14 0	2,297	0 9 0	1
..	351	280	43	100·00	90·91	59·06	36 11 0	668	0 0 10	2
86	5,096	3,654	503	99·23	79·77	121·29	2,021 3 9	5,206	0 6 2	3
4	1,324	614	276	99·35	58·59	93·98	625 3 3	919	0 10 11	4
8	786	448	26	92·94	58·95	64·75	164 3 9	856	0 3 1	5
123	1,385	709	348	99·51	68·37	47·84	464 0 0	1,724	0 4 4	6
27	55	22	21	96·20	64·71	27·32	278 0 0	706	0 6 4	7
64	2,674	2,455	127	99·38	96·39	57·29	1,819 0 0	6,151	0 4 9	8
4	361	344	2	97·46	95·82	80·99	20 0 0	536	0 0 7	9
2	725	624	42	100·00	91·36	125·70	53 8 0	768	0 1 1	10
3	6	5	1	100·00	100·00	29·69	39 0 0	85	0 7 4	11
..	114	95	19	100·00	100·00	44·52	35 0 0	175	0 3 2	12
3	1,150	1,109	3	100·00	96·69	152·54	38 0 0	1,461	0 0 5	13
..	76	61	..	100·00	80·26	36·09	36 0 0	126	0 4 7	14
10	3,104	1,320	402	99·77	48·85	92·94	526 0 0	2,181	0 3 10	15
9	3,375	1,988	475	97·10	68·55	242·74	183 3 0	2,289	0 1 3	16
6	2,945	1,983	310	98·39	75·26	409·31	140 15 3	2,532	0 0 11	17
..	2,266	1,463	315	100·00	74·99	425·50	108 3 9	1,919	0 0 11	18
2	1,007	598	166	99·22	71·11	317·91	209 9 0	852	0 3 11	19
378	29,341	19,512	3,457	98·83	75·38	89·48	8,087 10 9	31,451	0 4 1	
15,749	562,153	307,222	108,320	98·70	67·69	97·47	74,777 12 3	493,276	0 2 5	
53,116	2,143,604	1,114,603	426,721	98·57	64·92	83·38	3,12,634 15 1	1,943,077	0 2 7	
2,011	35,073	16,610	5,582	97·10	56·32	..	18,625 9 0	31,243	0 9 6	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,483 4 3	..	..	
270	13,262	7,931	3,511	98·50	81·34	88·50	2,852 13 9	13,253	0 3 5	
..	3,180	2,880	50	98·74	92·01	..	..	3,508	..	
10	786	464	23	98·31	60·81	..	..	987	..	
55,407	2,195,905	1,142,488	435,887	98·54	64·91	84.93	3,78,596 10 1	1,992,068	0 3 0	

persons vaccinated equals 500 which represents secondary operations.
persons of six years and over six years of age.
Assistant.

ARY.

Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.		Number of children successfully vaccinated.						
Vaccinators employed.	persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Under one year.	One year and over six years.	Ratio of successful vaccination per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of Department.	Total number of successful vaccinations performed.	Average cost of each successful case.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
555	5,600	689,634	133,266	84·74	3,78,596 10 1	1,987,573	0 3 0	
..	..	416	136	..	..	3,508	..	
..	..	218	209	..	..	987	..	
555	5,609	690,268	133,611	84·93	3,78,596 10 1	1,992,068	0 3 0	

APPENDIX I TO STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF THE VACCINATION OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL AND CANTONMENT STAFF ACCORDING TO LOCALITIES DURING THE YEAR 1934-35.

1	2	3	4	5	6						7			8		9
Number	Districts.	Names of localities.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.						Re-vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which results were known.		Number.
					Total.	Successful.				Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
						Under one year.	One year and under six years.	Six years and over six years.	Total of all ages.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
THE VACCINATIONS PERFORMED BY THE SPECIAL STAFF ARE INCLUDED IN STATEMENT No. I.																
1	Ambala ..	Sirmoor State ..	..	32,079	5,304	2,041	2,007	175	4,223	954	26,825	13,401	4,008	..	..	1
2		Kalsia State ..	..	2,794	2,209	1,855	231	12	2,098	97	585	361	39	..	..	2
3	Simla ..	Bilaspur State ..	..	10,602	5,021	2,894	1,316	25	4,235	497	5,581	1,775	1,074	..	..	3
4		Koti State ..	..	228	170	5	90	46	141	29	58	25	17	..	..	4
5		Baghal State ..	..	1,178	1,080	519	362	6	887	192	98	66	23	..	..	5
6		Mehlog State ..	..	440	353	184	120	..	304	48	87	29	21	..	..	6
7		Beja State ..	..	54	33	20	8	..	28	5	21	6	5	..	..	7
8		Kuthar State ..	..	405	105	65	39	..	104	1	300	169	39	..	..	8
9		Tahsil Kot Khai ..	..	179	173	82	67	15	164	7	6	6	..	..	..	9
10		Tahsil Kot Khai (Ilaqa Kotgarh).	..	242	238	106	110	3	219	17	4	1	..	..	..	10
11		Tahsil Simla (Ilaqa Bahrauli).	..	344	23	21	..	..	21	2	321	136	74	..	..	11
12	Rawalpindi ..	Murree Cantonment	..	225	53	26	24	3	53	..	172	36	36	..	..	12
13	Mianwali ..	Mianwali District ..	..	305	231	91	5	..	96	134	74	8	64	..	..	13
14	Dera Ghazi Khan .	Tribal area adjoining Dera Ghazi Khan District.	..	3,029	2,088	766	703	591	2,060	28	941	591	182	..	..	14
		Total ..	9	(a) 52,104	17,081	8,675	5,082	876	14,633	2,011	35,073	16,610	5,582	97·10	56·32	

NOTE.—(a) Difference between number of operations and number of persons vaccinated equals 50 which represents secondary operations.

THE VACCINATIONS PERFORMED IN CANTONMENTS BY THE MUNICIPAL STAFF ARE INCLUDED IN STATEMENT No. I.																
	Attock ..	Campbellpur ..	..	132	115	43	70	2	115	..	17	10	2	..	..	
		Total ..	..	132	115	43	70	2	115	..	17	10	2	100·00	66·67	
THE VACCINATIONS IN CANTONEMENTS WHICH ENTERTAIN THEIR OWN VACCINATORS ARE SHOWN SEPARATELY IN STATEMENT No. I.																
1	Ambala ..	Ambala ..	1	2,352	983	856	86	10	952	17	1,369	643	209	..	..	1
2	Jullundur ..	Jullundur* ..	..	897	234	114	100	7	221	12	663	416	109	..	..	2
3	Ferozepore .	Ferozepore ..	1	1,255	546	491	55	..	546	..	709	709	..	..	..	3
4	Lahore ..	Lahore ..	1	1,674	1,072	489	410	4	903	161	602	203	104	..	..	4
5	Sialkot ..	Sialkot* ..	..	411	339	229	77	32	338	1	72	61	3	..	..	5
6	Jhelum ..	Jhelum* ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	6
7	Rawalpindi ..	Rawalpindi ..	1	11,280	2,064	1,563	367	19	1,949	76	9,216	5,468	3,053	..	..	7
8	Multan ..	Multan ..	1	410	295	197	79	2	278	3	145	115	11	..	..	8
9	Ambala ..	Kasauli* ..	..	256	22	8	12	1	21	..	234	100	..	..	..	9
10	Simla ..	Sabathu* ..	..	216	82	47	35	..	82	..	134	134	..	..	..	10
11		Dagshai* ..	..	116	32	13	13	2	28	..	84	56	22	..	..	11
12		Solon* ..	..	25	4	2	2	..	4	..	21	13	..	..	..	12
		Total ..	5	18,935	5,673	4,009	1,236	77	5,322	270	13,262	7,931	3,511	98·50	81·34	

*Performed by Medical Staff.

Appendix II to Annual Vaccination Statement No. I for the year 1934-35.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to census of 1931.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	Total.	Secondary operations.
1	Gurgaon	739,900	23,326	138,766	162,091	1
2	Gurdaspur	968,253	40,394	121,181	161,575	..
3	Montgomery	999,589	34,611	115,570	150,181	..
4	Multan	1,170,506	40,074	102,506	142,580	..
5	Muzaffargarh	591,348	29,520	111,876	141,396	..
6	Amritsar	1,116,209	47,839	91,377	139,216	..
7	Ferozepore	1,144,719	43,985	93,676	137,661	..
8	Dera Ghazi Khan	491,032	34,297	103,083	137,338	42
9	Lyallpur	1,151,267	44,559	86,503	131,062	..
10	Lahore	1,361,378	62,266	65,369	127,635	..
11	Kangra	799,134	26,722	96,154	122,876	..
12	Ludhiana	672,476	24,466	91,186	115,652	..
13	Rohtak	805,571	31,705	83,699	115,247	157
14	Gujranwala	736,038	21,560	89,799	111,321	38
15	Hoshiarpur	1,032,181	36,474	73,261	109,735	..
16	Ambala	731,526	24,392	82,906	107,298	..
17	Karnal	852,570	38,836	67,009	105,811	34
18	Attock	580,175	17,805	78,299	96,104	..
19	Gujrat	922,330	37,597	53,481	91,073	5
20	Sialkot	970,306	40,024	47,547	87,571	..
21	Rawalpindi	619,960	21,900	64,360	86,260	..
22	Jullundur	937,725	34,341	44,861	79,082	120
23	Hissar	899,391	32,976	38,359	71,288	47
24	Jhang	664,733	21,198	42,615	63,813	..
25	Shahpur	821,439	25,997	33,914	59,911	..
26	Mianwali	411,361	15,107	44,744	59,845	6
27	Sheikhupura	696,647	22,557	37,216	59,773	..
28	Jhelum	537,007	18,557	39,574	58,131	..
29	Simla	35,496	565	4,713	5,278	..
	Total	23,460,267	893,650	2,143,604	3,036,804	450

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT No. II.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED AND THE NUMBER OF THOSE PERSONS WHO WERE SUCCESSFULLY VACCINATED IN THE PUNJAB IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICIAL YEARS.

PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Average total number.	Average number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated .	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.																							
	1867—1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
Government	98,238	92,011	26,184	23,987	35,201	31,475	17,063	15,240	16,617	14,597	33,259	30,177	23,206	21,411	22,019	19,155	25,130	22,533	26,603	23,656	20,495	17,677	17,081	14,633
District, Municipal and Cantonment Staff.	436,296	410,880	643,867	597,402	708,116	636,195	701,513	640,254	746,488	688,803	823,812	751,959	844,662	783,379	842,045	777,165	876,409	806,657	975,246	898,128	929,216	853,087	899,323	833,796
Indian States	1,518	1,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dispensaries	13,585	10,611	589	573	3,845	3,473	1,752	1,542	1,989	1,769	1,912	1,826	1,680	1,571	1,711	1,557	1,678	1,577	1,715	1,643	644	615	636	628
Political Staff (Dera Ghazi Khan) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,360	1,260	2,593	2,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Medical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	542	523
Total ..	549,637	514,684	670,640	621,962	747,162	671,143	720,328	657,036	765,094	705,169	858,983	783,962	870,908	807,621	868,368	800,335	903,217	830,767	1,003,564	923,427	950,385	871,379	917,582	849,580

STATEMENT III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS AND THE ANNUAL RATIO OF DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB FOR FIVE YEARS ENDING 1934-35.

Number.	District.	1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		Number.
		Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	Number of successful cases.	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Hissar ..	38,300	0·56	38,976	0·29	45,806	0·36	46,851	0·55	51,457	0·22	1
2	Rohtak ..	36,661	0·35	39,060	0·04	44,882	0·08	51,281	0·13	61,685	0·12	2
3	Gurgaon ..	49,751	0·29	33,245	0·01	53,917	0·04	145,202	0·05	114,067	0·01	3
4	Karnal ..	43,381	0·20	47,281	0·03	56,584	0·02	66,297	0·03	76,118	0·06	4
5	Ambala ..	36,098	0·27	36,813	0·06	40,745	0·06	54,524	0·07	57,965	0·01	5
6	Simla ..	895	0·17	992	0·03	1,218	0·03	392	0·03	1,104	0·06	6
7	Kangra ..	51,375	0·04	54,160	0·01	87,825	0·20	71,223	0·07	64,849	0·01	7
8	Hoshiarpur ..	33,434	0·61	38,346	0·16	57,365	0·45	50,205	0·80	68,511	0·46	8
9	Jullundur ..	33,675	0·11	39,409	0·04	52,419	0·09	51,052	0·05	55,155	0·03	9
10	Ludhiana ..	28,777	0·26	28,267	0·03	37,154	0·19	55,963	0·03	50,015	0·11	10
11	Ferozepore ..	46,995	0·53	47,694	0·17	131,350	0·26	107,913	0·20	91,376	0·14	11
12	Lahore ..	59,389	0·38	64,280	0·29	180,778	1·35	96,577	0·51	90,903	0·08	12
13	Amritsar ..	64,504	0·19	69,998	0·11	157,670	0·26	114,220	0·10	100,817	0·02	13
14	Gurdaspur ..	57,588	0·12	64,973	0·06	89,998	0·16	107,544	0·09	96,461	0·01	14
15	Sialkot ..	46,380	0·38	48,731	0·39	83,419	0·72	54,084	0·34	69,579	0·03	15
16	Gujranwala ..	27,175	0·17	26,665	0·11	95,744	0·70	66,753	0·51	57,051	0·01	16
17	Sheikhupura ..	31,657	0·16	34,019	0·08	56,491	0·91	41,082	0·77	36,171	0·02	17
18	Gujrat ..	39,097	0·40	40,855	0·29	52,469	0·60	48,222	0·27	61,217	0·01	18
19	Shahpur ..	21,904	0·06	27,854	0·08	84,546	1·31	34,323	0·67	34,295	0·03	19
20	Jhelum ..	36,894	0·23	30,308	0·10	55,153	0·77	61,407	0·46	39,386	0·04	20
21	Rawalpindi ..	46,299	0·05	34,074	0·01	77,510	0·15	46,454	0·31	52,377	0·13	21
22	Attock ..	28,648	0·07	41,304	0·06	72,824	0·19	69,474	0·36	69,575	0·05	22
23	Mianwali ..	24,169	0·06	26,623	0·02	35,555	0·14	37,808	0·27	49,662	0·05	23
24	Montgomery ..	36,766	0·27	42,196	0·15	143,777	0·54	113,719	0·56	83,627	0·02	24
25	Lyallpur ..	44,448	0·07	53,272	0·09	162,948	0·54	76,973	0·29	87,003	0·01	25
26	Jhang ..	33,692	0·07	40,128	0·09	93,352	0·21	121,326	0·38	45,573	..	26
27	Multan ..	54,886	0·26	71,323	0·15	82,910	0·22	82,043	0·17	87,015	0·003	27
28	Muzaffargarh ..	58,751	0·02	65,779	0·10	104,758	0·003	125,656	0·03	109,656	0·002	28
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	107,677	0·11	37,649	0·24	59,250	0·25	79,497	0·03	80,402	..	29
	Total ..	1,219,266	0·24	1,224,274	0·13	2,298,417	0·41	2,078,065	0·30	1,943,077	0·06	
	Special Staff ..	44,374	..	34,956	..	49,692	..	37,141	..	31,243	..	
	Cantonment Staff	15,757	0·05	11,026	0·09	27,789	0·11	12,871	0·03	13,253	0·01	
	Dispensary Staff	2,721	..	3,017	..	6,926	..	2,241	..	3,508	..	
	Political Staff, Dera Ghazi Khan.	3,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Railway Medical Staff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	987	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,286,069	0·24	1,273,273	0·13	2,382,824	0·41	2,130,318	0·30	1,992,068	0·06	

6 DFH—399—12-9-35—SGPP Lahore.